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Monday, April 4, 1983
Chaitra 14, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)

(Vol. XXXVI contains Nos. 21 to 30)

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LOK SABHA

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Monday, April 4, 1983/Chaitra 14, 1905 (Saka)

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The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई इन्सेन्टिव स्कीम लागू करें। जो 11 बजे आ जाय हाउस में उसको कुछ इन्सेन्टिव माननीय मंत्री जी दें तो शायद इस वजह से कुछ कोरम हो जाया करे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जो डेली आता है और टाइम से आता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको ज्यादा इन्सेन्टिव होना चाहिए।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Go'd medal, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He said, "Attender, not offender".

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : There should be incentive especial'y for lady members.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हां, घर का काम छोड़ कर आना पड़ता है।

MR G.Y. KRISHNAN—not present.

2

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Bowled on the opening ball.

MR. SPEAKER : Clean bowled lock, stock and barrel.

Shri Subhash Yadav—not present.

Shri Anantha Ramulu Mallu—not present.

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ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Consumption of Indigenous and Imported Fertilizers

+

*475. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the quantum of chemical fertilizer utilised in various States during last three years;

(b) whether Government have also made study as to how much of indigenous and imported fertilizer was used out of the total quantum in various States; and

(c) the quantum of chemical fertilizers—indigenous and imported—required to meet the demand in various State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) A statement indicating the State-wise requirements of fertilizers, allocations made for indigenous fertilizers, deficit registered with the Pool for imported fertilizers, total consumption of fertilizers and lifting of imported fertilizers, during the last three years, is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

State-wise requirements of fertilisers, allocations made for indigenous fertilisers, deficit registered with the Pool for imported fertilisers, total consumption of fertilisers and lifting of imported fertilisers in 1980-81, 1981-82 *and* 1982-83.

(Quantity—in Lakh Tonnes NPK)

I. Requirement of fertilisers, allocations made for indigenous fertilisers and deficit registered with Pool for imported fertilisers.

S.No.	State	Total net requirement			Allocations					
					1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Indigenous fert.	Deficit regd. with Pool.	Indigenous fert.	Deficit regd. with Pool.	Indigenous fert.	Deficit regd. with Pool.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.93	6.97	7.16	4.79	1.15	5.58	1.40	6.03	1.13
2.	Kerala	1.04	1.23	1.18	0.82	0.22	0.86	0.37	0.93	0.25
3.	Karnataka	4.05	4.63	3.98	3.18	0.7	3.55	1.08	3.49	0.48
4.	Tamil Nadu	6.03	5.64	6.19	4.14	1.89	4.10	1.54	4.44	1.75
5.	Gujarat	3.94	4.15	4.67	2.85	1.09	3.05	1.11	4.28	0.38
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2.32	2.70	3.07	1.75	0.58	2.10	0.61	2.53	0.54
7.	Maharashtra	4.30	5.40	5.57	2.96	1.34	3.77	1.62	4.32	1.25
8.	Rajasthan	2.05	2.11	2.04	1.22	0.82	1.31	0.80	1.30	0.74
9.	Haryana	2.36	2.84	2.62	1.52	0.83	2.07	0.77	2.41	0.22
10.	Punjab	7.54	8.87	8.09	3.43	4.16	4.98	3.99	5.75	2.54
11.	Uttar Pradesh	12.02	13.78	15.15	6.38	5.64	8.47	5.31	10.29	4.86
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0.36	0.29	0.24	0.22	0.12	0.20	0.09	0.18	0.05
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.32	0.40	0.42	0.06	0.26	0.16	0.25	0.10	0.31
14.	Assam	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.16	0.07	0.13	0.10	0.13	0.11
15.	Bihar	1.95	2.65	2.61	1.85	0.12	1.96	0.68	2.26	0.35
16.	Orissa	0.86	0.96	0.98	0.68	0.19	0.77	0.19	0.79	0.19
17.	West Bengal	2.98	4.15	3.84	1.76	1.21	1.98	2.17	2.83	1.01
18.	Others*	2.00	2.16	2.37	1.35	0.67	1.12	1.02	1.26	1.15
	ALL INDIA	60.29	69.16	70.42	39.12	21.23	46.16	23.10	53.32	17.31

*Others include Pondicherry, Goa Daman & Diu, Meghalaya, Delhi, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, Dadra Nagar Havelli, Chandigarh, A & N Islands, Sikkim, Commodity Board etc.

(Quantity—In lakh Tonnes NPK)

II. Total consumption of fertilisers and lifting of imported fertilisers.

S.No. State	Total consumption			Lifting of imported fertilisers		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (Estt.)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Andhra Pradesh	5.76	6.56	6.95	2.18	1.94	1.67
2. Kerala	0.98	0.95	1.06	0.40	0.32	0.39
3. Karnataka	3.44	3.84	4.27	0.81	0.59	0.48
4. Tamil Nadu	4.91	5.13	4.50	1.50	1.22	1.02
5. Gujarat	3.57	4.01	4.03	0.64	0.69	0.24
6. Madhya Pradesh	1.97	2.36	2.39	0.72	0.54	0.34
7. Maharashtra	4.21	5.29	5.23	1.63	2.12	1.28
8. Rajasthan	1.35	1.38	1.61	0.13	0.20	0.17
9. Haryana	2.31	2.51	2.62	0.46	0.23	0.22
10. Punjab	7 54	8.20	8.47	2.88	1.82	1.50
11. Uttar Pradesh	11.51	12.70	14.74	5.51	2.85	1.88
12. Himachal Pradesh	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.06	0.04	0.01
13. Jummu & Kashmir	0.21	0.22	0.32	0.21	0.22	0.17
14. Assam	0.09	0.11	0.14	0.18	0.10	0.13
15. Bihar	2.05	2.05	2.11	1.08	0.64	0.41
16. Orissa	0.76	0.82	0.89	0.23	0.10	0.16
17. West Bengal	2.83	2.58	2.61	1.10	0.92	0.56
18. Others*	1.51	1.75	2.06	0.16	0.23	0.16
ALL INDIA	55.16	60.64	64.18	19.88	14.77	10.79

*Others include Pondicherry, Goa Daman & Diu, Meghalaya, Delhi, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram Dadra Nagar Havelli, Chandigarh, A&N Islands, Sikkim, Commodity Board etc.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : In the year 1982-83, the Government perhaps imported fertilizers worth Rs. 500 to 700 crores. Does the Government take into consideration the indigenous capacity that has been created, before deciding to import fertilizer and thus draining out scarce foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 700 crores? Is the Government also aware of the fact that the rated capacity utilisation of the established fertilizer factories is to the extent of 55 per cent only ? If so, has the Government taken any steps to see that the capacity is utilised at least to the extent of 75 to 80 per cent so that there may not be any necessity of importing fertilizer?

There is a stock piling of the imported fertilizer. What does the Minister say about this also?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : So far as the first part of the question is concerned, we do take into consideration the indigenous capacity before importing fertiliser Regarding second part of the question, some of the factories are working to their full capacity

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Out of the fertiliser which is produced here, which is of the order of 5 and odd milion tonnes, how much of it is being used here?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The rated capacity of the factories is a different question altogether. But about consumption part, I have given it in the statement itself. So far as production of fertiliser is concerned, that is not with my Ministry. It is the Ministry of Chemical and Fertilisers, which is responsible for that. So, for that I do not have figures.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: My question still remains unanswered. I request you to allow some discussion on this.

Is the Government aware of the fact that the fertiliser which was imported during the last many years, is lying un-utilised? Is it also aware that more than 3 milion tonnes of indigenous fertiliser produced by cooperative and other sectors, has been lying un-utilised for the last five years? If so, how does the Government assess the requirement of fertiliser before making imports? The farmers do not get remunerative prices. Sir, you attend the Farmers' conference. There all the farmers complained that the subsidy was not being given to them. May I know as to where the subsidy goes?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There are three methods by which we assess the requirement. One is, we request the States to let us know their requirements every year. Generally, the hon. Member's State and Andhra Pradesh inflate the figures by hundered per cent. The other is that we take the consumption in the best season and then we add to it 30% more. In the best season, we take the consumption of the fertiliser and the total area under cultivation. Then there is the high yielding variety area. The perennial irrigated area is taken as one unit. The dry land and low yielding or traditional variety area is taken as a half unit. Then we calculate the dose by dividing it. And the calculated dose is multiplied by the total number of units which they are going to cultivate in the season. In this way, we arrive at the figures of requirement by different States in the country.

If the hon. Member looks at the figures of imports, he will find that it has been going down during the last three years. It has gone down from 19.88 per cent in 1980-81 to 14.77 per cent in 1981-82 and further to 10.79 per cent in 1982-83. So, there is a declining trend in the consumption of imported fertiliser and the consumption of indigenous fertiliser is going up.

MR. SPEAKER : What about non-utilisation of fertiliser and its stock-piling in the country?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The hon. Member's State and Andhra Pradesh place inflated demands on the Centre. Therefore, the fertiliser which is supplied to them, remains un-utilised. What can I do there?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: My question has not been answered. Has the demand been inflated by the States only in one year ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I can give the figures to the hon. Member if he wants.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: You should lay it on the Table.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : If the hon. Member wants, I will lay it on the Table.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Please do not lay the hon. Member on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you think I will a llow that?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : But that is possible after seeing what is happening in Orissa.

MR. SPEAKER : We all want that the democratic institutions should function.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : As civilised as the Maharashtra Assembly is.

As the Minister of Agriculture, he should not only be concerned himself with the increasing use of fertiliser but also that the fertiliser should reach the poorer sections of the farming community. Yesterday, I was in Karnal and there the farmers' complaint was that the fertiliser was getting increasingly out of their means. Therefore, the figures that he gives are not as rosy as he makes them out. Look at the requirement. It was 60 lakh tonnes in 1980-81. It went upto 69 lakh tonnes and then it is levelled to 70 lakh tonnes. It is the last line under net requirement. I would like to know whether as a Minister of Agriculture, although fertilizer production is in another Ministry, he recognises that the price of urea fertiliser as a whole during the Janata rule was only Rs 74 ?..... (*Interruptions*). Why so much appreciation?

MR SPEAKER : I think the appreciation is for you.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Oh, for me !.....(*Interruptions*). I never knew that they have so much allergy.

AN HON. MEMBER : Which Janata Party ?

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Janata Party. There is only one Janata Party. Well, the Minister is getting little rusty. During the Janta rule, the price of fertiliser was Rs. 74 per bag and today it is Rs. 125 per bag. Now whether the Minister has made a recommendation to the price determining authority in the other Ministry for a cut in the fertilizer price by reducing excise so that the fertilizer could not only be consumed in greater amounts but also it could reach the poorer farmers ?.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, this is a suggestion but I would like to reply also.

MR. SPEAKER : This very some question was answered sometime back.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : All this is decided in consultation with the Cabinet.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I did not make a suggestion, I said have you made a recommendation ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He said it is suggestion for inaction.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You have to get an answer to that as a farmer.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We are paying subsidy also to the farmers on fertilizer and the price is always dependent on many other factors—price of naptha, diesel and many other things.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You deny the price having gone up or not ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I say that it has gone up.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It has gone up. So, Sir, it is an open admission of their failure.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The price of every commodity has gone up and so is the case with fertilizers.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What a condemnation.

Assistance by Netherlands for Drinking Water Supply

*477. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 607 on 12 July, 1982 regarding drinking water supply schemes for Bara-Choru of Hamirpur District in Himachal Pradesh and state :

(a) whether agreement with Netherlands' Government in respect of drinking water supply for Deot Siddha group of villages in Bijhar Block of Hamirpur District (H.P.) regarding financial assistance has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the total financial assistance which would be available from the Netherlands Government and the total cost of the scheme;

(c) whether the execution of the scheme has since been taken in hand; and

(d) if so, the latest progress in this regard and the likely date by which it would be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 124.23 lakhs and the financial assistance to be provided by the Government of Netherlands for the project is 3.0 million Dutch Guilders.

(c) It is understood that procurement action for materials for the project has since been initiated by the State Government.

(d) The project is expected to be completed by the end of 1984. Latest progress is not known as the quarterly report regarding progress made is awaited from the State Government.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Sir, as this is covering about 100 villages, may I request the hon. Minister through you to inform the House as to what is the last report that was received, if not the latest progress report received by the Government from the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, as has been stated by my colleague, we have been entrusting upon the State Government to send us the quarterly report. We have yet to receive the quarterly report. As soon as we receive the report we will take appropriate action.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : I had enquired about the last report. Any how, I would like to know whether there is any system with which the Central Government keeps the latest information with them so far as the drinking water supply programme in the States is concerned especially regarding the State of Himachal Pradesh, since this is a very important programme ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : We are also monitoring the implementation of the schemes which are directly aided or financed by the Ministry of Works and Housing. Here in this case, I find that our official team has to visit Himachal Pradesh. As soon as the report is available, I will inform the hon. Member.

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियां

*479. **श्री सज्जन कुमार** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में 31.3.83 के अनुसार कितनी अनधिकृत कालोनियां हैं;

(ख) इन कालोनियों को मंजूर करने के लिए सरकार की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1983-84 में मंजूर की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित कालोनियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Orders have been issued by the Govt. that unauthorised colonies in Delhi covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30.6.77 and 16.2.77 respectively may be regularised. The DDA and MCD had compiled a list of 612 unauthorised colonies for regularisation in pursuance of these orders. This list is being scrutinised by a Technical Committee appointed by the Lt. Governor of Delhi.

(c) The work of regularisation of unauthorised colonies is being done by the DDA and MCD in a phased manner and it is not feasible to indicate the exact names of colonies which will be regularised during a particular period.

श्री सज्जन कुमार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानकारी चाहूंगा कि यह जो तकनीकी कमेटी बनाई गई है, क्या उसमें दिल्ली के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों को रखा गया है ? दूसरी जानकारी मैं यह चाहूंगा कि जो कालोनियां मंजूर की गई हैं, जब उन कालोनियों के लोग प्लान की मंजूरी के लिए कारपोरेशन या डी.डी.ए. में जाते हैं, तो उसकी कोई स्वीकृति नहीं दी जा रही है ? यदि आपको इसके बारे में जानकारी है और स्वीकृति नहीं दी जा रही है, तो क्या भविष्य में उन्हें बिल्डिंग बनाने की अनुमति दी जाएगी ?

अध्यक्ष जी, आजकल ऐसा हो रहा है कि कालोनियां मंजूर की जाती हैं, लेकिन उसके बाद बिल्डिंग प्लान की स्वीकृति नहीं दी जाती है। जो मकान पहले से बने हुए हैं, यदि वे उसमें कुछ बाथरूम या किचन वगैरह बनाते हैं, तो उनको नोटिस दे दिए जाते हैं। यदि वह अनुमति चाहता है, तो उसे अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है। मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो कालोनियां मंजूर की गई हैं, उनमें विकास के कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, यह जो सब-कमेटी बनाई गई है, लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर द्वारा, यह कमेटी टैक्नीकल है। चुने हुए सदस्यों में कोई टैक्नीशियन नहीं हैं, इसलिए उनको इस कमेटी में नहीं रखा गया है। यह आफिशियल्स की कमेटी है। दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि वहां के विकास के काम के लिए अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है। जो अनअथोराइज्ड कालोनीज हैं, इनके बारे में एक फैसला हुआ है। जितनी भी सुविधायें हैं, जैसे वाटर सप्लाई, सीवर, रोड्स, पार्कस तथा अन्य सुविधाओं के लिए इन अनअथोराइज्ड कालोनीज को डेवलपमेंट के लिए चार्जेज देने पड़ते हैं। जब वे चार्जेज नहीं मिलते हैं, तो आगे के विकास के लिए इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है। इसके लिए टैक्नीकल कमेटी नार्म्स तैयार कर रही है कि किस ढंग से फरदर विकास के लिए इजाजत दी जा सकती है।

श्री सज्जन कुमार : मकान के नक्शे के बारे में ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : इसके बारे में इस कमेटी की राय है कि इसका ओवर-हाल डेवलपमेंट प्लान बनाकर, जिस कालोनी को अथोराइज करना है, उसका क्या पैटर्न होना चाहिए, फर्दर डेवलपमेंट के बारे में क्या सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिए, उसमें हम डी.डी.ए. से कह

कर एक्सपी डायट करेंगे, ताकि और फर्दर विकास हो सके।

श्री सज्जन कुमार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय के यह भी ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि जो 1962 के बाद 1963, 1964, 1965 में कालोनीज मंजूर की गई थीं, उनको भी मकान बनाने के नक्शे की स्वीकृति नहीं दी जा रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप उन्हें दिखवायें और जल्दी आदेश दें ताकि मकान के नक्शों की स्वीकृति दी जाए।

मैं यह बात भी मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि आपने 612 कालोनियों की एक लिस्ट बनाई है, जिनके लिए आप कह रहे हैं कि स्वीकृत करने जा रहे हैं। इसके अलावा दिल्ली में नई-नई अनअथोराइज कालोनीज रोज बन रही हैं। अखबारों में बहुत से विज्ञापन आ रहे हैं, जिसमें कालोनाइजर्स विज्ञापन द्वारा लोगों को कह रहे हैं कि जमीन रेलवे स्टेशन और बस-स्टेंड से इतनी दूरी पर है। इतने रुपये गज जमीन है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। अभी चार-पांच दिन पहले नवभारत टाइम्स में एक विज्ञापन छपा था कि रेलवे स्टेशन से बुद्ध विहार इतनी दूरी पर है और इतनी जमीन बिक रही है। ऐसे विज्ञापन ध्यान में लाने के बावजूद भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है, तो भविष्य में जो नई कालोनियां बन जायेंगी, उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या स्कीम होगी ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने शुरू में कहा था विकास के बारे में। मैं फिर माननीय सदस्यों और उनके सहयोगियों से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि सभी कालोनीज, जिनको अथोराइज करने के लिए, रैगुलराइज करने के लिए सरकार की अनुमति मिल चुकी हैं, उनको वे प्रेरणा दें। वे डेवलपमेंट चार्जिज दें तो उनको सुविधायें दी जा सकें, अगर उनके नक्शे वगैरह पास हो चुके हों तो उन पर कार्यवाही की जा सके।

जो बात अभी आपने कही है कि अनअथोराइज्ड कालोनीज बनाने के लिए प्राइवेट कालोनाइजर्स ऐसे काम कर रहे हैं, इसके बारे में सरकार की तरफ से, एम०सी०डी० को और डी०डी०ए० को सख्त हिदायतें दी गयी हैं Future growth of unauthorised Colonies have to be checked and checked very firmly.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके लिए जरूर कुछ होना चाहिए, यह एक प्राब्लम है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : इसके लिए हम कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए मैं अपने नुमाइन्दों से भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे अपने अपने एरियाज में इसका ध्यान रखें। तभी दिल्ली में इस प्रकार की अनअथोराइज्ड ग्रोथ को रोका जा सकता है। (व्यवधान) आप अपने-अपने एरिये में भ्रमण करके लोगों को ऐसा करने से रोकें ...

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : पहले भ्रमण करें, फिर भाषण करें और फिर भ्रष्टाचार करें।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : In Bombay other people are doing pada-yatra. They should be told to stay out from there.

श्री बूटा सिंह : इसमें तो हम आपका सहयोग मांगेंगे कि पब्लिक प्लेसिज में, गवर्नमेंट की लेण्ड्स पर लोग सैटिल हो जाते हैं। अगर आप हमारी सहायता करेंगे तभी हम दिल्ली प्लाण्ड डवलपमेंट कर पायेंगे। Even on railway platforms in certain towns in the country, and Sir, it is most unfortunate that in some of the cases, even the courts, the highest of the high

in the country, they are coming down and they are giving them the stay order to squat on the platforms. I do not know where we will reach one day. We have to have cooperation from everybody including the courts.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में प्रतिवर्ष दो लाख नये लोग आते हैं जो रोजगार की तलाश में आते हैं लेकिन जिन्हें सिर छिपाने की जगह नहीं मिलती है। क्या सरकार ने दूरगामी दृष्टि से इस सवाल पर विचार किया है ?

क्या यह सच नहीं है कि अनअथोराइज्ड बस्तियां जब बनती हैं तब उन लोगों को रोका नहीं जाता। शासनतंत्र के साथ सहयोग करके, स्थानीय अधिकारियों से मिल-जुल कर लोग अनधिकृत मकान बना लेते हैं और बाद में उनको छुआ नहीं जाता। बाद में जब चुनाव आते हैं तो, चाहे वह कोई भी पार्टी हो, यह फैसला कर लेती है कि अब तक जो मकान बन गये हैं, वे बन गये हैं, आगे नहीं बनने दिये जाएंगे। इस समय भी 600 बस्तियों का मामला लटका हुआ है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, उसका एलान भी, जब अगले चुनाव आयेंगे, तब कर देंगे कि हमने इन बस्तियों को अधिकृत कर दिया है, अब आप हमें वोट दो, अब कोई उखड़ने वाला नहीं है। (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है और यह जिस बेतरतीब ढंग से बढ़ रही है, और हम छोटे अधिकारियों को मौका दे रहे हैं, जब तक उनको ऊपर से राजनीतिक शह नहीं हो तब तक वे छोटे अधिकारी भ्रष्टाचार नहीं कर सकते। तब ये जो बहुत-सी अनधिकृत रूप से बस्तियां बस रही हैं क्या इनको रोका नहीं जाएगा ? क्या सरकार विरोधी दलों के साथ विचार-विनिमय करके कोई तारीख तय करेगी कि इसके बाद जो भी मकान बनाये जायेंगे वे गिराये जायेंगे, उनको रेगुलराइज किसी भी हालत में नहीं किया जाएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या इसके लिए किसी पर जिम्मेदारी नहीं आती ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You are right—no accountability.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Yes, Sir. And also we are studying how best we can devise some method either through legislation or by providing some rules whereby we can fix the responsibility also of the officials concerned and we want to educate the people and also seek the cooperation of the representatives of the people to see that the planned growth of any town, especially Delhi, takes place and there we will seek the cooperation of the hon. Members.

माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव बहुत अच्छा है। हम तो सभी यह चाहते हैं कि सभी के साथ बैठ कर बात करें जिससे कि भारत की राजधानी दिल्ली विश्व का केन्द्र बने। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : I think that is a good suggestion.

श्री बूटा सिंह : आपने जो बात कही कि कालोनीज को रेगुलराइज किया जा रहा है, उसे एक टेक्नीकल कमेटी सर्वे कर रही है कि किस-किस आधार पर उनको सुविधाएं दी जाएं और उनके लिए क्या-क्या डवलपमेंट चार्जिज हो ? इन सारी चीजों का निर्णय तुरन्त हो जाएगा। ये जो 612 कालोनीज रेगुलराइज हो चुकी हैं, इनको तो हम इम्प्लीमेंट करेंगे। फरदर के बारे में कोई इम्प्रूवमेंट की जरूरत है या नहीं यह कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता।

श्री भीकूराम जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यह हो रहा है कि जो नए लोग कहीं पर जाकर बसते हैं उनको इस तरह की पर्चियां बांट दी जाती हैं कि वे 5-6 साल से यहां पर रह रहे हैं । कोर्ट से इस बात पर स्टे आर्डर मिल जाता है कि जब ये लोग 5-6 साल से यहां पर रह रहे हैं तो अब इनको क्यों हटाया जा रहा है । इस बात से हम कोर्ट के ऊपर नाराज हैं। लेकिन जब तक म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के छोटे अधिकारियों पर रोक नहीं लगाई जाएगी तब तक इस समस्या का हल नहीं हो सकता । ये लोग जिस तरह से दिल्ली को बसाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इससे तो यहां पर तिल रखने की जगह भी नहीं मिलेगी ?

दूसरा कारण यह है कि 612 बस्तियां 61-62 में मंजूर की गई हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उनका टेक्निकल कमेटी द्वारा फेज्ड प्रोग्राम बनाया जा रहा है । 15 वर्ष तक फेज्ड प्रोग्राम चलता रहेगा और उनके नक्शे इत्यादि पास नहीं किए जाएंगे तो अनअथोराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन को कैसे रोका जा सकता है । तो क्या इस तरह का कोई टाइम बाउंड प्रोग्राम लेने का विचार है जिसमें यह तय कर दिया जाए कि इतने समय के अन्दर फेज्ड प्रोग्राम बना लिया जाएगा और नक्शे पास किए जाएंगे ? इसके अभाव में रिश्वत का बाजार खुला हुआ है । अनअथोराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन हो रहा है । आज सब कुछ ओवरसियर के हाथ में है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई टाइम बाउंड प्रोग्राम बना लिया जाएगा ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह बात सही है कि टेक्निकल कमेटी बैठी हुई है । हम कोशिश करेंगे कि 607 आइडिएंटीफाइड कालोनीज को रेगुलराइज किया जाए । उनका विकास जल्दी हो सके इसके लिए टाइम बाउंड प्रोग्राम के सजेशन पर भी विचार किया जाएगा । 607 कालोनियां इसलिए हैं क्योंकि 612 कालोनियों की पूरी तरह छानबीन करने के बाद पता चला कि कुछ कालोनियों के नाम अलग-अलग नामों से दिए गए हैं । इसलिए अब ये 607 कालोनियां हैं ।

Import of Sugar

*483. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Government have imported sugar during last two years;

(b) if so, at what price and of what quality and quantity and from which country;

(c) whether Government have also acquired free sale sugar factories; if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether imported sugar is not being lifted by traders and consumers because of its quality and high price;

(e) what are the prospects of the new sugar production in 1982-83 season;and

(f) whether the imported sugar has proved superior in quality and cheaper as compared to Indian sugar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) During the calendar year 1981, a total quantity of 2,14,650 metric tons of refined sugar was imported from the EEC countries, Brazil, Philipines, South Korea and U.S.A., valued about Rs. 101.01 crores. No import was made during the calendar year 1982.

(c) No free sale sugar was acquired from sugar factories for Public Distribution System during the years 1981 and 1982.

(d) Except for a small quantity of 4660 tonnes, the entire imported sugar stocks have been disposed off.

(e) Sugar production during 1982-83 season has been estimated at about 75-80 lakh tonnes.

(f) The imported sugar is refined sugar and does not fall under any existing Indian Sugar Standards for comparision of quality and price.

श्री एन० ई० होरो : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 1981 और 1982 दो कैलेंडर इयर्स में हमको कितनी चीनी की आवश्यकता थी और इन दो वर्षों में हमारा उत्पादन कितना हुआ ? क्या कारण थे कि हमको 2 लाख 14 हजार 650 मीट्रिक टन अच्छी क्वालिटी की चीनी का आयात करना पड़ा ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : In 1979-80, that means in the calendar year June to September, 1980 we had 1.80 lakh tonnes. Similarly, in 1980-81, that means the calendar year 1981. We imported 2.14 lakh tonnes. Now the question is about our requirements. Though the steps were taken during the sugar year 1979-80 and in the beginning of 1980-81, the trend of sugar production did not come up as expected. It ultimately came to 51.48 lakh tonnes. Our carry over was 6.82 lakh tonnes. Thus, we had with us 58.30 lakh tonnes.

Sir, our consumption as he asked was about 50 lakh tonnes expected, which was realised and for two months in the beginning of the sugar year 1981-82, i.e. October and November, 81 the consumption was to be 9 lakh tonnes both for PDS and free sale. So, for the year, the requirement of sugar was about 59 lakh tonnes. Thus, it is clear that we had some shortage of sugar and to control the price as also to keep it within the limit, we had the necessity of importing sugar. Therefore, this import of 2.14 lakh tonnes of sugar came in handy in catering to the consumption requirements and also in keeping the prices in control.

Thus, it is evident that the import was necessary. I may also say that the price at which we could sell this sugar in the market Rs. 5,200 metric tonnes—compared favourably with what the price was for our free sale sugar Rs. 5000 to Rs. 6500 metric tonnes. Therefore, the requirement was quite clear.

श्री एन० ई० होरो : अध्यक्ष जी, अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि हमारा 1982-83 में 80 लाख टन प्रोडक्शन का एस्टीमेट है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आने वाले वर्षों में यानी 1983-84 में चीनी का आपका कितना प्रोडक्शन होगा और आपको कितनी आवश्यकता पड़ेगी या फिर इम्पोर्ट करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जैसा मैंने बताया कि पिछले वर्ष लगभग 84 लाख टन था और इस वर्ष 75 से 80 लाख टन होगा। हमें आशा है कि अगले वर्षों में हमें बाहर से शुगर मंगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। इसलिए हम इस आशा में जीएंगे कि 1983-84 में ऐसी कोई संभावना नहीं उठनी चाहिए।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : स्पीकर साहब, आप भी बहुत बड़े किसान लीडर हैं और इस देश के 80 फीसदी लोग किसान हैं। इसके बावजूद भी हमेशा किसानों के साथ नाइन्साफी होती है। जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी तो उस वक्त शुगर-केन को जलाना पड़ा और ट्रान्सपोर्ट एक्सपेन्सेज भी पूरे नहीं हो सके। ऐसी नीति की वजह से किसानों को नुकसान हो रहा है। इसलिए आपको बाहर से शुगर इम्पोर्ट करनी पड़ती है। इसमें फारेन-एक्सचेंज भी काफी लगती है। किसानों को, केन ग्रोअर्स या दूसरे लोगों को रेम्यु-

नरेटिव प्राइस देंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसी हालत पैदा नहीं होगी और इम्पोर्ट करने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। इस बारे में आप क्या सोच रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात बिल्कुल सही है।

SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO : Sir, the Civil Supplies Corporation supplies the food. But without production where is the food ? Sir, the Minister is in a position to answer also.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Harish Rawat.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : No, no. He is ready to answer, Sir.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Speaker is not ready. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Sir, it is a great injustice. Being a great farmer you yourself are, you should ask him to reply.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी नब्ज पहचानते हैं।

Neradi Barrage

*485. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level discussion between Governments of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh and him was held at Visakhapatnam regarding Neradi Barrage;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the lands and the villages on Orissa side surveyed ane shown as submerged area in first project report and subsequently the area of submergence reduced in revised project report; and

(d) the measures taken by his Ministry to protect the submergence of Gunupur Town through both the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) During his visit to the Vamsadhara project areas in August 1982, the Union Minister of Irrigation had preliminary discussions with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and Irrigation Minister of Orrissa on 8.8.1982. It was agreed that a meeting of the Chief Ministers of both the States would be convened to sort out the outstanding issues relating to the Vamsadhara Stage-II project of which Naradi Barrage is a component. Meanwhile, Orissa Government was to carry out necessary verification of submergence on the ground in their areas from the Neradi Barrage so that meaningful discussions between the States could be had. The Andhra Pradesh authorities have since furnished their revised project proposals. Necessary studies/surveys are in progress by Orissa.

In an agreement reached between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh in July 1961, Orissa agreed for construction of Neradi Barrage by Andhra Pradesh involving a submergence of 106 acres of land in Orissa territory. In the Project Report prepared by Andhra Pradesh in March 1979 for Vamsadhara Project Stage-II of which Neradi Barrage is one of the component, area coming under submergence in Orissa was indicated to be 540 acres. In the revised proposal of July 1982 for Neradi Barrage formulated by Andhra Pradesh after taking into account the floods of 1980, an area of 1266 acres is stated to be coming under submergence in Orissa.

(d) Details regarding actual towns and villages coming under submergence have not yet been determined as the proposal is still under mutual consultation of both the States of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Just now, the hon. Minister stated that from 1961 upto 1983, the project reports were prepared by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in the year 1980, when there was heavy flood in the river Vamsadhara, the Government of Orissa requested the Andhra Pradesh Government to revise the project report. The figure of the submergence of the area of 106 acres which was projected in 1961 should have been stuck to. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have gone ahead with the construction of Neradi Barrage before the clearance from the Central Water Commission and the views expressed by the Government of Orissa ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : What the hon. Member says is correct because the agreement between the two State Governments concluded in 1961 said that 106 acres of land wou'd be submerged in Orissa territory for the construction of the Barrage. After the floods, as I said in my answer, the project report envisaged submersion of 540 acres of land and, later on after 1982 floods, 1266 acres. We have sent the project report of the Andhra Pradesh to the Government of Orissa so that they can verify whether the projections made by the Andhra Pradesh Government regarding submersion and other matters are correct. After we have received the response from the Government of Orissa in this respect, further steps will be taken to sort out this problem in consultation with the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : In 1982, the project report which was submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh was prepared on the basis of 1980 floods in the river Vamsadhara. If the Andhra Pradesh Government were serious about the area of submergence, then they would have prepared the project report on the basis on which it was prepared in 1979. This is not an inter-State water dispute between the two State Governments, but an inter-State discussion between the two State Governments. When they agreed to construct a joint project in 1978, I would like to know what is the meaning of a joint project and I want to know whether the Central Water Commission will stick to the first project report which was prepared and agreed to by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in 1961 according to which the area of submersion would be less than what is on the basis of 1982 project report.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is an inter-State River dispute between the States of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. The two States agreed in July, 1961, to share the waters on 50:50 basis and allow construction of barrage. A project report was prepared by Andhra Pradesh Government which is now with the Orissa Government for their comments and the Central Water Commission would come into the picture at a later stage after the two Government have given their view points so that we can proceed on an agreed basis or, on some other basis.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Harihar Soren.
Not present.
Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit.
Not present.
Shri Satyagopal Misra.
Not present.
Shri Narsinh Makwana.
Not present.
Shri H.N. Nanje Gowda.
Not present.
Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha.
Not present.

We have had so many hat tricks today.

Joint Panel for Development of Fisheries

*491. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minster of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have constituted a joint panel for fishery units for the development of fisheries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are its main functions and how it will help the development of fisheries in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : May I know from the Hon. Minister whether a Managing Committee has been constituted for proper management and coordination between Integrated Fisheries Project, Exploratory Fisheries Project and the Central Institute of Fisheries and, if so, is it the expert report of the Central Institute of Fisheries Education that the fish catch from the ocean and the sea can easily be trebled and that the inland water resources can be increased by 4 million tonnes and that a vast potential still remains to be exploited ?

The Director of the Central Institute of Fisheries, who is a well-known expert in fisheries in the country has opined that 9 million tonnes of production will not be difficult to obtain and in the Indian Ocean alone the production can be raised up to 11 to 20 million tonnes annually against the total output of the present only 2 million tonnes.

At present, the average production of fish from the various reservoirs is very low. It is only 10 Kg. per hectare. It can be raised to 40 Kg per hectare with the adoption of modern management techniques. In fact, the potential of increase in fish production with the adoption of modern management techniques is 300 Kg. per hectare in small reservoirs and 100 Kg. per hectare in medium reservoirs in our country.

If the Government has at present no scheme on hand for the increase in production of fish, what is the reaction of the Government to such reports of export committees ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : His question is quite different and what he is asking is something different. Even then I would like to reply to the Hon. Member that there are various schemes for the development of fisheries in this country and there are various organisations of the Central and State Governments which also develop fisheries in this country. So far, the hon. Member has referred to the Managing Committee of IFP, EFP and CIFNET. These three organisations are distantly located. It is with a views to coordinate the work of these three organisations that this Managing Committee is constituted under the Chairmanship of an Additional Secretary, Fisheries, in the Ministry of Agriculture. So, this is a Committee which coordinates the management of those three organizations. But so far as development of fisheries is concerned, it is done through various agencies. One is the Central Board of Fisheries, then the organizations which the hon. Member has referred, then there is the Exploratory Fisheries Project at Bombay, then Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training, Cochin, the Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin, the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin, the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, etc. There are many organizations which look after development of fisheries in this country.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : The last part of my supplementary has not been replied to. I wanted to know what is the scheme to produce more fish from reservoirs and sea. I have already given the figures. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the thinking of the Government on this issue ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There are various schemes. But that

is not covered by this Question A separate notice is required for that. I can give all the details to the hon. Member.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether it has come to the notice of the Government that a practice is noticed in the Bay of Bengal that the fishing vessels throw back large quantities of low-priced fish into the sea keeping only high-priced or high-valued fish in their vessels. In this connection I want to mention that the boats operating from Visakhapatnam Port alone throw away 300 to 350 tonnes of fish every month which is really very alarming specially when our country is lagging behind in fish production. May I know what is the thinking of the Government to stop such types of wastage of fish by unscrupulous elements ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have already pointed out. The main question here is :

> "Whether Government have constituted a joint panel for fishery units for the development of fisheries in the country;"

and the reply I have given to the hon. Member is, 'No, Sir'; there is no such joint panel formed by the Government. Then the question is :

> "if so, the details thereof;"

and I have replied :

> "(b) & (c) Do not arise".

The questions that the hon. Member has now put has no relation with the main question. Therefore, a separate notice is required for that.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES : This is a wider question. Since fish is involved, the Minister should be able to answer the entire problem relating to fish. (*Interruptions*) We have a vast coast of about 5,000 kms. and we are able to penetrate for exploitation only upto five to ten fathoms. Beyond that, we have the Economic Zone upto 200 miles. So far we have not been able to exploit the fish available in the Economic Zone. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is our programme to exploit this area.

MR. SPEAKER : This is going on a fishing expedition ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I will give the reply in detail to the hon. Member. I have no such information with me now because it was not connected with this question. But I will supply the information to the hon. Member.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप भी मछली पकड़ेंगे ? क्या आप अहिंसा में विश्वास नहीं रखते ?

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : ये तो मगर-मच्छ के आंसू बहाने वाले हैं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम इस सदन को मछली बाजार नहीं बनाना चाहते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भगवान आपका भला करे ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मत्स्य उद्योग—मछली-पालन उद्योग—एक बहुत बड़ा उद्योग है । अन्य देशव्यापी उद्योगों में इसका स्थान किसी से कम नहीं है । इसमें लगभग एक करोड़ लोग इनवाल्व्ड हैं और वे लोग सब से गरीब तबके के लोग हैं, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और बैकवर्ड क्लासिज के लोग हैं । क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐस्टीमेट तैयार किया है कि इस उद्योग में कितने लोग लगे हुए हैं ? आपने पैनल नहीं बनाया है । आप पैनल न बनायें लेकिन इस उद्योग के विकास के लिए

और जो लोग इस कारोबार में लगे हुए हैं उनके स्टैण्डर्ड आफ लिविंग को हाई करने के लिए क्या सरकार के पास कोई योजना है या ऐसी किसी योजना पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ? यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : यह भी इस प्रश्न में नहीं आता है। लेकिन हमारे पास योजनायें हैं उनके वेलफेयर के लिए । इंश्योरेन्स कर रहे हैं।

It has no connection or relevance with this question.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER : You want to catch something ?

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I want him to catch fish for us.

Sir, it is important to know that in West Bengal we are mainly fish-eaters. You know that. I know you are vegetarian. Now, I have seen in the newspapers that in certain areas of India, particularly, in the coastal areas in the South, there is a lot of fish and actually a lot of what they catch, because of lack of transport and also the system of preservation, gets destroed. Is the Government thinking of preservation and also quick transport to the consuming areas like Calcutta so that people who are engaged in fishing do not destroy it and people like us who are eager to consume it can also consume. Two things are necessary—preservation and the second thing is easy and quick transport. The third is also important and he should answer it also. He should protect us. Is he also going to preach vegetarianism so that more and more people do not take to fish eating and the prices of fish may not go high.

MR. SPEAKER : I disagree with you there.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is a good suggestion. I have taken not of it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN : May I know from the hon. Minister whether fish is a vegetarian diet or a non-vegetarian diet.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't put him in a difficult situation.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I will put the same question to the hon. Member because he can reply it in a better way.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Fish is vegetarian.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : We want your ruling, Sir. His question has not been answered.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN : Sir, I have not got the reply.

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered the question.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : अध्यक्ष जी, मत्स्य पालन के विकास के सम्बन्ध में यह प्रश्न पूछा गया है । मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस उद्योग का विकास करने के लिए मछलियों की हत्या रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ? (**व्यवधान**)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : May I ask a question on behalf of Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty ?

Is the United States presence in Diego Garcia affecting the fish population in the Indian Ocean ?...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Fisheries Minister should answer this fishy member.

MR. SPEAKER : Next quetsion—Shri Ram Lal Rahi—absent.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is sitting in the water.

MR. SPEAKER : He is also trying to catch fish ?

Now we take up the second round. Shri G.Y. Krishnan.

Review of Division of Community Development Blocks

*473. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to review the division of the Community Development Blocks in the country in view of the increase in population;

(b) whether Government are satisfied with the present division of development blocks; and

(c) whether Government have chalked out any scheme to bring about uniformity in the apportionment of development blocks throughout the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c) No proposal is under consideration of the Government of India. Community Development is a State subject. It is not possible to bring about complete uniformity in the matter of coverage of area and population since conditions differ from place to place.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Construction of Houses in Rural Areas

*474. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what progress has been made in construction of houses in rural areas in the country;

(b) what were the targets fixed during each of the last 2 years;

(c) the reasons for the shortfall, if any; and

(d) the remedial measures proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Till February, 1983, since inception of the scheme, about 107 lakh families were provided with house-sites and 22.7 lakh families were provided with assistance for construction of houses under the Rural House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme. Since the introduction of the rural housing schemes in 1978, Housing & Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned upto Feb., 1983 6,55,596 number of rural housing units.

(b) The target fixed by the Planning Commission for 1982-83 under the Rural house sites-cum-construction assistance is 10.43 lakhs families for house-sites and 7.39 lakhs for construction assistance. No such targets were fixed for 1981-82. The Housing & Urban Development Corporation does not fix any definite target as their sanctions depend on the schemes prepared by the State Governments.

(c) The inadequacy of funds and non-availability of suitable land are the main reasons for shortfall in some States.

(d) The programme of house-sites-cum-construction assistance scheme is now a part of the new 20-Point Economic Programme and is being monitored. The following steps have been initiated to step up the progress of rural housing schemes :—

(i) The Central Council of Ministers for Local Government and Development, in its 20th Meeting, has urged the State Governments to fulfil the Plan targets in respect of the 20-Point Economic Programme.

(ii) Specific funds have been earmarked out of the LIC and GIC allocations to States for EWS and rural housing.

(iii) 15% funds of Housing and Urban Development Corporation are earmarked for rural housing, and

(iv) Ceiling cost of rural housing units of HUDCO has been increased to Rs. 6,000 per unit.

Import of Edible Oil

*476. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the measures that have been envisaged in the Sixth Five-Year Plan to reduce the import of edible oils; and

(b) how much success has been achieved therein so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) Concerted efforts are being made to attain self-sufficiency in vegetable oils in the country. Towards this end, the following measures have been taken :—

(1) Intensive programme for development of oilseeds in oilseed producing States. The scheme aims at demonstration on farmers' fields, strengthening of seed production and distribution arrangement, expansion of plant protection measures, extension of irrigated area etc.

(2) Launching of special projects on production of groundnut in Saurashtra region of Gujarat and soyabean in Madhya Pradesh

(3) Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices.

(4) Allocation for development of oilseeds during the Sixth Plan has been kept at a much higher figure of Rs. 65 crores as compared to the allocation during the Fifth Plan.

(5) Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds.

(6) Increase in area under non-traditional oilseed crops like soyabeen and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran etc.

(7) Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme oilseeds.

As a result of these measures, the production of oilseeds has increased from 87.39 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to 120.72 lakh tonnes in 1981-82. The target of production for 1984-85 has been fixed at 130 lakh tonnes.

Extension Services by Agricultural Universities

*478. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the Agricultural Universities do not have any integrated approach to educational research and extension services;

(b) if so, whether Government have any concrete scheme to encourage the Agricultural Universities to associate themselves in extension services and particularly in the application of products of research in any institute in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) It is not correct that most of the Agricultural Universities do not have integrated approach to education. Integration of education, research and extension education is the most important feature of the Agricultural Universities. The extension function, however, is educational in character. The Agricultural Universities have neither been designed nor are they responsible for the extension service function, which is the responsibility of the respective development departments of the concerned States.

(b) There is no scheme to involve Agricultural Universities with extension service functions, as distinct from 'extension education' functions.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting Up of Tube Wells in Problem Villages in Orissa

*480. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of tube-wells set up in different districts of Orissa for the supply of potable drinking water;

(b) whether emphasis has been given by Central Government to instal tube-wells in this problem villages;

(c) if so, the number of the problem villages identified in those districts so far; and

(d) the progress made to set up tube-wells in all those problem villages ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Since the programme is monitored in terms of the number of problem villages covered and not in terms of the systems by which the villages are covered, details of the number of identified problem villages covered by tube-wells in Orissa are not available with this Ministry.

(b) The emphasis is on low cost solutions.

(c) & (d) District-wise position of problem villages identified and covered under different schemes e.g., tube-wells, sanitary wells and piped water supply schemes, etc. is as follows :—

STATE : ORISSA

Sl. No.	Name of district	No. of identified problem villages yet to be provided with drinking water supply as on 1.4.80	No. of problem villages covered upto 31.12.82 (in the VIth Plan period)
1.	Cuttak	2900	806
2.	Puri	2721	701
3.	Balasore	2791	1213
4.	Ganjam	1905	254
5.	Phulbani	1002	238
6.	Sambalpur	2209	550
7.	Bolangir	1739	305
8.	Kalahandi	1132	186
9.	Sundergarh	1227	227
10.	Keonjhar	1508	310
11.	Dhenkanal	1965	264
12.	Koraput	995	148
13.	Mayurbhanj	1322	191
	Total	23416	5423

देश में पक्के गोदामों का निर्माण

*481. **श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री निम्नांकित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम को सुरक्षित स्थानों पर खाद्यान्नों के भंडारण हेतु पक्के गोदामों का निर्माण करने के आदेश जारी किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों का ब्यौरा क्या है जहां पर निगम ने पक्के गोदामों का निर्माण इस बीच कर लिया है और किन स्थानों पर ऐसे गोदाम निर्माणाधीन हैं तथा प्रत्येक गोदाम की क्षमता कितनी है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ग) वैज्ञानिक भण्डारण क्षमता का निर्माण करना भारतीय खाद्य निगम का एक अनवरत कार्यक्रम है । निगम ने 31.12.1982 तक 58.3 लाख मीटरी टन की भण्डारण क्षमता का निर्माण किया था ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है । [**संसद् ग्रंथालय में रखा गया । देखिये** संख्या एल०टी०-6279/83]

Subletting of Accommodation Allotted to Government Employees

*482. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Government employees have completely sublet Government accommodation allotted to them either in General Pool or in Special Pool;

(b) whether Government have inquired into this matter in detail;

(c) if so, number of Government employees who have been found subletting Government accommodation during the last six months;

(d) whether Government propose to check ration cards, CGHS cards and other documentary proof of those staying in Government accommodation; and

(e) if not, what other measures have been adopted by Government to check such illegal subletting in Government colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Subletting of Government Accommodation in General Pool and other pools controlled by Directorate of Estates come to notice either on the basis of complaints or through periodical surprise survey of quarters by the officers of Directorate of Estate and these are enquired into.

(c) During the period September, 1982 to Feb., 83, subletting of quarters/garages was proved against 302 employees and appropriate penalties under the rules were imposed.

(d) and (e) Documents such as Ration Card, C.G.H.S. Card and other documentary proof of persons staying in Government Accommodation are checked either while investigating subleting complaints or at the time of periodical surprise survey.

समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिए रिहायशी मकानों का निर्माण

*484. **श्री हरीश रावत : क्या निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी

दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान गरीब लोगों तथा समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिए रिहायशी मकान बनाने हेतु क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह लक्ष्य पूरा कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों और प्राप्त लक्ष्य का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) से (ग) समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए आवास तथा ग्रामीण भूमिहीन श्रमिकों के लिए निर्माण सहायता योजना के संबंध में 1982-83 के लिए राज्य-वार लक्ष्य तथा अप्रैल, 1982 से फरवरी, 1983 के दौरान की उपलब्धियों के विवरण-एक व दो संलग्न हैं।

2. इसके अतिरिक्त आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम (हुडको) भी समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों (ई० डब्लू० एस०) के लिए ऋण स्वीकृत करता है। आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए 1982-83 (अप्रैल, 1982 से फरवरी, 1983 तक) के लिए आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत रिहायशी एककों के राज्यवार ब्यौरे विवरण-तीन में संलग्न हैं।

विवरण—एक

आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग के लिए आवास 1982-83 के दौरान लक्ष्य तथा उपलब्धि

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र		लक्ष्य	अप्रैल, 1982 से फरवरी, 1983 तक उपलब्धि
1		2	3
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	...	9,100	11,807
2. असम	...	3,232	1,393
3. बिहार	...	11,355	6,685
4. गुजरात	...	17,546	3,104
5. हरियाणा	...	2,221	1,957
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	...	3,616	311
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	...	140	110
8. कर्नाटक	...	12,876	10,956
9. केरल	...	11,555	12,268
10. मध्य प्रदेश	..	3,500	4,355
11. महाराष्ट्र	...	36,533	14,572
12. मणिपुर	...	1,355	—
13. मेघालय	...	966	—

1		2	3
14. नागालैण्ड	...	—	—
15. उड़ीसा	...	21,694	10,726
16. राजस्थान	...	7,099	10,955
17. सिक्किम	...	50	—
18. तमिलनाडु	...	15,200	15,143
19. पंजाब	...	14,611	—
20. त्रिपुरा	...	69	3
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	...	1,420	9,089
22. पश्चिमी बंगाल	...	3,000	—
सभी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	...	8,572	1,716
योग	...	1.86 लाख	1.15 लाख

विवरण—दो

सूत्र सं० 9-ख—निर्माण सहायता 1982-83 के दौरान लक्ष्य तथा उपलब्धि

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र		लक्ष्य	अप्रैल, 82 से फरवरी, 83 तक उपलब्धि
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	...	2,000,00	1,06,625
2. असम	...	6,000	—
3. बिहार	...	8,800	—
4. गुजरात	...	39,000	30,979
5. हरियाणा	...	1,500	1,631
6. जम्मू और कश्मीर	...	700	129
7. कर्नाटक	...	1,02,000	44,323
8. केरल	...	8,400	1,174
9. मध्य प्रदेश	...	32,000	19610
10. महाराष्ट्र	...	2,23,800	33,318
11. उड़ीसा	...	3,800	2,416
12. पंजाब	...	5,400	1,880
13. राजस्थान	...	30,000	6,408
14. तमिल नाडु	...	40,000	30,001
15. त्रिपुरा	...	2,668	2,562
16. उत्तर प्रदेश	...	17,000	9,271
17. पश्चिम बंगाल	...	15,000	16,115
सभी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	...	2,604	1,265

विवरण—तीन

(अप्रैल, 1982 से फरवरी, 1983)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र		आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग के लिए स्वीकृत रिहायशी एकक
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	...	53,289
2. बिहार	...	15,000
3. गुजरात	...	28,720
4. हरियाणा	...	—
5. हिमाचल प्रदेश	...	18
6. कर्नाटक	...	31,785
7. केरल	...	12,500
8. मध्य प्रदेश	...	6,592
9. महाराष्ट्र	...	2,721
10. मणिपुर	...	—
11. उड़ीसा	...	813
12. पंजाब	...	—
13. राजस्थान	...	7,760
14. तमिलनाडु	...	4,936
15. उत्तर प्रदेश	...	5,534
16. पश्चिम बंगाल	...	100
योग	...	1,69,368

DDA Houses for Weaker Sections

*486. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether funds have been earmarked by DDA for the construction of houses in Delhi for the weaker sections;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked in 1983-84 for that purpose; and

(c) the names of the areas of Delhi where houses are going to be constructed in the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The DDA has reported that there is an outlay of Rs. 164.87 crores for the construction of houses in Delhi during 1983-84. Out of the composite housing programme, about 70% dwelling units are meant for low income group, Janta and economically weaker categories.

(c) The DDA has reported that the areas where houses for weaker sections are proposed to be constructed during 1983-84 are as under :

1. Dilshad Garden

2. Paschimpuri
3. Pitampura
4. Village Madipur
5. Shahdara
6. Turkman Gate
7. Trans.Yamuna area Zone E-2
8. Shalimar Bagh
9. Lawrence Road
10. Village Garhi Piran
11. Wazirpur Phase-I
12. Rohtak Road
13. Madanpur Khadar
14. Ghazipur
15. Bodella
16. Ranjit Nagar
17. Jahangirpuri
18. Tilak Nagar
19. N.G. Road
20. Rohini
21. Trilokpuri
22. Gulabi Bagh
23. Pitampura Village
24. Motia Khan
25. Janakpuri
26. Kalkaji Extension
27. Jafrabad
28. Jai Dev Park
29. Mayapuri
30. Kilokri
31. Jhilmil Colony
32. Village Kalu Sarai
33. Sarai Basti
34. Ajmeri Gate
35. Sangam Park

Irrigation Projects in Madhya Pradesh Affected due to Paucity of Funds

*487. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Madhya Pradesh State 6 Multi-Purpose, 16 major and 64 medium Sixth Plan Irrigation Projects are adversely affected due to paucity of funds and delay in giving Central assistance;

(b) whether for the above irrigation projects costing Rs. 2100 crores with additional irrigation potential of 26 lakh hectares, the expenditure incurred till March 1983 is over Rs. 785 crores;

(c) whether the drastic cut in the Annual Plan outlays of 1982-83 and 1983-84 by Planning Commission will slow down the works in progress on the projects, unless Central assistance out-side the Plan is sanctioned soon; and

(d) whether the Madhya Pradesh State Government have appealed to the Union Government to expedite the Central aid and the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the on-going irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh. The State currently has 6 Multi-purpose, 16 major and 64 medium irrigation projects of pre-Sixth Plan, under execution. These projects are funded by the State Government from the overall budgetary resources. The State Government have been advised to provide adequate outlay for the on-going schemes as the first charge.

The total estimated cost of these on-going projects as per the latest figures indicated in the State Plan document for 1983-84 is Rs. 2059 crores. The expenditure up to the end of March 1983 is expected to be Rs. 809.4 crores.

During 1982-83, the State had proposed Rs. 130.43 crores for these on-going schemes. The Planning Commission had recommended an outlay of Rs. 131.33 crores for these projects. The anticipated expenditure during 1982-83 will be Rs. 137.81 crores. During 1983-84, however, against an outlay of Rs. 170.49 crores proposed by the State for these on-going schemes, the Working Group of the Planning Commission has recommended Rs. 151.49 crores, keeping in view the overall resources position of the State.

The State Government had sought advance plan assistance of Rs. 35

crores in 1982-83 for some of its on-going major and medium irrigation projects. No advance plan assistance could, however, be given to Madhya Pradesh on account of financial constraints.

Development of Sports

*488. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to construct a chain gymnasiums, stadia, ice rinks, indoor running tracks, shooting ranges, classrooms and laboratories in order to develop sports and produce world class sportsmen and sportswomen with a time-bound programme;

(b) if so, details of the said programme; and

(c) if not, what is the Government's plan to develop sports in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) With a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments for developing sports and raising sports standards, the Central Government are already operating a scheme of grants to State Sports Councils to assist the State Governments in the construction of gymnasia, stadia etc. The Central Government are also operating a national coaching scheme through the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports for training and coaching promising sportsmen and women in collaboration with the State Governments Besides, high level coaching and training is undertaken under the aegis of the Institute with the cooperation of the concerned national sports federations. The Institute is in the process of developing a strong department of sports medicine. Schemes of providing sports scholarships to promising school and college students are also in operation. In addition to the above, schemes to encourage sports among rural youth and women are also in operation. It is expected that these measures will give results in course of time.

गुजरात में सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए कम धनराशि

*489. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :** क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1982 तक गुजरात में कितनी सिंचाई योजनायें चल रही थीं और उनमें बड़ी कितनी और मध्यम दर्जे की कितनी हैं;

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने में किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ग) गुजरात की सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए अपर्याप्त धन देने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने गुजरात में सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने हेतु कोई निदेश जारी किए हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब और क्या उन्हें लागू किया गया है ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) गुजरात में छठी योजना से पूर्व की 9 बृहत् और 43 मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमें दिसम्बर, 1982 में निर्माणाधीन थीं। इसके अतिरिक्त, गुजरात सरकार ने छठी योजना में 3 नई बृहद और 68 मध्यम स्कीमें भी हाथ में ली हैं। इन स्कीमों पर धीमी प्रगति होने का मुख्य कारण, राज्य सरकार द्वारा बहुत अधिक स्कीमों को हाथ में लिया जाना है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप साधनों का वितरण कम हो

गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भूमि के अधिग्रहण में कठिनाइयां होने और मूलभूत निर्माण सामग्रियों की मदों, जैसे सीमेन्ट, इस्पात, विस्फोटकों के उपलब्ध न होने से भी देरी हुई है।

(ग) सिंचाई एक राज्य-विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए धन की व्यवस्था गुजरात राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपने समग्र योजनागत साधनों से की जानी है।

(घ) और (ङ) योजना आयोग के छठी योजना के दस्तावेज में इस बात पर बल दिया गया है कि निर्माणाधीन सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए राज्यों द्वारा उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दी जानी है और उनके लिए, उनके द्वारा पर्याप्त धनराशियों की व्यवस्था की जानी है। इस लक्ष्य के अनुसरण में, सिंचाई मंत्रालय निर्माणाधीन स्कीमों को पहले पूर्ण करने हेतु सभी प्रयास करने के लिए, गुजरात सरकार सहित, सभी राज्य सरकारों को निदेश जारी करती रही है। गुजरात सरकार ने भी अपने छठी योजना के दस्तावेज में, अन्य बातों के साथ, यह व्यवस्था की है कि छठी योजना में उनकी नीति, निर्माणाधीन सभी बृहद और मध्यम स्कीमों को शीघ्र पूरा करने की है ताकि उनसे शीघ्र लाभ प्राप्त किए जा सकें।

Supply of Sub-Standard Foodgrains by FCI to States

*490. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Food Corporation of India has supplied very sub-standard wheat and other foodgrains which are unfit for human consumption, to the different States in the country;

(b) if so, whether foodgrains supplied to different States have been tested in the laboratory before supplying to different States;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that some State Governments have complained to the Centre about the quality of wheat and foodgrains supplied to them by the FCI;

(d) if so, whether Central Government have initiated any action in the master; and

(e) if so, details thereof and other steps contemplated by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Food Corporation of India supplies wheat and other foodgrains conforming to the specifications laid down by the Government of India and the limits prescribed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, to the States.

(c) to (e) Complaints have been received from some State Governments in recent months regarding the quality of wheat supplied to them by the Food Corporation of India. The Complaints have been found mainly due to supply of wheat procured under relaxed specifications. The relaxation was given in respect of lustre lost grains, damaged grains upto 5% and slightly damaged grains where the kernel is not affected upto 20%, having regard to the damage caused by the unseasonal rains during 1982 marketing season. These relaxed specifications were, however, within the limits of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के निम्न आय वर्ग सम्बन्धी फ्लैटों का आबंटियों को कब्जा देना

*492. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निम्न आय वर्ग के जिन व्यक्तियों को फ्लैट आबंटित किये गये हैं उनमें से अनेक लोगों को अभी तक कब्जा नहीं दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जिनको कब्जा नहीं दिया गया है; और

(ग) इन गरीब लोगों को कब्जा न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि अधिकांश व्यक्तियों, जिनको मांग पत्र जारी कर दिए गए हैं तथा जिन्होंने भुगतान कर दिया है एवं आवश्यक औपचारिकताएं पूर्ण कर दी हैं उनको स्थल पर फ्लैट का प्रत्यक्ष कब्जा लेने के लिए दखल पत्र जारी कर दिए गए हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उपलब्ध रिकार्ड के अनुसार 1976 तक की सामान्य पंजीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत कुछ विवाद-ग्रस्त मामलों के अपवाद स्वरूप, कोई मामला दखल पत्र जारी करने के लिए निलम्बित नहीं है जिसमें 24-3-1982 से पहले आबंटन किया गया था। इसने यह भी कहा है कि 24-3-82 को निकाली गई पर्चियों में जिन व्यक्तियों को फ्लैट आबंटित किए गए थे उनमें से 678 आबंटियों को अभी भी दखल पत्र जारी किये जाने हैं। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि नवीन पद्धति योजना 1979 के अन्तर्गत, मार्च, 1981 तथा मार्च 1982 में जिनको निम्न आय वर्ग फ्लैट आबंटित किए गए थे उनमें से लगभग 347 मामलों में दखल पत्र जारी किए जाने हैं तथा इन मामलों में दखल पत्र जारी करने की कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि दखलपत्र जारी न किए जाने के कारण मुख्यत: निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(i) आबंटियों द्वारा बकाया राशि का भुगतान न किया जाना।

(ii) अपेक्षित कागजातों का अप्रस्तुतीकरण अथवा आबंटियों द्वारा आबंटन के समय आवश्यक औपचारिकताओं को पूरा न करना।

(iii) फ्लैटों का पूरा न होना अथवा फ्लैटों में बिजली/पानी के कनेक्शनों का न दिया जाना।

वाराणसी नगर पालिका द्वारा मांगी गई 'हुडको' सहायता

5372. **श्री जैनुल बशर** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वाराणसी नगर पालिका ने 'हुडको' से आवास सहायता मांगी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो परियोजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या परियोजना को सहायता के लिये स्वीकार कर लिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उपलब्ध की गई सहायता का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण तथा आवास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Allotment of Shops to SC/ST by N. D. M. C.

5373. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) number of commercial sheds, shops, tea stalls, multipurpose stalls, industrial structures constructed by NDMC during the last five years;

(b) how many of the above mentioned commercial structures, separately have been allotted/auctioned to the SCs and STs;

(c) whether the earmarked percentage for these categories of reserved quota, as stipulated under the NDMC rules, has been provided to them;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the NDMC is proposing to fill up the backlog ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) 528 out of which only 390 wers allotted.

(b) 50.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

CPWD Employees Working for More Than 20 Years

5374. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the pitiable condition of those Class III and Class IV CPWD employees who have been working in Parliament House and other places for more than last twenty years continuously but have neither been made permanent nor given such prescribed facilities as are enjoyed by an ordinary employee after completing 10 years of service;

(b) if so, the facilities being enjoyed by such old employees from time to time;

(c) the State-wise number of class III and class IV employees who are still temporary even after completing 10 years service as per Government's record;

(d) whether Government have taken any action to regularise the services of the employees and provide them the required facilities; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

World Bank Assistance for Minor Irrigation Schemes in M.P.

5375. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government are contemplating world bank financial assistance for minor irrigation schemes; and

(b) if so, what is the progress ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a)

and (b) A proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for financial assistance for Minor Irrigation Schemes outside Narmada Valley for posing to the World Bank and other agencies has been received only in last week to March, 1983

विभागीय परीक्षा में हिन्दी माध्यम का विकल्प

5376. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **सिंचाई** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1982 के दौरान मन्त्रालय/विभाग और इसके सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में आयोजित विभागीय ली गई परीक्षाओं की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) क्या इन विभागीय परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी माध्यम का विकल्प दिया गया था और यदि हां, तो ऐसी परीक्षाओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) ऐसी सभी परीक्षाओं में परीक्षार्थियों को हिन्दी माध्यम से परीक्षा देने की अनुमति कब तक दी जाएगी; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में उचित प्रबन्ध के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) केन्द्रीय जल आयोग (जो मन्त्रालय का एक सम्बद्ध कार्यालय है) में इंजीनियरी अधिकारियों के लिए 1982 में एक विभागीय परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) और (ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

I.S.I. Mark on the Products

5377. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases have been noticed by Government where big business companies and multinationals did not subject their products to the quality tests specified by the I.S.I. and the same did not carry the seal of its approval;

(b) whether Government have noticed that a number of these companies are members of the I.S.I's. committees which prescribe the quality standards; and

(c) if so, would it be desirable by Government to make it compulsory for all manufacturers of consumer goods, irrespective of their size and position in the market, to register themselves with the ISI and not to allow their products to be traded unless they carry its mark ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Certification Marks Scheme operated by the Indian Standards Institution is a voluntary scheme and, therefore, it is for the business companies to decide whether or not they may obtain from the Indian Standards Institution certification marks licences for their products. Certain companies have not adopted Indian Standards for their products.

(b) Some representatives of these companies including multinationals serve on the ISI Committees and help in formulating Indian Standards which comprise of users, technologists, testing laboratories, Government departments, etc. in addition to different categories of manufacturing units.

(c) The desirability of making ISI certification marking compulsory varies from product and cannot be generalised. Only in respect of certain items, ISI certification marking has been made compulsory under various Rules and Orders. These are LPG cylinders, cer-

tain equipments used in mines, food colours and food colours preparations, food grade titanium oxide, white printing paper and certain steel products.

Re-development of Rampura, Delhi

5378. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR :
SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) when the re-development plan for Rampura, an urban village, near Lawrence Road, Delhi was passed by DDA;

(b) the steps taken so far to develop the village; and

(c) the fate of those houses which fall in the ambits of road, parks, schools, etc. according to the Plan of DDA there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) In the year 1965.

(b) The following steps to develop this village have already been taken :

(i) Roads, paths & drains have been constructed.

(ii) Sewerage & water supply have been provided.

(iii) Choupals have been constructed.

(iv) Latrine block & urinals have been constructed.

(c) The DDA have reported that the houses which fall in the ambit of roads, parks, schools etc. may have to be demolished.

Purchase of Onion from Gujarat for Export

5379. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of onions exported during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) through which agency the export of onion is being made;

(c) how it is being collected from onion producing States;

(d) the quantity purchased from Gujarat during the said period for export;

(e) whether it is a fact that the quantity purchased from Gujarat is much less than the quantity purchased from other States; and

(f) if so, the criteria adopted to purchase onions from onion producing States for export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The export of onions during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 were of the following order :

Year	*(Quantity in lakh M.T.)*
1980-81	1.81
1981-82	1.62
1982-83	1.50 (only upto 28.2.83)

The figures for 82-83 do not include shipments made by Maharashtra State Coop. Marketing Federation and Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation which have been allocated separate quota.

(b) The export of onions during these years was canalised through National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED). During 1982-83 within the overall quota, a separate allocation of

10,000 M.T. for export was made to the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation and 5,000 M.T. to Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation.

(c) NAFED arranges procurement through State Marketing Federations of the onion producing States which in turn is organised by local cooperative marketing societies from growers' produce in the respective mandies.

(d) NAFED purchased following quantities of onion from Gujarat during the years of 1980-81 to 1982-83 :

Year	*Quantity purchased*
1980-81	10,510 M.T.
1981-82	1,729 M.T.
1982-83	12,313 M.T. (NAFED & Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Federation).

(e) and (f) Purchase of onion for export are made keeping in view the export requirements and preference of the overseas markets like the taste and shelf-life.

Gujarat ranked third in 81-82 amongst major onion producing States from where NAFED has procured onion.

World Bank Interest Free Loans in States for Farm Training

5380. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has granted interest free loans to some States for farm training in 1982; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the terms of loans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. The World Bank has not granted any interest free loan to any State for farm training.

(b) Does not arise.

CPWD Divisions Having Essential Staff Quarters

5381. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number and name of the Divisions of the C.P.W.D. in Delhi, which have essential staff quarters; and

(b) the uumber of quarters according to each type in each Division ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

S. No	Name of Division	Total No. of staff quarters in each Division (type wise)					
		I(A)	II(B)	III(C)	IV(D)	V(E)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	'N' Division	2	3	3	1	...	9
2.	'B' Division	9	5	3	1	...	18
3.	'C' Division	2	1	...	...	...	3
4.	Parliament Works Dn. No. I	...	6	...	...	...	6
5.	Parliament Works Dn. No. II	...	2	2	...	...	4
6.	'A' Division	1	4	1	1	...	7
7.	'H' Division	5	1	...	...	2	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Electrical Dn. I	1	2	...	...	...	3
9.	Electrical Dn. II	3	4	...	1	...	8
10.	Parliament Works Electrical Dn.	5	5	...	...	...	10
11.	Air Conditioning Dn. I	...	...	1	...	...	1
12.	Electrical Dn. IV	...	3	...	...	...	3
13.	Safdarjang Hospital Electrical Dn.	...	2	1	1	...	4
14.	Electrical Dn. III	...	1	...	...	...	1
15.	Electrical Dn. VIII	...	3	...	...	...	3
16.	Electrical Dn. XII	...	2	2	...	...	4
17.	Horticulture Electrical Dn.	...	...	4	...	...	4
18.	'D' Division	...	...	2	2	...	4
19.	'G' Division	11	11	2	4	...	28
20.	'M' Division	20	9	4	5	...	38
21.	'P' Division	6	5	2	...	...	13
22.	Construction Dn. III	...	30	...	...	...	30
23.	Construction Dn. IV	...	...	16	...	...	16

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए बनाए गए क्वार्टरों के क्षेत्रफल में कटौती

5182. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनता सरकार ने तो मंत्रियों के लिए छोटे बंगलों का निर्माण करने की एक योजना तैयार की थी परन्तु अब सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए बनाये गये क्वार्टरों का क्षेत्रफल ही कम कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नई दिल्ली क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए बनाए जा रहे क्वार्टरों में कपड़े सुखाने और धूप सेंकने के लिए बालकानी उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) उपलब्ध रिकार्ड के अनुसार जनता सरकार की अवधि के दौरान मंत्रियों के लिए छोटे बंगलों का निर्माण करने की कोई निश्चित योजना नहीं बनाई गई थी। सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए 'सामान्य पूल' में टाइप I, II तथा III के रिहायशी क्वार्टरों के निर्धारित कुर्सी क्षेत्रफल को 1978 में कम किया गया था और 1981 में इस कमी को फिर से पूरा कर दिया गया था।

(ख) बहुमंजिले सरकारी क्वार्टरों में बालकोनी के प्रावधान को 1978 में समाप्त

किया गया था परन्तु 1981 में इसे पुन: लागू किया गया ।

Measures Undertaken by Sugar Mill Owners for Rural Development

5383. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sugar factories in the country or sugar mill owners have undertaken measures for rural development in the country;

(b) whether Government have prepared any guidelines for the sugar mills in the matter of welfare activities for the farmers, development of villages and increasing employment opportunities for the rural population; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Sugar factories which are mostly located in rural areas provide the main source of employment to rural population in these areas. They also try to give a fill up to providing educational, medical, transport, communication, housing and racreational facilities, as far as possible.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Tests/Interviews for the Post of Wireman/ Pump Operators in C.P.W.D.

5384. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any tests/interviews for the regular post of Assistant Wireman/ Assistant Pump Operators/Pump Operators were held in the year 1982 by CPWD in which Mustar Roll workers were asked to appear; if so, the number of qualified candidates in each test/ interview for each post;

(b) whether the candidates qualified in these tests/interviews had been asked to join as Khalasis instead of on the post, for which they appeared in the test/interview in 1982, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what action Government propose to take against the officials who are responsible for holding tests/interviews for those posts, which are not available with them;

(d) whether Government will automatically appoint them on such posts, on availability, for which they appeared in test or again they will be asked to appear in test; and

(e) if so, the details in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Supply of Essential Commodities to Weaker Sections of People

5385. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to protect the purchasing power of the poorer and weaker sections through supply of essential consumer goods at reasonable prices under the public distribution system;

(b) whether the quantity of essential consumer goods supplied through the public distribution system does not correlated with the requirement of the consumers;

(c) whether majority of goods are drawn on bogus ration cards and on bogus sales by the unscrupulous ration and kerosene oil dealers;

(d) whether the remaining goods are drawn by the influential persons, thereby leaving either nothing for the

weaker and poorer sections of people or leaving the uneatable stores; and

(e) if so, how do Government propose to deal with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (e) Public distribution system seeks to cater to a portion of the requirements of the consumers for certain essential commodities, issued at fair and reasonable prices. It is not possible to meet the entire requirements of the consumers under the system, but it is intended to supplement the free market machanism for this purpose. In implementing the system by the State Governments, a special attention is to be given to meeting the requirement of the poorer and weaker sections of the society. In making allocations of the essential commodities to the various States, the Central Government has to consider a number of factors, such as stocks in the Central Pool, past upliftment by the concerned State, the market availability etc.

It would not be correct to generalise that the majority of stocks issued through the public distribution system, either go to the influential persons or are diverted from the genuine consumers by unscrupulous fair-price shop holders. Administration and supervision over the public distribution system in their respective territories is the responsibility of the State Governments, and reports received from them indicate that the system is generally functioning well though in a system of this magnitude, possibilities of irregularities in certain cases cannot be completely ruled out. In cases of irregularities, action can be and is taken by the State Governments under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black-Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी-वार संख्या

5386. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में श्रेणी-वार कितने कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं;

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उनमें श्रेणी-वार कितने कर्मचारी हैं और प्रत्येक श्रेणी में उनका प्रतिशत कितना है;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए निर्धारित कोटा पूरा भर लिया गया है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार बकाया कोटे को पूरा करने के लिये क्या विशेष कार्यवाही कर रही है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की है जो जानबूझ कर अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों का चयन अर्हता प्राप्त उम्मीदवारों के उपलब्ध होने के बावजूद भी नहीं करते हैं; और

(च) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) जी नहीं। तथापि ग्रुप 'ब' की श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा भर लिया गया है। समग्र आधार पर भी सभी श्रेणियों के पदों को मिलाकर अनुसूचित जातियों के अपेक्षित प्रतिशत तक लोगों की नियुक्ति कर दी गई है।

(घ) इस प्रयोजन के लिए निर्धारित किये गये आवश्यक रोस्टर रखे जा रहे हैं तथा इस विषय से सम्बन्धित निर्देशों के अनुसरण में भरी न गई रिक्तियों को आगामी वर्षों में भरे जाने के लिए रखा गया है;

(ङ) ऐसा कोई मामला ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों सहित अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों के स्वीकृत कर्मचारी बल को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

(31-3-83 तक की स्थिति)

श्रेणी	स्वीकृत कर्मचारी-बल	31-3-1983 तक कार्य कर रहे	कालम (3) के संदर्भ में अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या	कालम (3) के संदर्भ में अनुसूचित जन-जाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या	प्रतिशत	
					अनुसूचित जातियां	अनुसूचित जनजातियां
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
क	158	138	11	4	8.0	2.9
ख	590	513	56	12	10.9	2.3
ग	895	685	88	17	12.8	2.5
घ	586	508	139	36	27.4	7.1
योग	2229	1844	294	69	15.9	3.7

Western Kosi Canal

5387. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 113 on 21 February 1983 regarding Western Kosi Cannal and State :

(a) the estimated cost of the proposed cyphone across river Kamala, price of the total land to be acquired for main Western Kosi Canal to the West of river Kamala and the cost of digging and lining the same alongwith the required structures and the estimated time for completing the same; and

(b) the estimated cost of the alternative proposal for raising the canal northwards and having a 5 megawatt power generation for the same including the necessary time and extra expenses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) As per the Project estimate of Western Kosi Canal of 1980, total cost of syphon over river Kamla is Rs. 1439.87 lakhs. Breakdown of cost, information on land to be acquired on main Western Kosi Canal to the west of Kamla and the cost of digging and lining and of structures is not maintained at the Centre. As per the present programme of the State, the works beyond Kamla crossing is scheduled to be completed by 1987.

(b) Since it would not be possible for the State Government to provide either power or to construct a power house, the alternative proposal is considered impracticable.

Allotment of Peshwa Road and Kalibari Apartments in DIZ Area

5388. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Peshwa Road Apartments and Kalibari Apartments in DIZ area Gole Market are Type-IV quarters;

(b) if so, the criteria for allotment of these quarters, and whether most of the allottees of these quarters, are working in the Directorate of Estates, and dealing with type-IV accommodation;

(c) the details and grounds on which they have been allotted these quarters;

(d) whether some of the allotteehave been refused replacement allotsment in these apartments whereas some allottees of Type-IV-D quarters have been allotted quarters there;

(e) details of those who have been refused and allotted accommodation in these apartments, separately;

(f) the reasons for distinction in allotment of these quarters; and

(g) whether some allottees of Type-IV-C accommodation acquired for demolition have represented in the matter; if so, details thereof and action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) These quarters are allotted on the basis of the provisions contained in the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963 as amended from time to time. Only two out of 77 quarters in the General Pool were allotted to the employees of the Directorate of Estates—one on compassionate grounds and the other in lieu of a quarter in the same area required for demolition.

(d) to (f) The allottees who had to vacate quarters for facilitating the construction of the new ones were accommodated in Kali Bari Marg and Peshwa Road Apartment to the extent possible. However, all of them could not be

accommodated because of lack of adequate vacancies at the relevant time. Lists containing the details of those who were allotted and could not be allotted accommodation in these apartments are laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. L.T. 6280/83]

(g) No representation is pending from the allottees of types-IV accommodation whose quarters had been acquired for demolition.

Regularisation of Colonies in Delhi

5389. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the colonies which were regularised in February-March, 1983 in Delhi, the area-wise details thereof; and

(b) by which time the concerned authorities will fully develop these colonies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The names of the colonies regularised by the DDA during this period are given in the enclosed statement. MCD has reported that it has not regularised any colony during this period.

(b) It is not feasible to lay down any time limit.

Statement

List of Unauthorised Colonies Regularised by DDA in February, March 1983

S.No.	Name of the Colony	DDA Resolution & Date
1	2	3
1.	Kundan Nagar Patparganj Road	54 1.2.83
2.	Krishan Kunj	-do-
3.	Guru Amar Dass Nagar	-do-
4.	Guru Nanakpura	-do-
5.	Aruna Park Block A to H	-do-
6.	East Guru Angad Nagar	-do-
7.	West Guru Angad Nagar	-do-
8.	Guru Angad Nagar Extn. East & West	-do-
9.	Guru Ram Das Nagar	-do-
10.	Vijay Block Laxmi Nagar	54 1.2.83
11.	Jagat Ram Park Laxmi Nagar	-do-
12.	Laxmi Nagar Block E to I	-do-
13.	Laxmi Nagar Block A to P	-do-
14.	Ramesh Nagar	-do-
15.	Laxmi Nagar Block 'A'	-do-
16.	Laxmi Nagar PP Block	-do-

1	2	3
		54
17.	Laxmi Nagar	1.2.83
18.	Lalita Park	-do-
19.	Vishkarma Park	-do-
20.	Laxmi Nagar 'H' Block	-do-
21.	Narain Nagar	-do-
		59
22.	Pandav Nagar (E, F & P Block)	1.2.83
23.	Pratap Nagar	-do-
24.	Acharya Niketan	-do-
25.	Samastpur Extn.	-do-
26.	Shastri Garden	-do-
27.	Janta Garden	-do-
		58
28.	East Vinod Nagar	1.2.83
		57
29.	West Jyoti Nagar Extn.	1.2.83

Milk Distribution System at East Moti Bagh

5390. SHRI R.L. P. VERMA :
SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether milk distribution system at depot No. 1143 (Morning) at East Moti Bagh; Sarai Rohilla is on the basis of 'First Come and First Serve' for the individuals or groups under group system introduced by some unwarranted elements for their own interest;

(b) whether this group system is legal and is recognised by D.M.S.;

(c) what steps Government are taking to provide milk to the individuals who are not in any group and are in need of milk and also to instruct the staff of D.M.S. boths not to give crates of milk to groups so that individuals may get the milk at the window of D.M.S. booths; and

(d) the time by which the individuals who are not in any group will get milk to their requirements and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) D.M.S. have reported that out of 53 crates supplied at Depot. No. 1143, 50 crates are distributed amongst groups and the remaining 3 crates to the individual consumers on the principle of 'first come first served'.

(b) to (d) Group system has not been recognised by the D.M.S. Prior to the phased withdrawal of tokens during 1979-80, consumers at many milk booths had collected their tokens and formed groups for drawing milk in crates. Many such groups continued

to draw the milk in these groups even after the withdrawal of tokens and introduction of 'first come first served' basis. There has been resistance from the members of the group system to break the groups and stand in the queue for the drawal of milk. Efforts are being made to do away with this system and D.M.S. has reported that the system has been dissolved at about 100 booths out of a total of 150 such milk booths where the groups system was prevalent. Efforts to discontinue the group system at the remaining booths are continuing.

In order to improve the present distribution system and keeping in view the high demand of D.M.S. milk, reintrodction of token system has been taken up by the D.M.S. in some selected areas on experimental basis. On the basis of the result of the experiment, extension of the system to other areas in a phased maner would be considered.

Purchase of Gum

5391. SHRI BHIM SINGH :
DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a co-operative corporation has been authorised to purchase gum from the Adivasi areas and sell it further;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that some other persons are also engaged in the trade of sale and purchase of gum from the tribal areas;

(c) if so, the facts in this regard;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the country is suffering a huge loss of foreign exchange every year due to smuggling of gum on a large scale; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to check it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (e) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Abolition of Rationing System

5392. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the reasons as to why Government are eager to abolish the statutory rationing system in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : The Central Government is generally not in favour of statutory rationing in the country because the overall position of the availability of essential commodities within the country has been satisfactory and their prices have been within control. The Central Government undertakes advance planning and action in the matter of supply-management of certain key commodities. These are being distributed to the consumers through a comprehensive public distribution system, supplementing the free market mechanism.

The statutory rationing system presently exists only in a few parts of West Bengal. Its imposition in other parts of the country is considered neither necessary nor feasible.

विभिन्न खेलों के लिए खिलाड़ियों का चयन

5393. श्री डूंगर सिंह :
श्री राम लाल राही :

क्या खेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हमारे देश में खिलाड़ियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए उचित सुविधाएं नहीं हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि आम भावना है कि विभिन्न खेलों के लिए खिलाड़ियों का चयन करते समय बाहरी तत्वों का प्रभाव पड़ता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) यद्यपि देश में पुरुष और महिला खिलाड़ियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए समुचित सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं फिर भी अधिक खिलाड़ियों को लाभान्वित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

(ख) विभिन्न विषयों के लिए राष्ट्रीय टीमों का चयन राष्ट्रीय खेल संघों द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित चयन समितियों के माध्यम से किया जाता है और इसलिए चयन में बाहरी तत्वों की किसी प्रकार की भूमिका की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है।

(ग) सीमित संसाधनों के अन्दर ही प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के प्रयास जारी हैं। इस सन्दर्भ में नेताजी सुभाष राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान के पूर्वी केन्द्र का हाल ही में कलकत्ता में उद्घाटन हुआ है।

सरकार से स्वायत्त शासी राष्ट्रीय खेल संघों द्वारा टीमों के चयन में हस्तक्षेप करने की अपेक्षा नहीं की जाती।

Plantation/Preservation of Forest in Rajasthan and Gujarat

5394. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of plantation and preservation of forest schemes received from Rajasthan and Gujarat Governments;

(b) funds asked for the purpose from the Central Government during the last four years; and

(c) the amount sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) According to available information no plantation and preservation of forest schemes have been received during the last four years for Central assistance from Rajasthan and Gujarat Governments. However, these States are covered under three Centrally Sponsored Schemes; namely; (1) Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations; (2) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects; and (3) Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers in the Indo-Gangetic Basin.

(c) Central assistance released during the last four years under the three Centrally Sponsored Schemes is given as under :

(Rupees in lakh)

	Gujarat	*Rajasthan*
1. Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations.	87.47	155.10
2. Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects.	184.18	220.08
3. Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers in the Indo-Gangetic Basin.	...	96.84

International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade

5396. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Government have prepared a Master Plan costing Rs. 931 crores for the period of duration of the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade 1981-90 and have requested the Centre to meet Rs. 478 crores out of that amount; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As water supply and sanitation are State subjects, the programmes have to be implemented by the State Governments with funds provided in the State Plans and supplemented by Central assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The financial resources needed for the country as a whole for achieving the decade targets have been estimated at about Rs. 15,000 crores based on 1980 prices. At present the allocation during the 6th Plan has been decided. Additional allocations in the 7th Plan and the first year of the 8th Plan will be considered at the appropriate time.

Findings Regarding Collapse of Over-Head Water Tank in Delhi in March, 1981

5397. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the findings about the causes of the collapse of an over head water tank in Delhi in March, 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Executive Engineer incharge of the defective construction has since been promoted as Superintending Engineer;

(c) the particulars of DDA officials against whom action has been taken in each of the last three years and in the current year for their lapses; and

(d) whether there is a procedure to automatically fix the responsibility upon specific person (s) in case of defective construction being found out and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The DDA has reported that as per the finding of the Committee appointed to inquire into the incident, the overhead water tank collapsed due to weak concrete in its shaft.

(b) The DDA has reported that the Executive Engineer was given purely temporary and adhoc promotion as Superintending Engineer in the Administrative interest at a time when the report of the enquiry and findings about the specific responsibility of the concerned officials were not available. As soon as the relevant information became available it was decided to revert him to his substantive post. However, the officer was granted a stay order by the High Court of Delhi against his reversion.

(c) The DDA has informed that major penality proceedings have been initiated against the Executive Engineer, Asstt. Engineer and Jr. Engineer who were responsible for supervision of the construction of the water tank.

(d) As reported by DDA, in the case of defective construction detected, the responsibility is fixed on various officials in accordance with the CPWD Circular No. 18/1/76 W (E-in-c) CIR/ 13/72 dated 10.2.78. Relevant extracts from that circular are given in the statement attached.

Statement

"Scheme of quality control of works".

	Authority responsible for inspection
I. Materials	
Sand, stone metal and chips, briks, glass panes.	J.E.
Timber, paints, manufactured doors and windows, doors and windows fittings, sanitary fittings.	A.E.
Electrical fittings.	A.E. (E)
II. Item of work	
(i) Foundations upto plinth	A.E.
(ii) Brick masonary	J.E.
(iii) Centering & shuttering for RCC work reinforcement & concrete.	A.E.
(iv) Flooring, plaster & painting.	J.E
(v) Joint in pipes, slopes of slab of rooms, warandah & torrace etc.	A.E.
(vi) General quality of work with particular ref. to lines and levels/adherence to architectural details.	Sr. Architect/ Arch./EE.
(vii) Electrical wiring layout of points & switches.	EE(E)

14. Depending upon the magnitude and importance of work, the A.E. or the E.E. as the case may be, should be available at site. A well equipped site office should be put up which should function as a control room with all drawing of the project programming and progress control charts, etc. properly displayed.

C.P.W.D. Employees Working in Parliament Division

5398. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of CPWD employees of different categories working in the Parliament division;

(b) whether according to the prescribed rules and regulations of his Ministry every CPWD employee will be transferred from the place of posting after continuous three years of service there;

(c) if so, how many CPWD employees working in the Parliament division have been transferred after a period of three years; and

(d) by what time the CPWD employees deputed in the Parliament division are rotationally transferred after a period of three years of service ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SARI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

प्रतापगढ़ जिले में रिसाव के अन्तर्गत भूमि क्षेत्र

5399. **श्री राम किंकर** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रतिवर्ष प्रतापगढ़ जिले में मरियाहुन शाखा, जौनपुर डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरी और प्रतापगढ़ शाखा से होने वाले रिसाव से खरीफ और रबी फसलों वाली अलग-अलग कितनी हेक्टेयर भूमि प्रभावित हुई है;

(ख) खरीफ मौसम में कितने हैक्टेयर भूमि में बुआई/रोपण नहीं किया जा सकता था;

(ग) खरीफ मौसम में कितने हैक्टेयर भूमि में बुआई अथवा रोपण किया गया था;

(घ) रबी मौसम में कितने हैक्टेयर भूमि में बुआई नहीं की जा सकी थी;

(ङ) कितने हैक्टेयर भूमि रबी मौसम में रिसाव के कारण जलमग्न हो गई थी अथवा जिसकी फसलें सड़ गई थी; और

(च) रिसाव के कारण धान की फसल के न बोने/रोपण न करने और रबी फसलों को न बोने अथवा फसलों के बढ़ जाने के बाद रिसाव से नष्ट होने पर किसानों को प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितना मुआवजा दिया गया और यदि कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) से (च) जानकारी राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

National Service Scheme

5400. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make National Service Scheme compulsory in all the colleges and Universities in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Support Price of Pulses

5401. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the support prices for pulses have been raised;

(b) if so, what were the prices of different varieties of pulses before the increase;

(c) the percentage by which the support prices of all varieties of pulses have been increased; and

(d) the dates from which the increase in prices have come into effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The table below gives the support prices of different pulses together with the extent of increase in the latest prices over those fixed earlier :

Support Prices of Pulses
(Marketing Season)

(Rs. per quintal)

Pulse	Latest Price	Price fixed earlier	Percent increase in col. 2 over col. 3
1	2	3	4
1. Arhar	215 (1982-83)	190 (1980-81)	(+) 13.2
2. Moong	240 (1982-83)	200 (1980-81)	(+) 20.0
3. Urad	230 (1982-83)	200 (1980-81)	(+) 15.0
4. Gram	235 (1983-84)	145 (1980-81)	(+) 62.1

(d) The support prices in respect of arhar, moong and urad for 1982-83 came into effect from 1st October, 1982 and that for gram for 1983-84 take effect from 1st April, 1983.

Avoiding Import of Foodgrains and Edible Oils

5402. SHRI AJIT BAG :
SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country has reached a stage when it is possible to avoid the import of foodgrains and other edible like oils for good;

(b) if not, by what time we are expected to reach the said stage; and

(c) the reasons for not reaching that stage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c) Imports of foodgrains and edible oils depend on their production and consumption in the country. By and large, India has been meeting its foodgrains requirements except in years of crop failures. In regard to edible oils, no forecast can be made as to when the stage of self-sufficiency will be reached.

Lowering of Land Ceiling

5403. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any move to give a policy guidelines to the State for further lowering of the land ceiling limits; and

(b) if so, facts in details and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise

Scheme to Attract Meritorious Sportsmen for National Games

5404. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state the steps contemplated to attract meritorius sportsmen, free from the University education and are unemployed in the villages and associate them with the national games ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : The Central Government is already supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in this field in the following manner :

(i) Sports coaches have been attached to Nehru Yuvak Kendras with a view to promoting sports among rural youth;

(ii) Rural sports tournaments are held at the block, district, State and national level;

(iii) Facilities for coaching have been made available under the National Coaching Scheme operating throughout the country;

(iv) Grants are made available to State Sports Councils to enable them to create facilities in the different parts of the States concerned.

Reduction in Area Under Sugarcane Cultivation due to Drought

5405. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to drought prevailing in sugar producing States there will be a substantial reduction in the area under sugarcane besides affecting standing kharif crop and rabi sowing ;

(b) if so, to what extent the areas under sugarcane have been affected by the drought ; and

(c) what advance steps are being taken by Government to help the States to avoid the reduction in the sugarcane areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) According to the preliminary estimates the area sown to sugarcane crop in the country during 1982-83 is higher than the corresponding estimates in 1981-82.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

Afro-Asian Games

5406. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Olympic Association had submitted a proposal to hold Afro-Asian Games in New Delhi this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH); (a) to (c) the Indian Olympic Association had made a preliminary proposal for holding Afro-Asian invitational Games in India this year. Government feel that it would not be feasible to hold this event in India owing to shortage of time, the cost likely to be involved, and the proximity of the Olympic Games in 1984.

IRD Beneficiary Programmes in Tribal Areas

5407. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that planning Commission experts visited Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh and

realised that IRD programmes in tribal areas are not viable and suitable;

(b) whether his Ministry will identify IRD beneficiary programmes based on natural resources of the tribal areas; and

(c) will it be possible to introduce beneficiary scheme for Scheduled Tribes under NREP, DPAP and DDP ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The Planning Commission has reported that Dr. C.H.Hanumantha Roa, Member Planning Commission along with Adviser(TD) had visited Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh from 29.11.1982 to 3.12.1982. The observations in the report are merely impressionistic and no specific recommendation has been made partaining to IRD programme in tribal areas.

(b) The guidelines on IRDP already provide for identification of programmes based on available local resources-natural, human etc. in all areas including tribal areas.

(c) Under NREP there is already a provision that a minimum of 10% of the allocation should be utilised for works directly benefiting the SC and ST. These funds are not allowed to be diverted to other items. As far as DPAP and DDP are concerned, they are essentially area development programme aiming at improvement of ecological conditions. Earlier there was a provision for beneficiary-oriented schemes both under DPAP and DDP. However, with the extension of the IRDP to all the blocks in the country the beneficiary-oriented component under DPAP and DDP was deleted since IRDP is itself a beneficiary-oriented scheme. Provision for individual beneficiary schemes in respect of ground water development schemes, however, continues under DPAP and DDP.

देश में उपभोक्ताओं को खाद्य पदार्थों की उपलब्धता

5408. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने की व्यवस्था करने का है कि देश में उपभोक्ताओं को खाद्य पदार्थों तथा आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सुनिश्चित किस्म मिलती रहे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपाय करना चाहती है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसा महसूस करती है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि खाद्य पदार्थ तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुएं सरकार द्वारा प्रमाणित किए बगैर बाजार में न आने पायें; और

(घ) सरकार का विचार छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (घ) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए आवश्यक वस्तुओं के बंदोबस्त में लगे केन्द्रीय अभिकरण यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए यथोचित सावधानी बरतते हैं कि राज्यों को दिया जाने वाला माल उचित किस्म का हो। राज्य सरकारों को उन मामलों में खाद्यान्नों आदि के स्टाक को लेने से इन्कार करने का विकल्प है जहां किसी समय उनकी किस्म उचित स्तर की न पायी जाये। जो खाद्यान्न सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत देने के लिए होते हैं, उनके मुहर-बंद नमूने उचित दर के दुकानदारों को उप-

भोक्ताओं के लाभ के लिए अपनी दुकानों पर प्रदर्शित करने हेतु दिये जाते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भी निर्देश जारी किए हैं कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत देने के लिए दी जाने वाली वस्तुएं वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को पूर्व-निर्धारित मूल्यों पर अवश्य मिलें और वे अपने निरीक्षण तथा प्रवर्तन तंत्र को मजबूत बनायें। अनियमितताओं के मामलों में, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 और चोरबाजारी निवारण तथा आवश्यक वस्तु प्रदाय अधिनियम, 1980 के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जा सकती है तथा की जाती है।

Genetic Marker Studies to Locate Gold Medalists in World Events

5409. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are intending to resort to genetic markers studies in order to locate possible gold medalists in world events as is being done by developed sporting countries;

(b) if so, details of the programme for the said studies; and

(c) if not, how Government intend to developed potential gold medalists in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Government have no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) With a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments for developing sports and raising sports-standards, the Central Governments are operating programmes, like National Coaching Scheme, National Sports Talent Search Scholarships through the Netaji Subhash National Institute of sports for training and coaching of promising sportsmen and women. Besides, high level coaching and training is undertaken under the aegis of the Institute, with the cooperation of the concerned national sports federation, for the national teams prior to their participation in international events. The Institute is also in the process of developing a strong Faculty of Sports sciences for promotion of research in sports.

Central Assistance for Providing Drinking Water Facilities in the Andhra Pradesh Villages

5410. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how much Central assistance has been sanctioned for providing drinking water facilities in the villages of Andhra Pradesh and whether any programmes were drawn up in the matter; and

(b) whether under this programme the backward villages of Vijayawada are being considered for particular attention ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b) Rs. 1891.00 lakhs have been allocated under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to the State of Andhra Pradesh during the Sixth Plan (1980-85). Of this, Rs. 1276.48 lakhs have been released in the first three years of the Plane *i.e.* during the years 1980-83. Drinking water supply is a State subject and schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Government. The details of any particular attention being paid to the villages of Vijayawada will, therefore, be available with the State Government.

संसद सदस्यों से मिले पत्र

5411. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय तथा केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को अप्रैल 1982 से आज तक संसद सदस्यों से कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए;

(ख) प्रत्येक पत्र के मिलने की तारीख क्या है और उनका किन-किन तारीखों को उत्तर दिया गया;

(ग) क्या संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों का उत्तर देते समय निर्धारित प्रक्रिया का पूरी तरह पालन नहीं किया जाता है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उच्च अधिकारियों को भेजे गए पत्रों का उत्तर मन्त्री/उच्च अधिकारी के स्थान पर अवर सचिव के हस्ताक्षर से भेजे जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों का उत्तर देने में लापरवाही के लिए कौन व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार हैं ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (च) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Sports Goods etc. Lying in Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium

5412. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of material sports goods and other stationery purchased for many lakhs of rupees are lying unacounted for the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium;

(b) whether proper inventory of all these items has been made and if so, their book value;

(c) whether some sports goods have become surplus which can be given to State Sports Boards; and

(d) if so, whether any decision in this regard has been taken and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) By and large the sports equipment for the IX Asian Games, 1982 was procured through Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala. The full inventory of all such material has been prepared and the total cost of all such equipment, whether in Delhi or elsewhere procured from abroad as well as indigenously, is Rs. 183.73 lakhs. The Special Organising Committee (SOC), IX Asian Games, 1982 has also prepared the inventories of equipment, procured by it. The reconciliation of accounts of the Special Organising Committee has not been finalised and as such it is not in a position to indicate the book value of those items.

(c) and (d) A limited quantity of consumable equipment has been left-over which will be used for national and international meets to be held in India and for training of Indian teams participating in international competitions. It would, therefore, not be possible to spare any sports equipment for giving to State Sports Boards.

रोहिणी योजना के अन्तर्गत भूमि आबंटन

5413. **श्री राम अवध** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री रोहिणी योजना के अन्तर्गत भूमि के प्लाटों के आबंटन के बारे में 2 अगस्त, 1982 के अतारांकित प्रश्न

संख्या 3659 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में रोहिणी योजना के अन्तर्गत बहुत सी सहकारी गृह निर्माण समितियों को भूमि आबंटित की है; और

(ख) उसका पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जी, हां। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने हाल ही में रोहिणी योजना के अन्तर्गत कई सहकारी ग्रुप आवास समितियों को भूमि का आबंटन किया है।

(ख) दो सूचियां सभा पटल पर रखी जाती हैं। [**संसद ग्रंथालय में रखी गई। देखिये** संख्या एल० टी० 6281/83]

Production of Shrimps

5414. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :
SHRI AMAL DATTA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken up any scheme for increasing cultivation of shrimps in inland fisheries;

(b) if so, details of the scheme, State-wise expenditure and target; and

(c) what other steps, if any, have Government taken to increase production of shrimps or any other fish ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the VIth Five Year Plan, under the Centrally Sponsored sector a scheme for Development of Brackish-water Fish Farming with area development concept has been taken up for implementation. The scheme envisages development of 1500 hectares of brackishwater area into farm ponds for culture of shrimps and fish in 8 maritime States and 3 inland States having ground saline water potential. The scheme with a total outlay of Rs. 9.96 crores is expected to benefit about 1,000 fish farmer families, by providing them the required financial and extension support. For making available quality prawn seed to the farmers, provision has been made for setting up commercial prawn seed farms/hatcheries.

During 1982-83, the first year of the scheme, Central share of funds amounting to Rs. 43 lakhs, has been made available to the participating States (West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu at the rate of Rs. 7 lakhs each; Maharashtra and Gujarat at the rate of Rs. 5 lakhs each; and Orissa, Kerala, Karnataka, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan at the rate of Rs. 2 lakhs each).

Upto 1984-85 the eight coastal States are expected to develop 175 hectares each and the three inland States a total of 100 hectares of brackishwater area.

(c) A scheme for the establishment of pilot project on Brackishwater Aquaculture was taken up in all the Maritime States of the country with a total outlay of Rs. 1.21 crores during the Fifth Plan. Under this scheme States were given 100 per cent grant for the construction of a Brackishwater Fish Farms of about 50 hectares each to demonstrate the feasibility for farming prawn and other salt water fishes.

Fish Farmers' Development Agencies have been set up in selected districts under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for increasing the production of freshwater fish.

Deep sea fishing vessels are also being added to increase marine catches.

Sports Research Programme to Develop Sportsmen

5415. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any sports research programme with the objective of developing world class sportsmen and sportswomen;

(b) if so, details of the said programme; and

(c) if not, how Government intend to promote sports in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Research in Sports is a comparatively new area in India. A decision has recently been taken by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (Patiala) to set up a Faculty of Sports Sciences for initiating specialised research in sports and games. The Faculty will have separate Departments, adequately manned by research personnel and fully equipped with sophisticated research equipment, for taking up research projects in disciplines like Sports Medicine, Sports Psychology, Sports Physiology, Biomechanics Training, Methods, Biochemistry, Nutrition etc.

Strike in Food Corporation of India

5416. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) number of employees of the Food Corporation of India (F.C.I.) who observed strike on 25 February, 1983;

(b) the reasons for the strike; and

(c) steps taken to solve their problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) At the instance of one of the Staff Unions, some employees observed half day 'sit-in-protest' at different places on 25-2-1983.

(b) and (c) The main demand of the various staff Unions in Food Corporation of India related to revision of pay scales and payment of interim releif, pending wage revision. The Government has agreed in principle to pay revision of Category III and IV employees of the Corporation with effect from 1-10-1982 subject to certain conditions, and have also approved the proposal of the Food Corporation of India to pay an *ad hoc* interim relief of Rs. 40/- per month to all category III and IV employees as a consequence thereof. The matter has been discussed by the Corporation with the major Unions and is under consideration.

Reduction Prices of Foodgrains

5418. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka have decided to reduce the prices of foodgrains supplied through fair price shops;

(b) if so, whether State Government have approached the Central Government to help in checking and reducing the prices of foodgrains;

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government; and

(d) to what extent Central Government have agreed to help the State Government in achieving this price reduction of essential commodities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d) The Central Government is supplying foodgrains to the State Governments at heavily subsidised prices and has been advising the

State Governments to fix the retail prices of foodgrains distributed through the fair price shops at reasonable levels in order to make foodgrains available to the consumers at a reasonable cost and also to maintain the open market prices at a reasonable level. The Government of Karnataka have reduced the retail price of rice issued through the Fair Price Shop.

Regularisation of Casual Labour in N.B.C.C. in Delhi

5419. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many casual labour are employed in the National Building Construction Corporation in Delhi;

(b) how many of them have completed six months of continuous service;

(c) whether Government have adopted the Model Standing Orders for casual labour in the said Corporation;

(d) if so, whether the workers who have completed six months of continuous service have been made regular according to item 15(1) of the said rule; if so, the number of such regularised workers; and

(e) steps Government are going to take for regularising all those workers coming under the ambit of item 15(1) of the said rule ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table to the House.

Milk Distribution System of DMS and Mother Dairy

5420. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the milk distribution system of Mother Dairy and the Delhi Milk Scheme is altogether different :

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that milk distribution system of Mother Dairy to the public is very convenient ; and

(d) if so, whether D.M.S. whould also adopt the same system and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Mother Dairy is at present marketing its milk from token operated milk vending booths, insulated containers installed in shops and one unrefrigerated mini booth. It is also marketing full cream milk in polypacks. At Mother Dairy booths, consumers can procure milk by inserting a token in the vending machines.

In the case of Delhi Milk Scheme, milk is distributed in bottles through the milk depots on the principle of "first come, first served". The D.M.S. has appointed Home Delivery Agents for supply of milk to the individual consumers on Home Delivery basis.

(c) and (d) The two sytems being different, there is no question of any comparison. There is no proposal to adopt the Mother Dairy system for Delhi Milk Scheme, at present.

Structural Defects in D.D.A. Constructions

5421. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a news item appeared in the Indian Express dated the 3 March, 1983 under the heading 'DDA report

of structural defects suppressed' wherein it has been reported that major structural defects have been found in three prestigious housing schemes of the Delhi Development Authority but the authority has suppressed a confidential report submitted in this regard;

(b) which are the schemes of DDA where survey was conducted to find out the structural defects and who conducted the survey;

(c) what are the findings of the survey team; and

(d) what steps have been taken to remove the defects and to take action against the contractors and the Engineers of D.D.A.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes Sir. The DDA has denied that there has been any attempt on its part to suppress the report.

(b) and (c) The DDA has reported that during the course of technical examination of one the DDA projects under construction, the Chief Engineer (Quality Control) mentioned in his report that at three locations there was likelihood of over stressing of the structural members and the Superintending Surveyor of Works (Planning), DDA was asked to recheck the Calculations and to devise suitable measures to strengthen these members in case over stressing was indicated. It has further reported that buildings according to the architectural scheme concerned are under construction in Greater Kailash, Kalkaji Extension and Pritampura. In his report, the Chief Engineer (Quality Control) mentioned the three possible locations of over stressing :—

(i) At the edge of the wall supporting the overhanging room on the third floors.

(ii) Brick masonry RCC columns on the second and third floors.

(iii) A brick masonry wall on the ground floor.

(d) The DDA has reported that the design calculations were rechecked by the Superintending Surveyor of Works (Planning) and that, according to his report, the stresses at these locations are within the permissible limits laid down in the Indian Standard Code. It has also reported that, as an extra measure of safety, the brick masonry wall under the overhanging room on the third floor is being extended so as to fully support the room on the third floor and to avoid any overhang.

दाल तथा तिलहनों का उत्पादन

5422. **श्रीमती कृष्णा साही** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में दालों तथा तिलहनों की कुल उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है और यह वास्तविक उत्पादन का कितने प्रतिशत है;

(ख) देश में उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें दालों तथा तिलहनों का उत्पादन होता है;

(ग) क्या देश में दालों के कुल उत्पादन का 50 प्रतिशत उत्पादन बिहार राज्य में होता है;

(घ) क्या प्रधान मन्त्री के 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को ध्यान में रखकर सरकार ने उन सभी राज्यों का सर्वेक्षण किया है जहां प्रचुर मात्रा में दालों का उत्पादन करने की क्षमता है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या दाल के उत्पादन के लिए सरकार का विचार एक राष्ट्रीय योजना बनाने का है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) कुल कृषि उत्पादन क्षमता

जिसमें दालों और तिलहनों का योगदान केवल एक भाग के रूप में होता है, भूमि और जल संसाधनों के उपयोग की मात्रा और विभिन्न आदानों तथा उनके उत्पादन की प्रौद्योगिकी पर निर्भर करती है। वर्ष 1981-82 में दालों का वास्तविक उत्पादन 114 लाख मीटरी टन तथा तिलहनों का 121 लाख मीटरी टन था।

(ख) लगभग सारे देश में दालों और तिलहनों का उत्पादन होता है।

(ग) देश में दालों के कुल उत्पादन का लगभग 6 प्रतिशत बिहार में होता है।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रधान मन्त्री के 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दिये गए बल को ध्यान में रखते हुए सारे देश में, विशेषकर विभिन्न राज्यों में अभिज्ञात किए गए अधिक संभाव-व्यता वाले क्षेत्रों में तिलहनों और दालों के उत्पादन में तेजी लाने के लिए उपाय किए गए हैं। दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए किए जा रहे उपायों में ये शामिल हैं :—

(1) सिंचित खेती की पद्धतियों में दालों की खेती शुरू करना;

(2) निम्नलिखित के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र लाना :—

(क) रबी के मौसम की शेष आर्द्रता का उपयोग करके चावल की परती जमीन में उड़द, मूंग आदि की अल्प अवधि वाली किस्मों के अन्तर्गत; तथा

(ख) गर्मी के मौसम में तिलहन, गन्ना, आलू और गेहूं के बाद सिंचाई करके मूंग की अल्प अवधि किस्मों की खेती के अन्तर्गत।

(3) सुधरी दालों के बीजों में वृद्धि करना और उसका उपयोग करना तथा बीजों के मिनी किटों का वितरण करना।

(4) वनस्पति संरक्षण उपायों को अपनाना तथा फास्फेट युक्त उर्वरकों और रिजो-बियल कल्चर आदि का उपयोग करना।

चीनी का आयात, निर्यात और उत्पादन

5423. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :** क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 से 1982-83 की अवधि के दौरान प्रति वर्ष देशवार कितनी मात्रा में और कितने मूल्य की चीनी का आयात और निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान चीनी का अनुमानित कितना उत्पादन होगा ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें 1977-78 से 1982-83 तक की अवधि के दौरान निर्यात/आयात की गई चीनी की मात्रा और मूल्य का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) चीनी वर्ष 1983-84 (अक्तूबर से सितम्बर) के लिए चीनी के उत्पादन का अभी कोई अनुमान लगाना जल्दबाजी होगी। चीनी वर्ष 1982-83 (अक्तूबर से सितम्बर) में 75-80 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है।

विवरण

1977-78 से 1982-83 के दौरान निर्यात/आयात की गई चीनी के ब्यौरे बताने वाला विवरण

निर्यात

वर्ष	मात्रा लाख मीटरी टन	मूल्य करोड़ रुपये	जिन देशों को निर्यात किया गया उनके नाम
1977-78	0.69	19.48	यू० के०, मिस्र, तंजानिया, श्रीलंका, सलाला, केनिया, और मालदीव
1978-79	7.37	131.93	यू० के०, इंडोनेशिया, मिस्र, सूडान, यमन, श्रीलंका, चीन, अफगानिस्तान, यार, उत्तरी कोरिया, मालदीव और जिबोती
1979-80	5.68	128.94	इंडोनेशिया, श्रीलंका, मिस्र, पाकिस्तान, केनिया, चीन, बंगलादेश, सोमालिया और मालदीव
1980-81	0.715	35.96	मिस्र, यू० के०, इंडोनेशिया, श्रीलंका और नेपाल
1981-82	1.386	49.22	इंडोनेशिया
1982-83	4.10	84.44 (अनन्तिम)	इंडोनेशिया, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, चीन, मिस्र, श्रीलंका, सूडान और मालदीव

आयात

वर्ष	मात्रा लाख मीटरी टन	मूल्य करोड़ रुपये	जिन देशों से आयात किया गया उनके नाम
1977-78	—	—	
1978-79	—	—	
1979-80	—	—	
1980-81	1.80	93.25	ब्राजील
1981-82	2.14	101.01	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, फ्रांस, ब्राजील, दक्षिणी कोरिया, इटली और फिलिपीन
1982-83	कोई आयात नहीं		

Harnessing of Inland Water For Exploitation of Sea Food

5424. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to finance some States to harness inland waters for exploitation of sea food;

(b) whether such projects have been prepared by some state;

(c) if so, the names of those States;

(d) the financial outlay involved in each of those projects; and

(e) the efforts made by the Centre for the implementation of those for sea food tapping ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, sir, For promoting brackish-water fish and prawn culture a Centrally sponsored scheme of Development of Brackishwater Fish Farming has already been taken up for implementation.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Tentative proposals under this scheme have been recieved from Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

(d) and (e) Tentative proposals received from State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu involve outlays of about Rs. 228 lakhs, Rs. 12 lakhs, Rs. 118 lakhs and Rs. 262 lakhs respectively. However, Central assistance is released according to prescribed pattern under this scheme.

The amount of Central assistance released to these States are as under :

1. Andhra Pradesh	Rs.7.00 lakhs
2. Orissa	Rs.2.00 lakhs
3. Kerala	Rs.2.00 lakhs
4. Tamil Nadu	Rs.7.00 lakhs

The Central Government is providing technical expertise to the State Governments in identifying the most suitable sites, in preparation of plans, desings and estimates for construction of farm complex; and in the Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours.

Procurement Price of Wheat

5425. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that though the food production in the country was satisfactory last year, because of the refusal of Government to pay satisfactory remunerative price to the peasants as compared to the landed prices of imported wheat, the procurement of wheat was unsatisfactory; and

(b) if so, whether Government would revise its decision regarding the procurement price of wheat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. A quantity of 7.72 million tonnes of wheat has been procured during the 1982-83 marketing season as against 6.60 million tonnes procured during 1981-82 marketing season. There has been an increase in the procurement not only in absolute terms but also in percentage terms related to production. Procurement during the 1982-83 marketing season has accounted for 20.4 percent of production as against 18.2 percent procured during 1981-82 marketing season. The total quantity of cereals, viz, rice, wheat and coarse cereals procured by Government out of the 1981-82 crop, amounted to 15.2 million tonnes which is a record level of foodgrain procurement.

(b) Does not arise.

Enhancement in Price of Tonned Milk for Educational Institutions by D.M.S.

5427. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme has enhanced the price of tonned milk by 53 per cent for educational institutions;

(b) if so, the justification for the same; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that the school children get the milk at a reasonable price and without any burden on the educaional institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Considering the cost of production, the price of toned milk was increased from Rs. 1.80 per litre to Rs. 2.60 supplied in cans and Rs. 2.80 supplied in bottles per litre with effect from 15.11.82. This enhanced price was applicaple to institutions like Indian Tourism Development Corporation hotels, puplic schools, private nursing homes, colleges etc.

(c) Representations have been recieved by the Delhi Milk Scheme from the Delhi University, Nehru University and Principals of some colleges and schools and other Educationals institutions. The matter has been reconsidered in the light of the representations recieved and it has been decided to retain the enhanced price for commercial establishments like hotels and revert to the old Rate of Rs. 1.80 per litre with effect from 1.4.1983 for toned milk to be supplied to Military Units, Hospitals, Schools and Colleges.

Acquisition of Land by DDA in Villages Chirag Delhi

5428. SHRI NATVARSINH SOLANKI : will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to State :

(a) whether whole of the agricultural/non-agricultural land of village Chirag Delhi situated in South Delhi has been acquired by the D.D.A. and not a single piece of land for residential purpose has been left out for the landless residents of that village whose "LAL DORA" has not been extended due to the old Fort Wall;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a huge area is still lying vacant in the south of this village; and

(c) if so, steps Governments propose to take to provide residential plots/flats in the said vacant land for the landless and weaker sections of this village ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The land is acquired by Delhi Administration and not DDA. As reported by Delhi Administration, about 2137 Bighas of land has been acquired for planned development of Delhi and about 159 Bighas has been acquired under non-plan schemes. Further about 47 bighas has been notified for acquisition under sections 4 and 6 of the land Acquisition Act, 1894. The area covered by "LAL DORA" is about 209 Bighas (1 acre-about 4.8 Bigha).

(b) DDA has reported that out of 437 acres of land placed out their disposal by the Delhi Administration, about 367 acres has already been developed and about 71 acres is being developed into green.

(c) DDA has reported that land use of the area under development being green, the same cannot be considered for residential plots.

Upper Kansabati Project

5429. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether is it a fact that money sanctioned by the Central Government for the Upper Kansabati Project in the district of Bankura in West Bengal has not reached yet;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the steps to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) Central assistance is given in the from of block loans and grants for the State as a whole and is not related to any sector of development or project.

The project estimated at Rs. 43.84 crores providing irrigation to an area of 59,115 hectares has been found acceptable by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Clearance from finance angle of the State Government has not been given.

Manufacture of Baby Food

5430. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the baby foods manufactured in India by Amul contain in addition to fresh raw milk, imported milk powder and butter-oil under Operation Flood I & II projects; and

(b) whether it is a fact that use of imported milk powder, butter-oil and its recombination and redrying again results in loss of vitamins as also other essential heat-liable components which is most undesirable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Baby food manufactured by Amul does not contain imported milk powder and butter-oil.

(b) Generally speaking use of milk powder and butter-oil does not result in any significant loss of nutrients. Heat treatment in the drying process is far less in intensity as compared to boiling of milk which is a common household practice in India. However, baby food is supplemented with vitamins and minerals beyond original composition of milk even when fresh milk is used to meet ISI standards.

Short Supply of Cement to Contractors by DDA

5431. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI B.D. SINGH :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether contractors for DDA's construction work have alleged short supply of cement by DDA, starting of construction work without designes, preparation of estimates by builders for tenders without plans and long delays in the payments due to the contractors by DDA;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the allegations made by the contractors doing DDA's construction work; and

(c) if so, what is the result thereof and what action has been taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

एशियाई खेल ग्राम फ्लैटों की नीलामी

5432. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गुट निरपेक्ष शिखर सम्मेलन के बाद एशियाई खेल ग्राम में फ्लैटों की नीलामी करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां कितने फ्लैट हैं तथा प्रत्येक फ्लैट में कितने कमरे हैं तथा उन फ्लैटों की लागत क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) एशियाई खेल गांव में निर्मित रिहायशी एककों की बिक्री के तरीके के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Low Production of Crops Despite Use of Fertilizers

5433. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have tried to analyse how and why despite better utilisation of fertilizers in some of the States, the production of crops has not gone up;

(b) if so, the names of the States where Government have carried out a survey and the findings thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The production of foodgrains in the country as a whole has gone up substantially as is evident from the fact that it has increased from 54.92 million tonnes in 1949-50 to 133.06 million tonnes in 1981-82, which was an year of record production of foodgrains.

The production of crops depends on a number of factors like quality seed, plant protection measures, irrigation, adoption of crop management practices, etc., besides fertilisers application. There are seasonal fluctuations in production in some of the States on account of weather conditions as a major part of the area in the States is still rainfed. The Government reviews the causes for the shortfall in production and takes appropriate remedial measures wherever necessary.

Allocation of Edible oil to Punjab

5434. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Punjab have asked the Centre for an increase in the allocation of cheaper edible oil R.B.D. Palm Oil at least 3,000 mts. per month so as to make available to the maximum percentage of consumers in the State through Public Distribution System as well as the subsidy scheme which is now currently in force in the State for the exclusive benefit of the weaker sections of the Society; and

(b) if so, reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Allocations of imported edible oils for public distribution are made to States/Union Territories on a monthly basis, taking into account various factors such as availability of indigenous edible oil in the States/regions, allocations made earlier and quantities lifted against them, total availability of imported edible oils, etc.

For the period from November, 1982 to March 1983 Punjab has been allocated 4200 mts. of R.B.D. Palm Oil.

Janjabati Dam

5435. SARI K. PRADHANI : Will the minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Janjabati inter-State river dam project of Orissa and Andhra is under construction ;

(b) if so, the target date of the completion of the construction of the above Andhra-Orissa inter-State river dam; and

(c) the progress made so far in completing the above river dam project within the target date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Janjhabathi Reservior project of Andhra Pradesh is under construction.

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that the project is proposed to be completed by December, 1986.

(c) The works on the earth dam and main canal are in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 6.24 crores has been incurred on the project upto January, 1983 against the estimated cost of the project at Rs. 20.26 crores.

Enactment of Apartment Ownership Act

5436. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Council for Urban Development and Local Government also recommended the enactment of Apartment Ownership Act so that flat owners could be given the right of transfer and mortgaging these flats individually;

(b) if so, by what time the above suggestions are implemented; and

(c) whether the Group Housing Societies which have been granted first and second instalments of loan so far are facing difficulty in repaying the interest on this loan before completion these flats?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Council had not laid down any time-limit for this purpose. Since Housing is a State subject, the State Governments have already been requested to take appropriate action in the matter.

(c) No such case has come to the notice of the ministry.

IMF aid for Fisheries Project in Sunderbans Areas of West Bengal

5437. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of aid received from the I.M.F. for the Fisheries Project in the Sunderbans Area in West Bengal;

(b) the progress made in this behalf and the amount spent so far; and

(c) how it is proposed to utilise the balance of the aid during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to information available there is no International Monetory Fund assisted Fisheries Projects in the Sunderbans Area.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Peport on Extension of TRYSEM Scheme in Tamil Nadu

5438. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT : be pleased to state :

(a) whether Small Industries Extension and Training Institute, Hyderabad conducted and enquiry into the extent of real achievement of TRYSEM scheme in Tamil Nadu and submitted any report; and

(b) if so, the important points of the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Small industry extension and training institute, Hyderabad was entrusted with the conduct of the concurrent evaluation of TRYSEM in Tamil Nadu in the year 1980-81. A statement indicating the important points of the report is enclosed.

Statement

The study brings out following important points :

(a) Out of 413 trained beneficiaries covered by the study, 175 persons were able to set up self-employment ventures and 119 had taken up jobs.

(b) Though the selection of beneficiaries was made from amongst the target group families more emphasis, however, need be placed on the aptitude of the beneficiaries.

(c) Base line survey though cumbursome and time consuming need to be completed quickly.

(d) The target of 40 persons per year per block was found to have been exceeded.

(e) The training infrastructure for TRYSEM has been found to be adequate, however arrangement for trainers training need to be augmented.

(f) Necessary infrastructure, supply and marketing support wherever required need to be given.

(g) The beneficiaries should be motivated to make full use of the subsidy and bank loan facility available under the scheme.

(h) Post training monitoring and better coordination between District Industries Centres and DRDAs for this purpose have been recommended.

वनों की कटाई रोकना

5419. **श्री उत्तम भाई एच० पटेल :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पर्यावरण के प्रदूषण को रोकने की दृष्टि से वनों की कटाई रोकने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) गुजरात तथा अन्य राज्यों में शुरू की गई योजनाओं का क्या ब्यौरा है; और

(घ) उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए और उसके क्या परिणाम रहे ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। सरकार ने वनों की कटाई पर रोक लगाने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए हैं जिससे प्रदूषण को रोकने में भी मदद मिलती है।

वनों की कटाई पर रोक लगाने के सम्बन्ध में किए गए उपाय तथा तत्सम्बन्धी प्रगति निम्न प्रकार है :—

(1) वनों के संरक्षण की व्यवस्था करने के लिए वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 बनाया गया, जिसके अनुसार किसी भी राज्य सरकार अथवा अन्य प्राधिकरण को किसी आरक्षित वन को अनारक्षित करने अथवा गैर वानिकी कार्यों हेतु किसी वन भूमि को बदलने के आदेश पारित करने से पूर्व केन्द्र सरकार की पूर्वानुमति लेना आवश्यक है। इसके फलस्वरूप 1951 तथा 1980 के बीच प्रति वर्ष लगभग 1.5 लाख हेक्टर वन कटाई की औसत दर अधिनियम बनने के बाद कम होकर 3500 हैक्टार प्रति वर्ष हो गई।

(2) राज्य सरकारें, जो कि वनों के संरक्षण के लिए प्रमुख रूप से जिम्मेवार हैं, वन कानून तथा प्रवर्तन तंत्र को उत्तरोत्तर सुदृढ़ कर रही है ताकि वे वनों की अवैध कटाई के खिलाफ बेहतर संरक्षण की व्यवस्था कर सकें।

(3) वनों पर दबाव को कम करने के लिए 1951-52 अर्थात पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ से वनरोपण कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक हुई प्रगति इस प्रकार है :—

1	2
(क) वनरोपण में 1951-52 से 1979-80 तक हुई प्रगति	35,37,427 हैक्टार
(ख) 1980-81 से 1982-83 तक (15-3-83 तक) (1980-81 से पौधों की संख्या के आधार पर प्रबोधन प्रणाली अपनाई गई है)	422.41 करोड़ पौध

(ग) तथा (घ) नीचे लिखी केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के तहत वन रोपण का कार्य किया जा रहा है :—

(1) गुजरात तथा अन्य राज्यों में 1980-81 से सामाजिक वानिकी जिसमें ग्रामीण जलाऊ लकड़ी के पौधों का रोपण भी शामिल है।

(2) हिमालय के क्षेत्रों में मृदा, जल तथा वृक्ष संरक्षण—आपरेशन सायल वाच।

(3) इसके अलावा प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के तहत भी वन रोपण के कार्य किए जा रहे हैं।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान किए गए वन रोपण के कार्यों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। केन्द्र द्वारा भेजे गए अधिकारियों द्वारा किए गए प्रबोधन के अनुसार जीवित पौधों की प्रतिशतता 60.95 प्रतिशत के बीच थी।

विवरण

1980-81 से 1982-83 तक (15-3-83 तक) की अवधि के दौरान लगाए गए वृक्षों की संख्या को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

(संख्या लाखों में)

क्र० सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
		लगाए गए वृक्ष	लगाए गए वृक्ष	लगाए गए वृक्ष
1	2	3	4	5
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	409.55	680.00	1243.00
2.	असम	22.50	313.00	306.00
3.	बिहार	371.23	553.40	901.00
4.	गुजरात	927.72	1494.00	2468.00
5.	हरियाणा	308.57	600.00	760.00
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	283.91	277.00	453.00
7.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	125.00	80.00	133.00
8.	कर्नाटक	559.43	1414.00	1768.00
9.	केरल	142.00	162.00	619.00
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	1098.50	2456.00	2859.00
11.	महाराष्ट्र	625.77	874.00	2276.00
12.	मणिपुर	68.80	63.29	69.00
13.	मेघालय	26.36	35.42	82.00
14.	नागालैंड	58.29	66.12	95 00
15.	उड़ीसा	517.97	607.41	1016.00
16.	पंजाब	175.09	373.00	547.00
17.	राजस्थान	208.97	305.00	368.00
18.	सिक्किम	52.50	36.00	50.00
19.	तमिलनाडु	818.00	817.00	1024.00
20.	त्रिपुरा	74.95	147.60	127.00

1	2	3	4	5
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1050.00	1052.00	2305.00
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	276.00	430.00	677.00
1.	अन्दमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2.96	80.40	80.00
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	94.35	58.00	51.00
3.	चंडीगढ़	उ० न०	उ० न०	4.00
4.	दादर तथा नगर हवेली	2.77	9.51	27.00
5.	दिल्ली	25.00	उ० न०	31.00
6.	गोवा, दमन तथा दीव	7.15	उ० न०	26.00
7.	मिजोरम	126.50	204.00	257.00
8.	पांडिचेरी	उ० न०	उ० न०	13.00
	अखिल भारत : योग	8467.38	13188.25	20615.00

Amount Spent in Construction of Asiad Village

5440. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the amount spent on the construction of ASIAD VILLAGE which was used during ASIAD 1982 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : The DDA has reported that an amount of approximately Rs. 36.80 crores was spent on the construction of the Asiad Games Village.

Allocation of Palmolein Oil to Gujarat

5441. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :
SHRI D.P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have allocated only 10,590 tonnes of palmolein to Gujarat against the demand of 17,500 tonnes for the period from November 1982 to January 1983;

(b) whether Government are aware that as a result of huge gap of about 6,910 MT of Palmolein, dissatisfaction prevails amongst consuming public especially amongst weaker sections in the society;

(c) whether Government are also aware that in the context of national edible oil policy, Government of Gujarat are distributing palmolein to the weaker section students residing in hostels etc. at a reasonable price through fair price shops under public distribution system; and

(d) if so, action taken to meet the State's demand in full to enable them to fulfill their commitment to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT

JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d) For the year 1982-83 (November 1982 to October 1983) the State Government had indicated its requirements of imported oils at 1.17 lakh tonnes. The State Governments have been allocated 10,590 M. Tonnes during the period November 1982 to January, 1983.

Allocation of imported edible oils for public distribution are made from month to month on the basis of various factors such as availability of indigenous edible oils in the State/region, allocations made earlier and quantity lifted against them, availability of imported edible oils etc. The allocation of imported edible oils is meant to supplement the availabilty of indigenous edible oils.

Quota of Government Accommodation to Female Employees

5442. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any quota has been prescribed for allotment of Government quarters to the female employees and is so, the quota prescribed for them;

(b) whether female employees have also applied so far for allotment of quarters;

(c) if so, the number of female employees and out of them, how many have since been allotted quarters and the further number of female employees proposed to be allotted quarters by Government; and

(d) whether full details in this regard will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Following number of quarters in General Pool in Delhi, have been placed in the Lady Officers Pool.

Type 'B'	500
Type 'C'	95
Type 'D'	90
Type 'E'	25

Allotment in these pools are made in the ratio of 3:1 *i.e.* 3 for the single and one for the married lady officers. The fe-male employees are also eligible for allotment of their entitled type from the general list.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Dates of priority covered in the lady Officers' Pools are as under :-

Type of accommodation.	*Lady Officers' Pool (single)*	*Lady Officers Pool (married)*
(1)	(2)	(3)
B	2.3.1965	7-1-1957
C	2-8-1966	8-2-1956
D	upto date	upto date
E	1.1.1974	1.6.1973

At present, the number of lady officers still waiting for accommodation from the Lady Officers' Pools is as under :-

Type of accommodation	*Lady Officers' Pool (single)*	*Lady Officers' Pool (married)*
B	1349	4465
C	17	106
D	NIL	NIL
E	3	14

Procurement, Storage and Import of Foodgrains During Last Five Years

5443. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the procurement, storage and distribution of foodgrains during the years 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, State-wise figures;

(b) the grain lost due to faulty storage during these years, year-wise;

(c) the quantity of wheat imported during these years;

(d) whether it was altogether necessary to import wheat during these years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c) : Statements indicating the required information is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No L.T. 6282/83]

(d) and (e) Import of wheat has been reported to for building up buffer stocks as a measure of national food security and for keeping a check on prices.

चीनी का बफर स्टाक

5444. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 1982-83 के दौरान चीनी का 'बफर स्टाक' बनाने का निर्णय लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 'बफर स्टाक' में कितनी मात्रा बनाये रखने का विचार है और क्या सरकार ने ऐसा कोई बफर स्टाक बनाया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन्हें कब तक बनाया जाएगा ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग) 1981-82 मौसम के उत्पादन से 5 लाख मी० टन चीनी का बफर स्टाक पहले ही तैयार कर लिया गया है ।

Muster Roll Employees in CPWD

5445. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Muster Roll Employees in CPWD at Delhi and elsewhere who have completed 3 years of services have not yet been made permanent and quasi-permanent in many places;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the policy, Rules and Regulations and criteria in this regard to make them permanent;

(d) the number of employees in each Department who have completed three years of service but not yet made permanent or quasi-permanent; and

(e) when they are likely to be made permanent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) Muster-Roll employees are not regular government servants and are in the nature of day to day employees. There is no provision under the existing rules to make such employees quasi-permanent or permanent.

(c) to (e) : Do not arise, in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

Cadastral Survey

5446. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any systematic cadastral survey have been completed in all the State of the country;

(b) whether in Orissa there is any normal revenue agency with responsibility of collecting agricultural statistics relating to land utilisation, irrigation and estimates of crop output; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Cadastral survey is the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. According to information available, systematic survey have been done in all the States except Manipur (Hill areas), Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and certain Union Territories. However, in the States covered by cadastral surveys, there are certain pockets comprising mainly hilly areas and barren and uncultivated lands which have not been surveyed so far. The total area covered by cadastral surveys in the country constitutes nearly 81 per cent of the total geographical areas.

(b) and (c) In Orissa; there is no normal revenue agency for collecting agricultural statistics. However, under a Centrally Sponsored scheme, on Establishment of an Agency for Collection of Agricultural Statistics, a regular reporting agency has been established in Orissa and 20 per cent villages in the States are now being covered each year for collection of agricultural statistics including land utilisation, irrigation and area under crops on complete enumeration basis. The scheme also provides for conducting crop estimation surveys on all the important crops in the State for estimating the per hectare yields of an objective basis.

वन रोपण हेतु राज्यों को और अधिक धनराशि दिया जाना

5447. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में वनरोपण के संवर्द्धन हेतु राज्यों को और अधिक धनराशि आबंटित कर रही है ताकि इन क्षेत्रों में भूमि के कटाव को रोका जा सके ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : जी, हाँ। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में वृक्षारोपण तथा सहायक कार्यक्रमों के संवर्धन तथा इन क्षेत्रों में भूमि कटाव की रोकथाम करने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित निम्नलिखित योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं :—

(1) हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू व कश्मीर, नागालैंड, पंजाब, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों तथा अरुणाचल प्रदेश और मिजोरम के संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में हिमालय पर्वतमाला में मृदा, जल और वृक्ष संरक्षण (आपरेशन सायल वाच) संबंधी कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में खर्च की गई राशि नीचे दी गई है :—

	(लाख रुपए में)
1980-81	180.10
1981-82	264.40
1982-83	495.00

(2) उपर्युक्त सभी राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक

वानिकी, जिसमें ग्रामीण ईंधन की लकड़ी का पौध रोपण भी शामिल है, को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, यह योजना अन्य सभी राज्यों तथा दिल्ली और गोआ, दमन और दीव के संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में भी कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत पिछले 3 वर्षों में खर्च की गई राशि नीचे दी गई है :—

	(लाख रुपए में)
1980-81	426.60
1981-82	488.02
1982-83	971.82

(3) सिंध-गंगा के बेसिन में बाढ़ प्रवण नदियों के श्रवण क्षेत्रों में समेकित पनधारा प्रबन्ध/यह योजना 7 राज्यों और एक संघ शासित क्षेत्र के 8 श्रवण क्षेत्रों में चलाई जा रही है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों में खर्च की गई राशि नीचे दी गई है :

	(लाख रुपए में)
1980-81	8.74
1981-82	143.62
1982-83	784.28

(4) नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के स्रवण क्षेत्रों में मृदा संरक्षण/इस कार्यक्रम को 17 राज्यों, एक संघ क्षेत्र शासित क्षेत्र और दामोदर घाटी निगम के 29 श्रवण क्षेत्रों में चलाया जा रहा है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों में खर्च की गई राशि नीचे दी गई है :—

	(लाख रुपयों में)
1980-81	752.00
1981-82	631.00
1982-83	1689.80

Amount Advanced to Poor Families Under Rural Development Programme

5448. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts of money advanced in the form of subsidy under the Rural Development Programme to poor families during 1982;

(b) the territory-wise distribution of this subsidy, with details of the different heads of programmes on which subsidies were given; and

(c) the specific heads and amounts of subsidy given for rural development in the case of the poor in the Union territory of Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) Rs.190.08 crores according to information received upto Jan., 1983 which includes also some amount towards administrative expenses and essential infrastructure.

(b) A statement I showing amounts utilized in various States/Union Territories upto Jain., 1983 during 1982-83 is attached. Under IRD any economically viable activity can be taken up in primary, secondary or territory sector. The sectoral break up expenditure is not compiled by the Ministry.

(c) A statement II showing amounts utilized under different heads under IRDP during 1982-83 by DRDA Delhi upto January, 1983 is attached.

Statement-I

Amount utilized under IRDP during 1982-83 upto Jan. 1983

(Rs. in lakhs)

States/U. Ts.	Amount utilised	Date
1. Andhra Pardesh	1979 31	
2. Assam	360.50	(Upto Dec., 1982)
3. Bihar	1536.28	
4. Gujarat	1017.95	
5. Haryana	302.49	
6. Himachal Pradesh	379.38	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	102.07	(Upto Nov., 1982)
8. Karnataka	1120.26	
9. Kerala	85.06	
10. Madhya Pradesh	2236.51	
11. Maharashtra	1065.11	
12. Manipur	105.86	
13. Meghalaya	14.12	(Upto Sept., 1982)
14. Nagaland	1.19	
15. Orissa	918.39	
16. Punjab	797.79	
17. Rajasthan	1323.24	
18. Sikkim	10.66	
19. Tamil Nadu	2270.76	
20. Tripura	39.58	(Upto Dec., 1982)
21. Uttar Pradesh	2960.90	
22. West Bengal	275.51	
UNION TERRITORIES		
23. A&N Islands	—	(Upto Aug., 1982)
24. Arunachal Pradesh	12.50	(Upto Sept., 1982)
25. Chandigarh	—	(Upto Aug., 1982)
26. D. & N. Haveli	0.78	
27. Delhi	28.32	
28. G. D. & Diu	51.12	(Upto Nov., 1982)
29. Lakshadweep	0.61	(Upto Dec., 1982)
30. Mizoram	—	
31. Pondicherry	12.00	(Upto Dec., 1982)
All India :—	19008.25	

Statement-II

Amount utilised under IRDP by DRDA; Delhi during 1982-83 up to January, 1983

Head	*Amount utilised (Rs. in lakhs)*
1. Agriculture	0.63
2. Minor Irrigation	0.18
3. Animal Husbandry	15.78
4. Others	11.73
Total :	28.32

Financial Assistance to Rural Development Institutions by Denmark

5449. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Denmark has given financial assistance and also made available know-how for Rural Development Institutions functioning in Karnataka State ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) Information about the number of rural development institutions functioning in the States/UTs, as also the financial assistance they are receipt of, (other than what is chanelled under agreement with Government) is not maintained by this Ministry. The Government of Denmark have assisted or agreed to provide assistance for the following projects in Karnataka :

(1) Under an agreement with Denmark, in September, 1982, they will, over a period of 5 years provide assistance of the order of Rs. 4.16 crores to rural development institutions in 11 districts of Karnataka for implementing an agricultural extension project which provides for the training of farm youth and rural youth, etc.

(2) Assistance has also been chanelled by them through People's Action for Development (India) (PADI) for the following 3 rural development projects :

(i) A project for undertaking a preparatory study for exploring the possibility of establishing a nucleus development centre to identify viable projects for Manipal and minor irrigation works was approved by DANIDA in 1979. This project which was entrusted to AVARD was completed in July, 1981 for which a sum of Rs. 1,40,482.28 was given to them in two instalments.

(ii) On the basis of this study, another project comprising six minor irrigation works in Manipal of an estimated value of Rs 5,18,865 was sanctioned by DANIDA for execution through the Manipal Industrial Trust, Manipal, Karnataka. PADI has released between June 1979 and January, 1983 a sum of Rs. 3,26,000/- under this project.

(iii) Danish assistance has also been provided to the Karnataka Land

Army Corporation Ltd., for the implementation of a project entitled North Kanara Integrated Development Project, This project comprises land development, minor irrigation works, construction of bridges, culverts and roads, agricultural extension work etc. The total estimated value of this project is approximately Rs. 3 crore and PADI has so far since October, 1978 released an amount of Rs. 2,57,34,000/- to the Karnataka Land Army Corporation Ltd.

नर्मदा परियोजना पर काम

5450. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :**
डा० महिपत राय एम० मेहता :

क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विश्व बैंक द्वारा नर्मदा सिंचाई परियोजना में पता लगाई कमियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और यह कमियां कब तक दूर की जायेंगी तथा रुका हुआ काम पुन: कब से शुरू किया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : विश्व बैंक ने नर्मदा सिंचाई परियोजना में कोई कमी होने की सूचना नहीं दी है और निर्माण-कार्यों में रुकावट नहीं पड़ी ।

Kolar Irrigation Project

5451. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kolar Irrigation Project in Sihore district of Madhya Pradesh has been cleared by Central Water Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the expected time of completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) The Central Water Commission completed the technical scrutiny of the project in June, 1979. The project was thereafter considered in the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission and was found acceptable, subject to certain observations to be sorted out by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, including clearance from Environmental angle.

The Project envisages construction of a storage dam in Sihore district of Madhya Pradesh across river Kolar, a tributory of Narmada, a pick-up weir with canal system to provide annual irrigation of 34678 hectares, The latest estimated cost is Rs. 69.96 crores.

(c) The project is yet to be accepted by the Planning Commission. However, the works on the Project have been taken up by the State Government and an expenditure of Rs. 10.74 crores is, anticipated to be incurred upto March, 1983 (against the present estimated cost at Rs. 69.96 crores). According to the present indications, the project is expected to be completed towards the end of Seventh Plan.

Scheme for Integrated Development of Narmada

5452. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Madhya Pradesh have submitted a scheme for integrated development of the Narmada for the consideration of Central Government and its agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a)

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has not submitted any such scheme for the integrated development of Narmada waters to the Central Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Providing of Housing Sites to The Landless Agricultural Workers

5453. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments launched a programmed for providing housing sites for the landless agricultural workers;

(b) if so, the targets and achievements (year-wise) for the period 1980—82; and

(c) the construction assistance given to them during the same period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c) The State Govts. are already implementing the programme of houses sites-cum-construction assistance to rural landless workers as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme and the new 20-pinto Programme. The rural landless workers include agricultural workers, rural artisans, fishermen, etc. During the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, 21.67 lakh families were given house sites and 13.90 lakh families provided construction assistance/houses.

DDA House Collapses

5454. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many DDA flats have collapsed in the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the action taken in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The particulars of flates/portions of flates which collapsed during construction in the years 1981-82 and 1982-83, as reported by the DDA, are as under :-

(i) 15 flats in Vikaspuri collapsed.

(ii) Wall of two Janta flats in Avantika near Mongolpuri caved in.

(iii) Portion of 4 flats in Mayur Vihar gave way.

(iv) RCC roof of a portion of one unit in Greater Kailash-I collapsed along with the floor slab and supporting walls.

Investigation by experts into the causes of the collapse had already been ordered by the DDA.

(b) The Executive Engineer, Assistant Engineer and Junior Engineer in charge of the work in Vikaspuri were placed under suspension. The contractor responsible for the execution of the work in Vikaspuri has been debarred from taking further works from the DDA. In the other cases, the engineers, under whose supervision the flats were being constructed, have been transferred pending departmental action against them.

Sukli Irrigation Project

5455. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Sukli' medium Irrigation Project in district Sirohi is under the Consideration of the State and Central Governments;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this medium Project has been under consideration for the last 20 years

and now it is held up for concurrence of the State Finance Department;

(c) the objection of the State Government have in according approval to this project in view of the power shortage in Rajasthan and with a view to provide adequate means of irrigation and irrigate 4000 hectare land there under the 20 Point Programme;

(d) whether concrete steps will be taken by Central Government for the implementation of this important medium project; and

(e) if so, by what time and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) The proforma report of Sukli medium irrigation Project was received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Rajasthan in August, 1981. After the project was technically examined in the Commission. the same was put up for consideration by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission in the meetings held on 23.11.1981 and 1.12.1981. The Project was found acceptable by the Committee subject to certain observations, one of which was the concurrence of the State Finance Department.

(c) to (e) The Centre has no information. The matter is for the Government of Rajasthan to consider. The State Government were, however, requested by the Central Water Commission in January, 1983 to obtain the concurrence of the State Finance Department which is however, not yet been received. Irrigation being a State subject, it is for the Government of Rajasthan to draw up a construction schedule, for implementing the project and provide required funds.

Vacant Seats at Stadia During Asiad

5456. SHRI JASPAL SINGH :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRY :

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that people have been running from pillar to post to get tickets for just any Asiad event, but thousands of seats remained vacant at the stadia;

(b) if so, what is the actual number of tickets sold for each event both within and outside the country and what is the actual number of persons who turned out at the various events; and

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry into the scarcity of tickets when the stadia remained empty and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Sale of tickets were advertised through press well before the actual sale which was done through 129 sale centres in 91 towns of the country. Tickets were sold through the State Bank of India. The unsold tickets were subsequently sold from 2 counters in Delhi.

(b) Approximately 20 lakhs tickets for the games were sold in India by the State Bank of India and abroad by Air-India and Indian Airlines. Compilation of the information by the Special Organising Committee (S.O.C) in regard to sale of tickets event-wise will require considerable time after the reconciliation of the accounts is done with the State Bank of India and other agencies which sold the tickets. No record of the actual number of persons who turned out to witness different events has been maintained by S.O.C.

(c) No, Sir.

Loss of Wheat Crops Due to Unseasonal Rains

5457. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL Supplies be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of loss of wheat crop this year due to unseasonal rains in 1982 and also deterioration of stocks in storage and transit, both in quality and value;

(b) how much of this deteriorated wheat is purchased by Food Corporation of India and other Government agencies;

(c) is it a fact that this bad quality wheat is being issued to the consumers through the public distribution system; and

(d) what steps Government are taking to ensure that this poor quality wheat is not supplied no consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The loss of wheat crop caused by unseasonal rains during the year 1982 in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan is estimated to be in the order of 2 million tonnes. Wheat lying in the fields before threshing was also damaged. Deterioration of stocks in storage and transit would be negligible, as there were no special factors to cause post-procurement loss.

(b) In order to safeguard the interests of the producers, Government have relaxed the uniform specifications of wheat to be procured for the Central Pool :

(i) Lustre-lost wheat with no damage to Kernel has been allowed to be procured.

(ii) The limit of slightly damaged grains, *viz.* grains with Kernels damaged superficially, without the quality of the material being affected, has been raised in Grade-2 from 10% to 20%, without any penal cut in the procurement price, and

(iii) The limit of damaged grain in Grade-2 has been raised from 3% to 5% without any price cut.

Government procurement agencies have been permitted to buy wheat upto relaxed specifications only. The relaxations given are the maximum consistent with the safety for the consumers as laid down under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules. Damaged wheat beyond these relaxed specifications would not be purchased.

A total quantity of 7.72 million tonnes of wheat has been procured upto 26th March, 1983 by the Food Corporation of India and other Governments agencies.

(c) and (d) The wheat now being procured, even with the relaxed specifications, would conform to acceptable quality under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, and hence there is no prospect of any sub-standard or bad quality wheat, injurious to health, being issued to the consumers through the public distribution system.

Asiad Advertising Contract to Meetro Company, Dubai and Meetro Limited, London

5458. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Meetro Company, Dubai and Meetro Limited, London were given the sole world wide Asiad advertising contract for the stadia advertising at the games;

(b) if so, the full datails;

(c) the expected income and actual income derived;

(d) whether the Meettro Company and Meetro Limited carried out their part of the contract and whether they raised any disputes in the matter ; and

(e) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (e) The

Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games entered into an agreement with M/s Meetco of Dubai, according to which sole rights to advertise within and inside all sports venues of IX Asian Cames were given to them. The agreement allowed MEETCO to sell, exploit, assign, either wholly or partly, the rights under the agreement to anyone else and under this clause MEETCO, Dubai assigned the rights to MEETCO (London) Ltd., MEETCO, Dubai was required to pay for these rights an amount of US $ 6 Million by the 30th October, 1982. The party, however, did not pay any amount to Special Organising Committee till the 31st October, 1982 and raised a dispute about television coverage. On Ist November 1982, Special Organising Committee, therefore, terminated the said agreement with MEETCO, Dubai. Special Organising Committee have referred the matter to arbitration which is pending proceedings before the Arbitration Tribunal.

After terminating the Agreement, Special Organising Committee, undertook advertising on its own and the limited time available to it, was able to generate a revenue of Rs. 41,73,400/- by its own efforts.

Remunerative Price for Agricultural Produce

5459. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are having any proposal to fix up remunerative prices for the various agricultural produce for the years 1983, 1984 and 1985; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The policy of the Government is to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce. Procurement/support prices are fixed by the Government on a year-to-year basis in the light of recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commission (APC) and after taking into consideration the views of the Central Ministries, Planning Commission, State Governments, etc. While making recommendations on the level of procurement/support prices for different crops, the APC takes into account a number of factors, such as, available data on the cost of production, changes in input prices, inter-crop variations, changes in the terms of trade between agricultural and non-Agricultural sectors, general economic conditions prevailing in the country, etc. The procurement/minimum support prices of Kharif crops of 1982-83, operative for the marketing year generally ending in September, 1983, have been already announced. Support price of gram and mustard crops operative upto March, 1984 have also been announced. The procurement price of wheat which would be operative upto March, 1984 is under the consideration of the Government.

गुजरात में प्राकृतिक आपदाएं

5460. **श्री छीतू भाई गामित** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977 से 1982 तक गुजरात पर कितनी बार प्राकृतिक आपदायें आईं;

(ख) उनका स्वरूप क्या था और प्रत्येक आपदा के कारण कितनी हानि हुई;

(ग) गुजरात सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक आपदा के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से कितनी राशि मांगी गई और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा वास्तव में कितनी सहायता दी गई; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने गुजरात को ऐसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से बचाने के लिए बृहत योजना तैयार की है अथवा तैयार करने का विचार किया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) से (ग) सूखे से सम्बन्धित आंकड़ों को दर्शाने वाला तथा समुद्री तूफान तथा बाढ़ से संबंधित आंकड़े दर्शाने वाला क्रमशः विवरण एक व दो सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 6283/83]

(घ) बाढ़ नियंत्रण एवं जलवाहिका कार्य, सिंचाई सुविधाओं का विस्तार सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, बारानी खेती, पीने के पानी के लिए न्यूनतम मांग संबंधी कार्यक्रम तथा समस्या ग्रस्त गांवों के लिए त्वरित ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति कार्यक्रम जैसे कार्यक्रम बाढ़ग्रस्त/सूखाग्रस्त/सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्रों में शुरू किए जा रहे हैं।

Muddy and Foul Water Supply in DIZ Area Mandir, Marg

5461. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents of E & D Sectors of DIZ Area (Mandir Marg) New Delhi have been getting muddy and foul smelling water in their taps supplied by CPWD and the residents' have suspicion of the waterlines having got connected to sewerlines and danger to spread of epidemics; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not locating the fault by the Engineering of CPWD & NDMC and to check the likely spread of epidemics ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. There have been complaints about the supply of muddy and foul smelling water. Prompt action was taken by the CPWD to survey the area and inspect the water supply distribution system, including making several tests of the water samples in the laboratories. This did not reveal any foul smell or that the water was not safe for drinking. Precautionary measures of cleaning water tank, underground tank and water supply lines, and regular checking of the water being supplied are being taken by the CPWD.

Problems of Small Fishermen due to Fall in Shrimp and Fish Catches on A.P. Coast

5462. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the hardships being faced by small fishermen and country-craft due to falling shrimp and fish catches on the coast of Andhra Predesh; and

(b) the reasons for Government's inaction in assisting traditional fishermen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to the provisional figures of fish production received from the Directorate of Fisheries, Andhra Pradesh, there has been an increase in the total fish catches (shrimp and other fishes) during 1982 as compared to 1981 from non-mechanised boats.

(b) There is no inaction on the part of the Government. The traditional fishermen are assisted by the State Governments through schemes of subsidy and loan for acquisition of fishing boats, nylon yarn, gears and other fishing requisites. Infrastructural facilities for fishing are also provided. Recently, Government of India have introduced a scheme for subsidising 50 per cent of the Group Accident Insurance premium for active fishermen who are members of Cooperative Societies/Federations/Welfare Organisations. A scheme for conducting techno-socio-economic survey of the fishermen community has also been approved.

चीनी मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत

5463. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय देश में कुल कितनी चीनी मिलें चल रही हैं और क्या इन चीनी मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत निर्धारित किए गए हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : देश में इस समय 326 स्थापित चीनी फैक्ट्रियां हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चीनी फैक्ट्रियों को सुगम ऋण सहायता सुलभ करने की एक योजना शुरू की है ताकि उन्हें अपनी प्लांट और मशीनरी का आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके। निम्नलिखित प्रक्रिया/गतिविधियां करने से रियायती वित्त प्राप्त करने के लिए हकदारी होगी :—

(i) दैनिक पिराई क्षमता का विस्तार कर 1500 मी० टन प्रति दिन करना।

(ii) वर्तमान कम दबाव के बायलरों के स्थान पर अधिक दबाव के बायलरों को लगाकर थर्मल कार्यक्षमता में सुधार करना।

(iii) इकानोमाइजर एण्ड एयर प्रीहीटरज जैसे वेस्ट हीट रिकवरी यूनिट लगाना।

(iv) प्री-इवेपोरेटराज वेपरज लाइन जूस हीटरज आदि जैसी भाप बचाने वाले यंत्र लगाना।

(v) पावर जेनरेटर लगाकर प्लांट का अर्द्ध-विद्युतीकरण करना और भाप से चलने वाले पम्पों के स्थान पर बिजली से चलने वाले पम्प लगाना आदि।

(vi) मिल की कार्यकुशलता, बायलर हाउस की कार्यकुशलता और चीनी की किस्म में सुधार लाने के लिए वर्तमान प्लांट और मशीनरी को बदलना। चीनी विकास निधि अधिनियम, 1982 में उसके अन्तर्गत स्थापित की गई निधि का किसी भी चीनी फैक्ट्री का पूनर्वासन और आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए सुविधाएं सुलभ करने के लिए साथ-साथ ऋण प्रदान करने हेतु इस्तेमाल करने की भी व्यवस्था है। इस अधिनियम में चीनी मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए किन्हीं मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। निधि से ऋण सहायता देने विषयक विस्तृत कार्यविधि अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बनाए जाने वाले नियमों में निर्धारित की जाएगी। नियम तैयारी की अन्तिम व्यवस्था में है और आशा है कि इनको निकट भविष्य में अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जाएगा।

गुरु रामदास नगर में सड़कों को पक्का बनाना

5464. **श्री कुंवर राम :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण यमुना पार की एक कालोनी गुरु रामदास नगर की सड़कों तथा गलियों को पक्का बना रहा है;

(ख) क्या इस कालौनी के केशव ब्लाक में सड़कों तथा गलियों को पक्का बनाते समय बजरी आदि नहीं बिछाई गई है जबकि आसपास की पक्की सड़कों को और मजबूत बनाया जा रहा है; और

(ग) इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं और इसे दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि यह इस प्रकार नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Distribution of Imported Edible Oil amongst different States

5465. SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) quantity of imported edible oil distributed during oil year 1981-82 amongst different States and Union Territories and basis of such distribution; and

(b) whether latest population figure and number of people suffering from malnutrition are taken into consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) During the oil year 1981-82 States and Union Territories had been allocated 4,34,129 MTs of imported edible oils for distribution under public distribution system.

The allocations of these oils are made by Central Government from month to month on the basis of various factors, such as demand, consumption pattern, festival season, availability of indigenous edible oils in the States Union Territories or region, availability of stocks with State Trading Corporation and other relevant factors including the pace of lifting of edible oils allocated earlier to the States.

Formulation of Schemes to Generate Employment Opportunities in Rural Sector

5466. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated schemes to involve private sector in the field of agriculture and to generate employment opportunities in the rural sector;

(b) whether any study had been made about the level of job opportunities to be available in the fields of agriculture, poultry animal husbandry, etc. with the cooperation of the private sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

Recommendations of the Workshop on Rural Road Development

5467. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a workshop on rural road development has suggested that the State Governments mobilise additional resources by way of levy on agricultural produce to take up rural road development works;

(b) if so, whether this was one of the recommendations of the workshop

jointly organised by the Indian Roads Congress and the Andhra Pradesh Government which was held in Hyderabad on 6 Nov., 1982;

(c) whether the States were also requested to draw up master plans for construction of rural roads under a time bound programme keeping in view both the social and economic needs; and

(d) what are the other suggestions made by the workshops and whether States and Union Governments have accepted its recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This was one of the recommendations of the Fourth Regional Workshop on Rural Road Development organised by the Indian Roads Congress at Hyderabad from the 4th to the 6th November, 1982.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The other recommendations relate mainly to (i) planning and investment criteria and organisational aspects (ii) pavement design and low cost water crossings (iii) construction techniques and (iv) maintenance. The detailed recommendations of all the regional workshops are being consolidated by the Indian Roads Congress and will be forwarded to the State Governments and U.T. Administrations for necessary action.

Life Insurance Scheme for Agricultural Labour

5468. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Life Insurance Scheme of Agricultural Labour has been introduced in Madhya Pradesh State recently;

(b) if so, whether Central Government propose to introduce this scheme throughout the country for the benefit of the Agricultural Labour; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDER SINGH) : (a) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has introduced a scheme with effect from 15.8.1982 which provides for a fixed amount of compensation to the farm labourers or their dependents in the event of disability or death while at work.

(b) and (c) No decision has so far been taken to introduce a similar scheme throughout the country.

Assistance to States Under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme

5469. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some additional assistance will be provided to States under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme for achieving targets of the 20 Point Programme; and

(b) if so, by what time and on what basis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) An allocation of Rs. 600 crores has been made under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the Sixth Plan period. The amount has not yet been exhausted. The question of additional allocation does not arise at present.

मध्य प्रदेश में पेयजल की समस्या वाले गांवों की संख्या

5470. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या निर्माण

और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेयजल समस्या की दृष्टि से गाँवों का सर्वेक्षण पूरा कर लिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो मध्य प्रदेश में 31 दिसम्बर, 1982 तक कितने गाँव पेयजल समस्या वाले घोषित किए गए हैं;

(ख) किसी गाँव को समस्या मूलक गाँव घोषित करने के क्या मानदण्ड हैं; और

(ग) क्या दूर दराज पानी की कमी वाले गाँवों में पेयजल की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी तथा यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जी, हाँ। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा किये गये एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार 24,944 ग्रामों को समस्याग्रस्त ग्राम के रूप में चुना गया है जहाँ 1-4-80 की स्थिति के अनुसार पेयजल मुहैया कराया जाना था।

(ख) उन ग्रामों को,

(1) जिनमें 1.6 किलोमीटर की पर्याप्त दूरी या 15 मीटर की गहराई तक पेयजल का निश्चित स्रोत नहीं है।

(2) जो हैजा, नेहरुआ आदि जैसी बीमारियों से ग्रस्त हैं; और

(3) जहाँ, उपलब्ध पानी में लवणता, लोहा, फ्लोराइड या अन्य विषैले तत्व अधिक मात्रा में हैं, समस्याग्रस्त घोषित किया जाना था।

(ग) छठी योजना के दौरान सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में स्वच्छ पेयजल का कम से कम एक स्रोत, जिसमें वर्ष भर पानी रहे, मुहैया कराने के प्रयास किए जायेंगे। अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय पेयजल पूर्ति तथा स्वच्छता दशक, जिसमें अप्रैल, 1981 से मार्च, 1991 नव० का समय शामिल है, की शेष अवधि में पेयजल सुविधाओं को और आगे बढ़ाने के लिए विचार किया गया है।

Assistance Offered by Foreign Countries in Dryland Agriculture Projects

5471. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain foreign countries have offered their assistance to India for dryland agriculture projects in India; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries and the details and the assistance offered and given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) As part of its assistance to the Indo-Canadian Dryland Research Project Phase III at Hyderabad, the Government of Canada, through Canadian International Development Agency, shall provide grant funds for advisory services, training and study tours, equipment and spare parts as mutually agreed upon between the two Governments, to an extent not exceeding Canadian dollars four million. The Project is to run for 5 years from 1982 to 1987.

Demurrage Paid by FCI to Railways

5472. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large sum of money is being paid by Food Corporation of India to Railways as demurrage every year;

(b) if so, the amount of demurrage paid by FCI during the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and what are the main reasons; and

(c) what measures are being taken to reduce the demurrages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) The Food Corporation of India have paid the following amounts as demurrage to Railways during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 :—

(*Amount in Rs. crores*)

1980-81	*1981-82*
1.62	5.52

As the accounts for the year 1982-83 are yet to be finalised by the Food Corporation of India, similar information for 1982-83 is not yet available.

Demurrage accrues wherever wagons are not released within free time allowed by the Railways. The increase in the year 1981-82 was due to the fact that the Railways had enhanced demurrage and wharfage rates upto the extent of 77% and 150% respectively and also imposed levy on wagons detained in yard awaiting placement at the siding/goods-shed. This levy has, however, now been withdrawn with effect from 1.2.83.

(c) All feasible steps are taken by the F.C.I. to avoid/reduce incidence of demurrage, such as :—

(1) Strengthening of handling arrangements.

(2) Wherever handling and transport contractors are responsible for incurrence of demurrage charges, the same are recovered from them.

(3) Wherever it is found that responsibility of demurrage/wharfage is that of staff, suitable corrective action is taken wherever possible.

(4) Close co-ordination is maintained by the Food Corporation of India with the Railways to expedite loading/unloading operations at the rail terminals.

(5) The railways are approached for refund/waiver of demurrage/wharfage charges where it is fell that these charges have accrued on account of reasons beyond the control of F.C.I. or are due to inadequate facilities of loading/unloading provided by the railways.

Ceiling on Housing Cost and Housing Facilities to Retiring and Retired Government Employees

5473. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to put ceiling on housing cost, particularly in Metropolitan cites;

(b) whether Government also propose to provide some housing facilities to its retiring or retired employees who have not been able to build a house of their own; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) Housing is a State subject. The States are free to formulate and implement their own Social Housing Schemes in accordance with the conditions prevailing in each State.

So far as Delhi is concerned the Delhi Development Authority announced a Special Housing Scheme for retired and retiring Public servants who had retired on or before 15.12.1982 or were to retire within three years

therefrom were eligible for registration subject to certain conditions. The registration was open from 15.12.82 to 15.2.83.

प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

5474. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके प्रभार के अन्तर्गत मंत्रालय/विभाग तथा उससे सम्बद्ध एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों द्वारा कितने और कौन-कौन से प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चलाये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) इन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में कुल कितने प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम चलाये जा रहे हैं;

(ग) उनमें से कितने प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के लिए हिन्दी माध्यम से विकल्प की अनुमति दी गई है; और

(घ) क्या ऐसे प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी माध्यम के विकल्प की अनुमति दी गई है; और यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे विकल्प की कब तक अनुमति दी जायेगी ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के अधीन कोई प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र कार्य नहीं कर रहा है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग तथा केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड में एक-एक प्रशिक्षण सेल है जो, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के सेवारत इंजीनियरों के लिए एक वर्ष के दौरान विशेष इंजीनियरी तथा वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्रों में क्रमशः छः से आठ पाठ्यक्रमों तथा एक पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम का आयोजन करता है।

(ग) और (घ) इन पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रमों में विशेषज्ञों द्वारा व्याख्यान दिए जाते हैं और परीक्षाएं नहीं ली जातीं। अतः इन पाठ्यक्रमों में भागीदारों को हिन्दी माध्यम का विकल्प देने का प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

Large Business Houses Engaged in Deep Sea Fishing

5475. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the large business houses engaged in deep sea fishing trade during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that many of these business houses have withdrawn from deep sea fishing trade;

(c) if so, their names and the reasons therefor;

(d) the names of the large business houses which are at present in the deep sea fishing trade and the area where they are operating their trade; and

(e) what special incentives are being given to them for surviving their industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Names of such companies based on the report of the Task Force on Marine Products (September 1982) are given in the attached *statement*.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. According to the information available, only one large business house *i.e.* M/s. E.I.D. Parry (India) Ltd. has transferred its deep sea fishing vessels to another company. Reasons for permitting M/s. E.I.D. Parry to sell their deep sea vessels included heavy loss in their sugar operations and inability to make further investment in marine project, besides their large commitments made in various other projects. However, in their application M/s. E.I.D. Parry had also mentioned, *inter-alia*, of restriction imposed by the Government in regard to size of the vessel to be acquired by the large houses, area and type of fishing by these vessels, and non-availability of financial assistance from the Shipping Development Fund Committee to the large houses.

(d) Except for M/s. E.I.D. Parry (India) Ltd. all the other large business houses owning deep sea vessels are presently engaged in deep sea fishing. Their area of operation is all along the Indian coast line excluding areas prohibited by the State Governments.

(e) No special incentives are being given exclusively for the large business houses.

Statement

Names of such companies engaged in deep sea fishing trade, processing & exports are as follows:

Companies owning deep sea vessels	Companies engaged in export	Companies owning processing plants
1. Union Carbide India Ltd.	1. Konkan Fisheries	1. Konkan Fisheries
2. Britannia Industries Ltd.	2. Tata Oil Mills	2. Tata Oil Mills
3. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.	3. Voltas Limited	3. Spencer & Co.
4. Indian Tobacco Co. Ltd.	4. Chowgules	4. Britannia Frozen Foods
5. Chowgule Steamships Ltd.	6. Raunaq International	5. Union Carbide.
6. Chowgule & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	6. New India Fisheries Ltd.	
7. Konkan Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.	7. Bajaj International	
8. E.I.D. Parry (India) Ltd. (upto June, 1980)	8. Shaw Wallace & Co.	
	9. Goodlass Nerolac Paints	
	10. Vak International	
	11. Madras Rubber Factory	
	12. Spencer & Co.	
	13. Vak Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	
	14. Britannia Seafoods	
	15. I.T.C. Limited	
	16. Rallis India Limited	
	17. Union Carbide India Limited	
	18. Hindustan Lever Limited	
	19. Wimco Limited	

Scheme for the Use of Brackish Water for Prawn Culture

5476. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been framed by the Central Government regarding the use of brackish water which is available in costal Orissa and is suitable for prawn culture;

(b) whether the State Government of Orissa has approached the Union Government to launch an intensive prawn welfare programme; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

To utilise brackish water area available for prawn fish culture; a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of Brackishwater Fish Farming has been taken up for implementation in all the maritime States including Orissa, during VI Five Year Plan.

(b) No, Sir.

However, under the Centrally Sponsored scheme of Development of Brackish water Fish Farming, a proposal has been received in the Ministry for Brahamagiri area of the Chilka Lake in Puri district at a cost of about Rs. 12 lakhs.

(c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of Brackishwater Fish Farming envisages a package approach of developing 1500 ha brackishwater area (1400 ha in 8 maritime States and 100 ha in selected 3 inlan States) into farm ponds for culture of brackishwater prawn and fish. The total outlay earmarked for this scheme amounts to Rs. 9.96 crores. To provide quality fish seed to prawn farmers, who are to be allotted public water area on lease, provision for construction of prawn seed hatcheries has also been made. Under this programme, about 1,000 fish farmer families will be benefitcd.

Unauthorised Occupation of Lodi Colony Quarters by Retired Government Servants

5477. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether large number of Government quarters in Lodi Colony are in occupation of retired Government Servants unauthorisedly for over a year; if so, full particulars of the flats of different types; and

(b) the reasons for not getting those flats vacated from the unauthorised occupants and making them available Government servants ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Only 21 retired Govt. servants are still in occupation of General Pool accomodation in Lodi Colony as per details indicated below :

Type of accommodation	*No. of retired Govt. Officers*
B	4
C	14
D	3

(b) Eviction proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act 1971 are already in progress.

Reservation for the Purpose of Promotion for SC/ST Personnel in Category-III

5478. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether 70 per cent of the entry

level in Class-III posts are filled up by direct recruitment and 30 per cent by promotion from qualified departmental Category-IV employees in the Food Corporation of India, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether there is no reservation in 30 per cent Category-III posts filled up by promotion from Category-IV departmental employees;

(c) if so, how the reserved quota at entry level in Category-III posts is filled up;

(d) whether Government propose to provide for the provision of reservations in the 30 per cent Category-III posts filled up by promotion from departmental Category-IV employees; and

(e) if so, by which time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Category-III posts in General Administration and Godown Cadres are filled 70% by direct recruitment and 30% by promotion of eligible matriculate category-IV employees. The entry level category-III posts in some cadres are filled 100% by direct recruitment or 100% by promotion as per the provisions in the FCI (Staff) Regulations.

(b) and (c) There is no reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the 30 per cent quota. However, wherever promotion quota is 33 1/3 per cent and above, reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is made as per Government directives issued from time to time in this regard.

(d) and (e) No such proposal, at present, is under consideration.

M.Ps Died Due to Heart Attack

5479. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of deaths of Members of Parliament due to sudden heart attack on the floor of the House during the various terms of Lok Sabha from First Parliament to Seventh in New Delhi;

(b) the number of deaths of ex-members of Lok Sabha due to heart attack in Delhi/New Delhi; and

(c) what preventive steps have been taken to arrange medical care by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Department of Parliamentary Affairs has no record about the cause of death of a Member of Parliament or an ex-Member of Parliament.

(c) The Members of Parliament are governed by the Medical Facilities (MPs) Rules, 1959. Every assistance is extended to the Members by the CGHS Dispensaries and other Hospitals maintained by the Ministry of Health.

Progress of Survey Achieved Regarding I.R.D.P. and Trysem in Madhya Pradesh

5480. Dr. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of surveys achieved in 1981 and 1982 (September ending) regarding the IRDP and Trysem programme in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of youths for self-employment training have been identified in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the amount of stipends, training expenses and raw materials, machinery subsidy given in 1981 and 1982 (upto September) for the purpose;

(d) how many self-employment vocations have been established and currently working in the State; and

(e) targets fixed for the remaining years of the Sixth Five Year Plan; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) The surveys are conducted at the block level and the information obtained during the survey is not being monitored at the Central Government level.

(c) Admissible items of expenditure under the scheme are :

(i) Stipend upto Rs. 125/- per month per trainee;

(ii) an amount upto Rs. 50/- per trainee per month to training institutions;

(iii) raw material to the extent of Rs. 25/- per month trainee upto a maximum of Rs. 200;

(iv) tool kit subsidy upto Rs. 250/- per trainee.

The expenditure on these items is met from IRDP funds. Information about the expenditure on TRYSEM is not separately monitored by the Central Government.

(d) 13508 self employment vocations are reported to have been started in Madhya Pradesh by the persons trained under TRYSEM. No information about closure of any of these has been received.

(e) A target of training of 40 persons per year per block has been fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Vacant Posts in ICAR

5481. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many posts of different categories are lying vacant in ICAR against the sanctioned number and since how long;

(b) whether it is a fact that many of the top posts of Directors, Project Directors/Coordinators, Heads of Divisions/Sections etc. in Institutes and ICAR Headquarter are vacant; and

(c) if so, the details and reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A *statement-I* showing the number of posts of different categories lying vacant in ICAR as on 1.1.1983 is attached. The vacancies in question have arisen over a period of time in the various Institutes/Headquarters of the Council. Since the vacancies are spread over 39 Institutes in various grades, collection of the information required would not be commensurate with the efforts required to be put in together such widely scattered information with different dates in each case.

(b) Twenty three such posts as detailed in *statement-II* are lying vacant. Officiating arrangement, have,

however, been made against all the Directors' posts till permanent incumbents are selected. The work of the other posts is also being looked after through internal arrangements.

(c) All these posts as at (b) have to be filled up through ASRB and requisitions in respect of all have since been sent to ASRB, who have already advertised 22 of the posts. The delay in making selections for these posts is due to the sad demise of the Chairman, ASRB in September, 1982. The new Chairman, ASRB has since joined and the recruitment process has been resumed.

Statement-I

Statement Showing Vacancy Position of Various Categories of Posts Under ICAR as on 1.1.1983.

Category	Sanctioned Strength			Posts Filled	Posts Vacant	Remarks
	Prior to 6th Plan	In 6th Plan	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Agricultural Research Service Posts						
Scientist (S-I) 700-1300	2367	271	2638	2213	425	
Scientist (S-2) 1100-1600	1242	85	1327	907	420	
Scientist (S-3) 1500-2000	493	59	552	531	21	
Total	4102	415	4517	3651	866	
II. Research Management Positions						
Total :	82	5	87	64	23	1. Director-11 2. Project Director 3 3. Jt.Dir-octer 3 4. Assistant Director-General 6 Total : 23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III. Technical Posts						
Cetegory-I	3717	360	4077	3347	730	
Category-II	2258	343	2601	1883	718	
Category-III	289	65	354	205	149	
Total :-	6264	768	7032	5435	1597	
IV. Administrative Posts						
Class-I	208	23	231	3867	859	
Class-II	382	87	469			
Class III	3604	422	4026			
Total :-	4194	532	4726	3867	859	
V. Auxiliary Posts						
Class-I	20	6	26	12	14	
Class-II	13	7	20	7	13	
Class-III	472	84	556	354	202	
Total :-	505	97	602	373	229	
VI. Supporting Services						
Grade-I	6376	627	7003	5660	1343	
Grade-II	2335	20	2355	2355	—	
Grade-III	1451	8	1459	1459	—	
Grade-IV	705	86	791	523	268	
Total :-	10867	741	11608	9997	1611	
Grand Total :-	26014	2558	28572	23387	5185	

Statement-II

List of vacant Posts Under Research Management Position Whose Requisitions Have Already Been Sent to ASRB.

S. No.	Name of post	Name of Institute	Date on which requisition sent	When advertised	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Director	IVRI, Izatnagar	5.5.1982	4/82	3.8.1982
2.	Director	NDRI, Karnal	20.1.82	3/82	19.5.82
3.	Director	CSSRI, Karnal	18.1.82	3/82	19.5.82
4.	Director	JARI, Barrackpore	28.1.82	3/82	19.5.82
5.	Director	CIFT, Cochin	29 4.82	4/82	3.8.82
6.	Director	CPRI, Simla	18.9.82	1/83	7.2.83
7.	Director	CAZRI, Jodhpur	16.9.81	4/81	26.9.81
8.	Director	CICR, Nagpur	21.10.82	1/83	7.2.83
9.	Director	CARI, Port Blair	30.11.82	1/83	7.2.83
10.	ADG (F&W)	ICAR Hqrs., New Delhi	8.2.83	—	—
11.	ADG (F&FC)	—do—	4.6.82	5/82	6.9.82
12.	ADG (Extension)	—do—	24.4.82	4/82	3.8.82
13.	ADG (ASE)	—do—	29.1.82	3/82	19.5.82
14.	ADG (AH)	—do—	16.11.81	1/82	22.12.81
15.	ADG (D&APT)	—do—	21.8.82	1/83	7.2.83
16.	Joint Director	IASRI, New Delhi	29.7.82	5/82	6.9.82
17.	Joint Director (Res)	IARI,New Delhi	28.5.81	3/81	10.6.81
18.	Joint Director (Ext.)	IARI, New Delhi	18.10.82	1/83	7.2.83
19.	Project Director (Wheat)	—do—	16.11.81	1/82	22.12.81
20.	Project Director	Dte. of Oilseeds Research Hyderabad.	1.9.81	4/81	26.9.81
21.	Director	NSSO&LUP, Nagpur	26.2.83	—	—
22.	Project Director (NRL)	IARI, New Delhi	8.3.83	1/83	7.2.83
23.	Director	NAARM, Hyderabad	16.10.82	1/83	7.2.83

Study Report on Agricultural Land

5482. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Government are aware of a study report of the Delhi Centre for Science and Environment that more than 50 per cent of Indian agricultural land is threatened by severe erosion and salinity, water-logging and desertification and also as a result thereof, the area prone to floods has increased much in the past decade;

(b) the facts in this regard and remedial measures being taken;

(c) how much area has been thus affected in the past decade by soil erosion, salinity, water logging and desertification; and

(d) the exact impact of water logging and silting on increase of floods in the past decade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) It is estimated that about 175 million ha., comprising 53.3% of the country's geographical area of 328 million ha. is subject to soil erosion and land degradation. This includes about 105 million ha. of cultivable land, 20 million ha. of forest land and 8 million ha. of non-forest land, besides about 43 million ha. of various types of land subject to degradation through special problems such as water logging, alkalinity & salinity, ravines & gullies, shifting cultivation, desertification, etc.

The Government has been conscious of these problems and the need for action to tackle them. Hence, multi-directional soil and water conservation programmes have been initiated from the First Five Year Plan and implemented through the Central and State Sectors. The resources include control of erosion, harvesting and reuse of rain-water, afforestation, plantation and grass-land development. Central assistance is being provided to the States for landuse surveys, priority delineation of watersheds as well as execution of programmes in the catchments of river valley projects and floods prone rivers under which about 574 priority watersheds spread over 37 catchments are being treated. Programmes for the conservation of the Himalayan ecosystem, reclamation of ravines as well as areas affected by alkalinity and for control of shifting cultivation have also been undertaken. A National Land Board and a National Land Resources & Conservation and Development Commission have been set up to take care of the problems and policy issues relating to health and care of the soil and its scientific management. Till 1981-82 an area of 32.1 million ha. had been treated at a cost of Rs. 1372.93 crores in the Central and State Sectors.

(c) and (d) In absence of repeat surveys covering the entire country at intervals the variations in the areas affected by different soil erosion and land degradation problems and their effect on floods in the past decade, are not available. The estimates of the total problem areas prepared from the available information indicate that about 150 million ha. is subject to erosion by water and wind, 7 million ha. degraded through alkalinity & salinity and 6 million ha. through water logging.

Approval of Major Irrigation Projects for Orissa

5483. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the major irrigation projects of the State of Orissa

that have been approved by the planning Commission during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) which other major and medium irrigation projects are proposed to be given approval by his Ministry in the remaining period of the Sixth Plan period; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No major Irrigation Project of Orissa was approved by the Planning Commission during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(b) and (c) The Project reports of nine major/multipurpose and 4 medium irrigation schemes proposed by Orrissa Government are under various stages of examination in Central Water Commission. Of these, 2 major and one medium schemes have been accepted by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission subject to certain observations and the formal approval of the Planning Commission to these schemes will depend upon the compliance by the State to the observations made by the Advisory Committee. The remaining schemes can be processed further for clearance after the clarifications/replies to the comments of the Central Water Commission/ Planning Commission are received from the State Governments of Orissa and their techno-economic feasibility and cost effectiveness established. The names of the schemes under examination in consultation with the State Government areas under.

Sl. No.		Name of the Project
		Major Projects
1.		Mahanadi Chitrotpala Island Irrigation Project
2.		Bhimkund Multipurpose Project
3.		Kanupur Irrigation Project
4.		Lower Indra Irrigation Project
5.		Ong Dam Project
6.	*	Samakoi Irrigation Project
7.	*	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project
8.		Ib Irrigation Project
9.		Rengali Multipurpose Project (Stage.I)
		Medium Projects
1.		Baghlati Irrigation Project
2.		Titligarh Irrigation Project
3.	*	Deo Irrigation Project
4.		Barsuan

* Since accepted by the Advisory Committee of Planning Commission subject to certain observations to be complied by the State.

Encroachment Behind Phool Bagh, Golden Park and Rampura Railway Crossing

5484. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large part of D.D.A. land behind Phool Bagh, Golden Park and Rampura Railway crossing has been encroached by several persons including bus/truck body builders since January, 1980;

(b) whether it is a fact that some Government officials are involved in this racket; and

(c) whether Government proposed to take any action for removing the encroachment and take action against the concerned officials and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Depletion of Sandal Wood Forests in Karnataka

5485. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the sandalwood forests in the State of Karnataka are fast disappearing because of large scale smuggling and indiscriminate felling and due to spike disease;

(b) if so, whether any report in this regard has been received by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to stop the menace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) According to the reports of Karn taka Government, S ndalwood forests are not disappearing. Sandalwood occurs over a widespread area and some cases of smuggling have been reported. Felling is restricted only to dead large scale trees. Spread of spike disease has not been noticed.

(c) Heavy punishment which may be upto 7 years imprisonment and fine of Rs. 25,000/- have been provided for offences connected with Sandalwood. Besides, the Government provides for intelligence and rewards to detectors of offences. In vulnerable areas subordinates are armed and wireless net-work is established to protect Sandalwood forest. A Sandalwood Research Centre has been set up at Bangalore to tackle spike disease.

Integrated Rural Development Programme

5486. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in each State where works are going on under Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(b) how far this programme is successful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) From 2nd October, 1980, the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is under implementation in all the 5011 development blocks in the country.

(b) As a poverty alleviation programme, the objective of IRDP is to assist annually, on an average, 30 lakhs of families of a target group consisting of the poorest sections of the rural population *viz.* Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Agricultural Labourers, Rural Artisans, Marginal and small Farmers etc. A *statement* showing the achievements under IRDP in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (upto January, 1983) is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing achievements under IRDP during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (upto January, 1983)

	1980-81 (Provisional)	1981-82 (Provisional)	1982-83 (upto Jan. 1983) (Provisional)
1. No. of families assisted	27,82,755	28,29,393	18,33,809
2. No. of SC/ST families among them	6,63,853	9,82,005	7,42,559
3. Total expenditure (Rs. in crores)	156.24	262.59	190.08
4. Credit mobilised (Rs. in crores)	236.62	484.65	380.72

Steps to Improve Working of Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies

5487. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by his Ministry to bring about wide ranging improvements in day-to-day working and to root out corporation in pursuance of the directives given by the Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) Suitable instructions have been issued to all concerned to tighten the existing arrangements with a view to (i) bringing about greater discipline, (ii) making administration more responsive and (iii) improving working environment. Surprise inspections are carried out from time to time. Cases of re-employment/grant of extension after superannuation have been reviewed/are under review. Special attention is being given towards initiation and finalisation of vigilance cases involving corruption charges. The position on these aspects is reviewed from time to time.

Steps to Improve Working of Ministry of Irrigation

5488. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by his Ministry to bring about wide ranging improvements in day-to-day working and to root out corruption in pursuance of the directives given by the Prime Minister; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Meetings were held at the Senior levels to discuss and work out measures to bring out improvement in day-to-day working of the Ministry and to root out corruption in pursuance of the directives of the Prime Minister.

(b) Instructions have been issued to ensure punctuality in attendance, maintenance of cleanliness in office, avoi-

dance of delays for inspection, use of polite language in communications, etc. Surprise checks are also being made to ensure cleanliness, punctuality in attendance, etc. The avoidance of delays in disposal of cases covers matters involving vigilance and corruption angles.

Funds Provided for Rural Employment Programme

5489. SHRI ANANTHA PAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce in all parts of the country a programme for rural employment on the basis of employment guaranttee scheme;

(b) whether such type of scheme had been introduced by some States in the country and if so, the names of such States and their performances; and

(c) the details of the Programmes actually implemented and the funds provided for rural employment by the Centre during last three years, yearwise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to the information available, the State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are implementing schemes similar to the employment guarantee schemes of Maharashtra. Since these are State schemes, this Ministry does not monitor the performance under these schemes.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing National Rural Employment programme with the objective of providing employment in rural areas. The programme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the States. The schemes aims at creating 300-400 million mandays per year. Year-wise funds provided under the programme are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Funds released (including the value of foodgrains)
1980 81	21752.91
1981-82	16694.00
1982-83	20045.55

Maximisation of Production of Edible Oils

5490. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) has any major breakthrough been achieved in the maximisation of production of edible oils from new sources like soyabean, rice-bran etc;

(b) have facilities for extraction of these oils been augmented so as to reduce the import of edible oils and save the precious foreign exchange being drained out of the country besides checking the chances of corruption and blackmarketing in the distribution of the oils through Public Distribution System;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) has any system been developed whereby the blackmarketing can be checked ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d) Various measures are being taken by Government for increasing the production of oils from non-traditional sources like soyabean, rice-bran etc. These inclule implementation of special projects for production of soyabean in Madhya Pradesh, increase in area under such non-traditional oilseeds crops like soyabean and sunflower, oil palm plantations in kerala

and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice-bran etc. Schemes are also being formulated for seting up of necessary processing and infra-structure facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds.

In order to check corruption and blackmarketing in the distribution of oils, State Governments are being advised from time to time to implement vigorously the Essential Commodities Act, the Pulses' Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils Storage Control Order and Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act and take suitable action against blackmarketeers, hoarders and other anti-social elements including speculators.

Permission Sought by H. P. for Felling of Trees for Development Work

5491. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for special permission for the cutting of trees, standing on the way of the execution of Drinking Water Supply Scheme, Rural Electrification Scheme and construction of rural roads; has been received by Government since the enforcement of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the rules framed thereunder, 1981, from the State of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the permission has been granted in all cases; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay where permission is still to be granted and the likely date by which the permission would be granted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Six proposals concerning drinking water supply scheme (1), transmission lines (3) and roads (2) have been received from the State of Himachal Pradesh from 25.10.1980 to 15.3.1983 under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes.

(b) and (c) A *statement* giving details is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	District where located	Purpose	Area in ha.	Upto-date position
1.	Una	Drinking Water Scheme	13.80	Cases received on 11.1.1983 is under consideration of the Government.
2.	Simla	Transmission Line	40.20	Approved. Approval has been communicated to State Government.
3.	Sirmur	Transmission Line	44.82	Clarification was sought from the State Government. This has since been received on 15.3.1983 and is under consideration.
4.	Bilaspur	Transmission Line	0.246	Case was received in the Government on 9.3.1983 and is under consideration.
5.	Nurpur	Road	0.535	Approved. Approval has been communicated to the State Government on 20.12.1982.
6.	Mandi	Road	3.100	Approved. Approval has been communicated to the State Government on 23.8.1982.

Scheme for Supply of Drinking Water Received from Himachal Pradesh

5492. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any new schemes for the supply for drinking water in various districts of Himachal Pradesh from the State Governments for execution as Cantrally sponsored schemes during the past three years including the current financial year, district-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof, seprately for each year and whether all these schemes have since been approved and targets fixed for their completion; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the schemes which are still unapproved would be sanctioned and target dates fixed alongwith the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The information available regarding schemes for drinking water supply received from the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh for execution under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is given in the *Statement* attached. Generally, the sanctioned schemes are to be completed in two to three years.

(c) Schemes are sometimes not approved on technical grounds which are communicate to the State Governments. As soon as the schemes are recast and resubmitted, they will be considered for sanction.

Statement

Year	No. of schemes recd. from the State Govt.	No. of villages included	Estimated cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of schemes sanctioned under ARWSP	No. of villages included in the sanctioned schemes	Estimated cost of sanctioned schemes (Rs. in lakhs
1980-81	78	583	382.79	73	530	343.29
1981-82	120	643	602.58	—	—	—
1982-83	No scheme has been received from the States.					

ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसायटियों को भूमि का आवंटन

549. **श्री सज्जन कुमार** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन ग्रुप हाउसिंग कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें भूमि आवंटित नहीं की गई है और प्रत्येक मामले में भूमि आवंटित न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) उन्हें भूमि कब तक आवंटित कर दी जाएगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय के उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) इन समितियों के मामलों पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा तब विचार किया जाएगा जब ये समितियां भूमि का पूरा भुगतान तथा आवश्यक औपचारिकताओं को पूरा कर लेंगी।

विवरण

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण

सहकारी ग्रुप आवास समिति कक्ष

उन सहकारी ग्रुप आवास समितियों की सूची जिन्हें भूमि आवंटित नहीं की गई है।

क्र० सं०	समिति का नाम	भूमि का आवंटन न किए जाने के कारण
1	2	3
1.	आजाद	भुगतान 25-1-83 को अर्थात् 15-1-83 के बाद किया गया जो कि दूसरे बैच की अंतिम तिथि है।
2.	सीता	इस समिति ने आंशिक भुगतान किया है।
3.	चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी	-वही-
4.	जगदम्बा	-वही-
5.	एन० पी० एल० एम्प्लाइज़	-वही-
6.	स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर	-वही-
7.	विश्व विहार	-वही-
8.	पूसा एग्रीकल्चरल साइंटिस्ट्स	-वही-
9.	एन० डी० एम० सी० एम्प्लाइज़	-वही-
10.	बैमसेफ	-वही-
11.	शिवाजी	-वही-
12.	अरावली	-वही-
13.	न्यू टाउन	-वही-
14.	न्यू लक्ष्मी	-वही-
15.	रोज़	-वही-
16.	अबुल फजल	-वही-
17.	पुनीत	-वही-
18.	नव विकास	-वही-
19.	शंकर	-वही-
20.	दाताराम	-वही-

1	2	3
21.	लक्ष्मी विहार	इस समिति ने आंशिक भुगतान किया है।
22.	पॉपूलर	-वही-
23.	एकलव्य विहार	-वही-
24.	स्लम एण्ड जे० जे० एम्प्लाइज	-वही-
25.	चित्रगुप्त	इस समिति ने जमा की हुई राशि को वापस लेने का अनुरोध किया है।
26.	कन्धारी	इस समिति ने भूमि की लागत के लिए कोई राशि जमा नहीं की।
27.	एन० एस० आई० सी०	-वही-
28.	ईस्ट बंगाल डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्स	-वही-
29.	यंग एक्जीक्यूटिव	-वही-
30.	एप्पल ट्रेडर्स	-वही-
31.	न्यू ज्योति	-वही-
32.	यंग प्रोफेशनल	-वही-
33.	न्यू आदर्श	-वही-
34.	निशान्त	-वही-
35.	स्वरूप सदन	-वही-
36.	न्यू डी० जी० के०	-वही-
37.	दि जाटव	-वही-
38.	सीताराम	-वही-
39.	जनयुग	भुगतान 25-2-83 अर्थात 15-1-83 के बाद किया गया जो कि दूसरे बैच की अन्तिम तिथि है।

1	2	3
40.	मॉडर्न	मामला चालू है परन्तु इस समिति ने अभी तक आर० सी० एस० को पुनर्जीवित नहीं किया है।
41.	एपेक्स	-वही-
42.	एन० सी० ई० आर० टी०	-वही-
43.	चित्रगुप्त	-वही-
44.	डी० यू० जे०	-वही-

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित समितियों को भूमि का आवंटन अनुमोदित कर दिया है परन्तु सहकारी समितियों के पंजीकार से कतिपय स्पष्टीकरण लेने के लिए उन्हें आवंटन पत्र जारी नहीं किए गये हैं :—

1. डिप्लोमैटिक मिशन
2. इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस एम्प्लाइज़
3. सरस्वती विहार।

Fishery Projects, Institutions and Cooperations

5494. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of fishery projects, training institutions or corporations that have been established under his Ministry;

(b) whether Government have recently taken steps to established co-ordinations for the better management of various fishery projects; and

(c) what specific steps have been taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Under the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, the following Fisheries Projects and Institutions are functioning :

1. Exploratory Fisheries Project, Bombay with 11 bases at Culcutta, Vishakhapatnam, Madras, Tuticorin, Vizhinjam, Cochin, Mangalore, Goa, Bombay, Porbandar and Port Blair.

2. Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin.

3. Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbour at Bangalore.

4. Central Institute of Fisheries, Nautical and Engineering Training, Cochin with units at Madras and Vishakhapatnam.

5. Central Fisheries Corporation, Howrah, which is under process of winding up.

Under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research the following

Fisheries Research Institutes are functioning :

1. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin.

2. Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin.

3. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore.

4. Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Central Coordination Committee on National Fisheries Survey has been set up for coordinating fisheries resources survey by various agencies. Government of India have also constituted a management committee for proper management and coordination of various activities of the three fisheries organisations namely Exploratory Fisheries Project, Integrated Fisheries Project and Central Institute of Fisheries. Nautical and Engineering Training.

Consultative Committee have been set up in each of the projects to established coordination between the fishery industry and the projects.

The work of four fisheries instiutes as well as the work of four ICAR All India Coordinated Research Projects are coordinated by I.C.A.R.

Demand of Fertilizers by States

5495. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the quantum of different types of fertilizers demanded by various States during the last three years;

(b) the details of allocations of different types of fertilizers made to each State; and

(c) the quantum of fertilizers imported from foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) A statement indicating the requirements of fertilisers asked for by the States and the allocation of fertilisers made to them on the basis of Agronomic requirements and their past performance for the last three years, is attached.

(c) The quantum of fertilisers imported during the last three years is given below :-

(Quantity in lakh tonnes NPK)

Year	*Import*
1980-81	27.59
1981-82	20.41
1982-83 (Up-to February, 1983).	10.23

Statement

Reqirements of fertilizers asked for by States and allocations of fertilisers made to them in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(In lakh tonnes of NPK)

Sl. No.	State	Requirement asked for			Allocation made		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1980-81	1981 82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.32	14.83	13.96	7.05	7.79	7.24
2.	Kerela	1.32	1.22	1.20	1.11	1.21	1.19
3.	Karnataka	4.92	5.03	5.01	4.31	4.77	4.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Tamil Nadu	6.14	6.05	6.87	5.85	5.71	6.25
5.	Gujarat	4.52	4.34	4.53	3.95	4.18	4.70
6.	M. Pradesh	2.51	2.70	3.64	2.71	3.01	3.11
7.	Maharashtra	5.50	5.55	6.90	4.88	6.02	5.62
8.	Rajasthan	2.26	3.07	2.49	2.05	2.11	2.07
9.	Haryana	3.30	2.99	3.30	2.51	3.24	2.67
10.	Punjab	8.87	8.60	8.95	8.05	9.36	8.15
11.	U.P.	12.66	14.02	14.62	15.48	14.85	15.57
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0.33	0.32	0.28	0.35	0.33	0.23
13.	J &K	0.37	0.62	0.52	0.40	0.55	0.42
14.	Assam	0.17	0.11	0.23	0.31	0.24	0.22
15.	Bihar	2.71	2.92	3.25	3.39	2.89	2.70
16.	Orissa	1.12	1.64	1.33	1.09	1.08	1.06
17.	West Bengal	3.50	4.40	3.75	3.71	4.37	3.97
18.	Others	2.05	1.69	2.23	2.29	2.25	2.40
All	India	75.57	80.10	83.06	69.49	73.96	71.79

High Yielding Varieties of Rice and Wheat Developed by I.C.A.R.

5496. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken by the ICAR, regarding the high yielding variety of rice or wheat during last three years;

(b) if so, the details regarding the high yielding new variety of rice/wheat introduced on massive and experimental scale as well as the response of farmers;

(c) the details regarding the progress in production while comparing it to other varieties of rice or wheat; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to popularise it in the country and extend the facilities for the small farmers also ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) One of the major objectives of research conducted by ICAR, is to develop high yielding of crop plants. The research for this purpose, is organised through the All India Coordinated Crop Improvement Projects which bring tegether the efforts made by scientists of different disciplines and Institutes/Universities. As a result of the efforts made in this direction, several varieties of the two major food grains crops of the country *i.e.* wheat and rice, have been released by the Central Sub-Committee on Release of Varieties (CSCRV) during the past three years and are listed below :—

Crop	Year of release	Varieties/Hybrids
Wheat	1981	Lok-1, Kalipra, KSML-3, HS-86, HW-517, MLNS-11, HB-208, HUW-37.
Rice	1980	Anamika, Swaran, Sasyasree
	1981	IR-36
	1982	KD-6-2-1, KD 6-18-7.

(c) The new varieties possess better yield potential and resistance to the prevalent races of different diseases and pests than the varieties being commonly cultivated at present. The adoption of these varieties will help in increasing and stabilizing the production of these crops.

(d) The varieties are being popularized through demonstrations, adaptive and minikit trials at the farmers' fields, and through Krishi Melas, radio/T.V. talks, and publications in popular forms, in addition to supplying seeds to farmers.

जामा मस्जिद से 1975 में हटाए गए दुकानदारों को दुकानों का आवंटन

5497. **श्री तारिक अनवर :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जामा मस्जिद परिसर की दुकानों को 1975 में हटाकर मीनाबाजार में ले जाया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या जामा मस्जिद परिसर के सभी दुकानदारों को मीना बाजार में दुकानें आवंटित नहीं की जा सकी थीं;

(ग) ऐसे कितने दुकानदार हैं जिनको डी० डी० ए० ने दुकानें आवंटित नहीं की थीं;

(घ) क्या डी० डी० ए० ने उनको उस समय कोई चिट आदि जारी की थी ?

(ङ) ऐसे कितने दुकानदार हैं और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें चिट आदि जारी किये गये थे;

(च) अब तक उनमें से कितने दुकानदारों को दुकानों का वर्षवार (एक) आवंटन किया गया है और (दो) आवंटन नहीं किया गया है;

(छ) क्या सरकार ने उन दुकानदारों को दुकानें आवंटित करके अपनी आजीविका कमाने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए कोई प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ज) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (ज) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

बिहार में 'हुडको' द्वारा वित्त पोषित योजनाएँ

5498. **श्री तारिक अनवर :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बिहार राज्य में हुडको (आवास तथा शहरी विकास निगम) द्वारा वित्त पोषित स्थानवार योजनाएं कितनी हैं; और

(ख) उसका सम्पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख) यह सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

(क) शहर-वार स्वीकृत योजना के ब्यौरे

स्थान	वर्ष	योजना	ऋण (लाख रुपयों में)	मकान
पटना	1980-81	2	244.47	1120
	1981-82	1	64.90	228
	1982-83	1	210.55	1 (सामूहिक)
	योग	4	519.92	1339
रांची	1980-81	—	—	—
	1981-82	1	33.45	246
	1982-83	—	—	—
	योग	1	33.45	246
सासाराम	1980-81	—	—	—
	1981-82	2	152.14	1013
	1982-83	—	—	—
	योग	2	152.14	1013
जमशेदपुर	1980-81	—	—	—
	1981-82	—	—	—
	1982-83	1	104.93	240
	योग	1	104.93	240
	कुल योग	8	810.44	2848

(ख) बिहार में जिलावार स्वीकृत ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं के ब्यौरे

जिला	वर्ष	योजना	ऋण (लाख रुपयों में)	मकान
1	2	3	4	5
पटना	1980-81	1	50.00	2500
	1981.82	—	—	—
	1982-83	—	—	—
वैशाली और	1980-81	1	30.00	1500
मुजफ्फरपुर	1981-82	—	—	—
	1982-83	—	—	—
मुंगेर	1980-81	1	50.00	2500
	1981-82	—	—	—
	1982-83	—	—	—
नवादा	1980-81	1	20.00	1000
	1981-82	—	—	—
	1982-83	—	—	—
हजारी बाग	1980-81	—	—	—
और रांची	1981-82	1	60.00	3000
	1982-83	—	—	—
सहरसा और	1980-81	—	—	—
दरभंगा	1981-82	1	40.00	2000
	1982-83	—	—	—
नालन्दा और	1980-81	—	—	—
सारण	1981-82	—	—	—
	1982-83	1	24.00	1200
माधीपुरा और	1980-81	—	—	—
खगड़िया	1981-82	—	—	—
	1982-83	1	18.00	3400

1	2	3	4	5
रोहतास और	1980-81	—	—	—
भोजपुर	1981-82	—	—	—
	1982-83	1	28.00	1400
धनबाद और	1980-81	—	—	—
गिरीडीह	1981-82	—	—	—
	1982-83	1	24.00	1200
पलामू और	1980-81	—	—	—
सिंहभूमि	1981-82	—	—	—
	1982-83	1	28.00	1400
पूर्णिया और	1980-81	—	—	—
कटिहार	1981-82	—	—	—
	1982-83	1	28.00	1400
भागलपुर और	1980-81	—	—	—
संथाल परगना	1981-82	—	—	—
	1982-83	1	30.00	1500
पश्चिमी चंपारण	1980-81	—	—	—
और पूर्वी	1981-82	—	—	—
चंपारण	1982-83	1	30.00	1500
सिवान और	1980-81	—	—	—
भोपालगंज	1981-82	—	—	—
	1982-83	1	24.00	1200
समस्तीपुर और	1980-81	—	—	—
बेगूसराय	1981-82	—	—	—
	1982-83	1	36.00	1800
सीतामढ़ी और	1980-81	—	—	—
मधुबनी	1981-82	—	—	—
	1982-83	1	30.00	1500
	कुल योग	18	600.00	30000

Rural Housing Schemes

5499. SHKI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rural housing scheme under the Minimum Needs Programme is lagging for behind the scheduled target fixed in some States;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the reasons thereof;

(c) whether some rural housing schemes have not reached the target as some of the State Governments have diverted funds for other purposes for development of other works;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the guidelines which were issued by Central Government to the States in this regard; and

(e) whether some additional amount had also been allocated for the completion of the rural housing scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The Minimum Needs Programme includes the House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme for Rural Landless Workers. The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages coverage of all the families with house-sites and 25% of them by construction assistance by 1985. A statement indicating the State-wise total number of eligible families and the coverage upto 28.2.83 is annexed. The scarcity of funds and non-availability of suitable land are the main reasons for short fall in some States.

(c) The provision made for MNP Schemes is non-transferable.

(d) The State Governments have been advised to utilise institutional finance and strengthen monitoring arrangements for accelerating the pace of implementation of the programme.

(e) The annual plan outlay for 1983-84 is proposed to be stepped up substantially.

Statement

Physical Progress Made Under the Scheme for Rural House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance for Landless Workers

Sates/UTs	Position as reported upto 28.2.1983		
	Number of families		No. of houses/huts constructed on allotted house-sites
	Eligible as estimated by State or UT Admn.	Allotted house-sites	
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	21,33,000	16,47,403	5,47,608
2. Assam	2,37,607	58,773	20,047
3. Bihar	19,58,000 (1)	42,566 (2)	40,777
		7,30,000	
4. Gujarat	7,54,448	6,45,424	2,36,103

1	2	3	4
5. Haryana	2,47,601	2,29,702	3,631
6. Himachal Pradesh	5,304	5,288	3,314
7. Karnataka	11,88,234	11,06,375	3,33,323 (3)
8. Kerala	2,20,000	48,653	26,979
9. Jammu & Kashmir	20,120	6,508	1,221
10. Madhya Pradesh	9,13,037	7,82,745	1,12,815
11. Maharashtra	4,97,547	4,89,692	5,04,318 (4)
12. Orissa	5,00,000	2,18,770	17,502 (5)
13. Punjab	2,94,930	2,94,930	23,783
14. Rajasthan	10,50,000	10,34,827	94,404
15. Tamil Nadu	18,40,000	14,32,882	1,29,791 (8)
16. Tripura	42,650 (6)	41,790	6,012 (7)
17. Uttar Pradesh	16,10,000	15,57,631	51,173
18. West Bengal	3,16,893	2,74,903	1,05,496
1. A & N Islands	5,000	1,824	884
2. D & N Haveli	1,035	717	323
3. Delhi	28,888	14,402	736
4. Goa, Daman & Diu	1,596	1,921	397
5. Pondicherry	15,213	13,878	8,819
Total	1,38,81,093	1,06,81,604	22,69,456

(1) According to the information received from the Planning Commission. The Bihar Govt. has, however, indicated this number as 2,91,000 only.

(2) By way of regularisation of encroachments under Homestead Tenancy Act.

(3) State Government allotted houses upto 2.10.75 whereafter only house-sites are allotted.

(4) In Maharashtra, the State Government is replacing the huts constructed earlier with Rs. 150/- to Rs. 250/- which had become inhabitable The number of huts constructed is, therefore, more than the house-sites allotted. The information includes 'C' Class Municipalities.

(5) From 1.4.76 the scheme for development of house-sites has been converted into Integrated Housing Scheme.

(6) As estimated by the Planning Commission. State Governments latest estimate is not known.

(7) From 1.4.1981 to 31.12.82.

(8) Tamil Nadu Govt. has estimated that only 6.20 lakh families would need construction assistance as others already have huts/houses. 25% of this would be 1.55 lakh families.

Note : Scheme is not in operation in Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshdweep and Mizoram. Programme in Chandigarh was not significant.

Special Component Plan for SCs and Tribal Sub-Plans for STs

5500. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have formulated a special component plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribes sub-plans for Scheduled Tribes in respect of various programmes during Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the schemes and programmes identified and quantified the funds for the same during Sixth Plan and policy guidelines issued to the States regarding the implementation of the schemes and programmes by the States and Union Territories;

(c) total number of T.D. Blocks and the beneficiary targeted to cover during Sixth Plan per Block, Statewise;

(d) the funds released State-wise during Annual Plans of Sixth Plan and beneficiaries covered so far out of total target group among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(e) the coordination and integration of his Ministry States and Union Territories and the institutional financial agencies made so far for these schemes and programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d) Some of the major programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and the guidelines relating to benefits to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes therein are as under :

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

The rate of subsidy under IRDP is 25% of the capital cost of the project for small farmers and 33-1/3% for marginal farmers, agricultural labourers etc. subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000/-. For tribals the rate of subsidy is 50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000/-. It is stipulated that at least 30% of the total beneficiaries must belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and that at least 30% of the total benefits by way of credit and subsidies should also go to them. Thus under IRDP a minimum of Rs. 55.19 crores and Rs. 84.30 crores are expected to have been spent for the benefits of families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. During 1982-83 it is expected that a minimum of Rs. 114.30 crores would have been spent for the benefit of these families. According to the information received from the States/UTs, 663853 families in 1980-81, 982005 families in 1981-82 and 742559 families during 1982-83 (as per provisional information received so far) belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes were assisted under IRDP. This programme has been extended to all the Blocks of all the States/UTs with effect from 2nd October, 1980.

National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

It is stipulated that at least 10% of the allocations under the programme should be utilised exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These funds are not allowed to be diverted for utilisation on other items to be taken up under the programme. The illustrative list of works directly benefiting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on which earmarked funds can be utilised includes the development of house sites, construction of group houses for Schedules Castes and Scheduled Tribes, drinking water wells, link roads from scheduled castes bastis to the nearest main roads, development of land allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, minor irrigation wells/group wells/bore wells to cover Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes holdings, pasture development for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, sanitation works in scheduled caste bastis, social forestry on land belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes. Information regarding the actual amount spent for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not available. The programme covers all the blocks of all the States/UTs.

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP)

These area development programmes which besides seeking to restore the ecological balance in these areas, aim at raising the income and employment of the people inhabiting these areas. Though on separate provision is made for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, due weightage is given to the development of areas predominantly inhabited by them. During 1980-81 out of a total of 9.07 lakh beneficiary families, 2.75 lakhs belonged to the Scheduled Castes and 1.19 lakhs to the Scheduled Tribes.

Land Reforms (LR)

The Ministry has been implementing a scheme for financial assistance to assignees of land rendered surplus on the imposition of ceiling on agricultural holdings. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the States for distribution among allottees of such lands. The States provide an equal share. Ordinarily the surplus lands are allotted to landless and land poor people, particularly those who belong to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The State Government have not furnished information with regard to funds allotted to the beneficiaries of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes separately. However, a very large proportion of the funds under this scheme are expected to be available to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries as 51.6% of the total area distributed so far has been given to them. Of the total areas distributed, about 14.6% has been allotted to persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes. The number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (783000) so benefited formed 54.4% of the total number of beneficiaries under the programme. The Programme covers all the blocks in all the States/Uts.

(c) The guidelines issued by the Ministry suggest that as far as possible a single agency known as District Rural Development Agency or society should implement all special programmes like IRDP and NREP at the district level and that at the State level it would be desirable to bring all the programmes under the Rural Development Department. State Level Coordination Committees have been set up in all the States with the concerned officers of the development departments of the State Government and representatives of the financial institutions as members and these committees provide coordination general supervision and direction in the implementation of the programmes.

Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land to SCs/STs

5501. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has issued any policy guidelines to the States and Union Territories regarding the distribution of ceiling surplus land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details of these guidelines;

(c) State-wise ceiling surplus land so far distributed among these target; groups;

(d) financial assistance provided by his Ministry upto the end of year 1982 for distribution of ceiling surplus land to the allottees Statewise;

(e) whether it is a fact that the States have not furnished information with regard to funds allotted to SCs and STs separately, to his Ministry;

(f) if so, the reasons for not keeping separate records and figures by the States; and

(g) the measures taken by his Ministry to get the up-to-date reports thereof from the respective states?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) The policy for giving priority to eligible members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the distribution of ceiling surplus land has long been a settled one. It has been suggested that while distributing surplus land, priority should be given to the landless agricultural workers, particular those belonging to the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes.

(c) A statement-I is appended.

(d) A statement-II indicating the fianncial assistance released to the States and Union Territories under the centrally sponsored scheme is attached. Rs. 17.72 crores have so far been released to the States and Union Territories.

(e) to (g) State Government have already been requested that while submitting monthly progress reports for ceiling surplus land, detailed information of the money allocated separatly to beneficiaries of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes may be sent.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Area in acres	No. of beneficiaries.	Area in acres.	No. of beneficiaries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	1,43,472	1,11,171	56,386	36,862
Assam	22,175	22,544	31,990	20,617
Bihar	79,161	94,864	19,417	17,741
Gujarat	9,248	2,158	1,410	364
Haryana	9,568	2,807	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	2,326	2,906	134	262
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	56,854	14,292	2,349	613
Kerala	19,693	36,448	4,261	5,247
Madhya Pradesh	21,965	9,944	42,096	14,255
Maharashtra	92,294	24,418	51,072	15,675
Manipur	—	—	—	—
Orissa	33,266	27,655	45,902	32,072
Punjab	6,563	1,476	—	—
Rajasthan	45,634	11,676	16,718	4,247
Tamil Nadu	20,739	19,846	12	15
Tripura	245	274	209	150
Uttar Pradesh	1,40,189	1,43,726	—	—
West Bengal	25,671	72,545	12,180	34,333
Dadra & N.H.	30	13	3,584	1,599
Delhi	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	618	749	—	—
TOTAL :	7,29,711	5,99,512	2,87,720	1,84,052

Statement-II

Name of States	Total funds released from 1975-76 to 1982-83 (Rupees)
1. Andhra Pradesh	2,20,08,071
2. Assam	1,61,80,178
3. Bihar	1,70,99,995
4. Gujarat	2,72,061
5. Haryana	23,49,211
6. Himachal Pradesh	3,53,625
7. Karnataka	19,20,885
8. Kerala	56,37,196
9. Madhya Pradesh	22,50,169
10. Maharashtra	3,48,93,890
11. Orissa	1,07,39,876
12. Punjab	9,45,300
13. Rajasthan	2,14,66,718
14. Tamil Nadu	61,66,890
15. Tripura	67,718
16. Uttar Pradesh	2,20,99,747
17. West Bengal	1,26,20,445
18. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	42,322
19. Pondicherry	87,570
Total :	17,72,01,867

Master Plan for Development of Irrigation Facilities in Tribal Sub-Plau Areas

5502. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the State which have so far proposed the Master Plan for development of irrigation facilities in tribal sub-plan areas and prepared the project reports;

(b) whether his Ministry has asked these States to prepare and submit the Master Plan for irrigation in tribal areas during the plan period;

(c) if so, the names of the major and medium irrigation projects under execution and prepared for submision to his Ministry by the States; and

(d) the policy followed by his Ministry and the States to allocate funds from the State sector and earmarking of funds from his Ministry for irrigation develoment in tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No State has so far submitted the Master Plan.

(b) The State Governments have been requested to prepare and submit

the Master Plans for irrigation development in the tribal sub-plan areas.

(c) A list of major and medium irrigation projects under execution in the tribal sub-plan area is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No L.T. 6284/83]. Future projects have not been indicated by the State Governments so far.

(d) Allocation of funds for the major and medium irrigation projects beneficial to tribal areas is made by the State Governments under the tribal sub-plan. No funds are ear-marked by the Ministry of Irrigation.

Formulation of Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

5503. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has formulated special component plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal sub-plan for Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the schemes and programmes identified both individual beneficiary and area development suited to these target group of the people during Annual Plan of Sixth Plan;

(c) funds quantified and earmarked for the Special Component Plan and Tribal sub-plan by his Ministry and released to the States and Union Territories, State-wise since the adoption of these policies; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (c) The Central sector programmes in the Agriculture and Allied Sectors identified by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, along with the funds earmarked for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-plan, are given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. L T. 6285/83]

Funds are released against the provisions made for the identified programmes and not separately for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe components thereof.

Maintenance of Godowns

5504. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Government have plans to build or purchase godowns in major mandis of each State; if so, details for the years 1983-84 and 1985, State-wise;

(b) what is the number of godowns with Food Corporation of India which are (i) rented or hired, (ii) on lease and (iii) on temporary basis;

(c) the yearly expenditure incurred under each category during 1980-81 and 1982;

(d) whether the condition and maintenance of these godowns is generally bad and needs heavy repairs;

(e) if so, the details of expenditure for repair/maintenance of rented/hired godowns during 1980-81 and 1982; and

(f) what modern technology has been introduced in F.C.I. godowns to load, unload, Rly. siding, protection from rodents and insects and climatic damage, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Food Corporation of India proposes to build 5 lakh

tonnes storage capacity during 1983-84. The target for 1984-85 is yet to be finalised. Storage capacity is built or hired by the Corporation at various places in different States Keeping in view storage needs and operational considerations.

(b) The number of hired godowns with the Corporation is 1674.

(c) The annual expenditure incurred on hired godowns was Rs. 24.84 crores during 1980-81 and Rs. 24.82 crores during 1981-82.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The expenditure on repairs maintenance of hired godowns is borne by their owners and not by the Corporation.

(f) The godowns are constructed with high platform without steps to make them rodent-proof and to facilitate easy loading and unloading of foodgrains. Large capacity godowns are generally provided with railway siding. Pre-monsoon inspection of godowns is carried out and repairs are undertaken whenever necessary to prevent leakage of rain water. Foodgrains in storage are inspected regularly and treated with pesticides by qualified and technically trained staff whenever insect infestation is observed, and all measures are adopted to prevent deterioration in storage.

Foodgrain Loss due to Drought and Flood

5505. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :

Will the Minister of AGRICALTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the money value of the total loss of foodgrains due to drought and floods during the past five years ending in 1982-83; and

(b) the estimated money value needed for flood control and prevention of drought in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The information is being colleted and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों के लिए मकान बनाने हेतु आवंटित राशि

5506. **श्री रामलाल राही : क्या निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्यों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों के लिए भूमि खरीदने और उस पर मकान बनाने हेतु 1190.87 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें से कितनी राशि उत्तर प्रदेश विशेष कर उत्तर प्रदेश में सीतापुर जिले के लिए आवंटित की है;

(ग) अब तक कितने भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को यह धन दिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि उन्हें कोई राशि नहीं दी गई है तो उसके विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (घ) आवास राज्य का विषय है। भूमिहीन परिवारों की ग्रामीण आवास स्थल एवं निर्माण सहायता योजना के लिए योजना प्रावधान नियतन 353.50 करोड़ रुपये है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए प्रावधान 18 करोड़ रुपये है। किसी खास जिले के लिए नियतन राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिया जाएगा। इस योजना की

शुरूआत से फरवरी, 1983 तक उत्तर प्रदेश में 15.58 लाख परिवारों को आवास-स्थल तथा 51,173 को निर्माण सहायता दी गई है।

Collapse of Houses Constructed by DDA

5507. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the loss sustained by Government as a result of the recent collapse of D.D.A. built houses in four DDA colonies in Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : The DDA has reported that no less in terms of money is assessed as the works are being redone at the risk and cost of the defaulting contractors.

Proposal to Pay Overtime Allowance to Supervisory Staff in F.C.I.

5508. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Food Corporation of India the subordinate staff is deployed on overtime without presence of supervisory officers (Assistant Managers) which has resulted in misuse of overtime allowance and increase in expenses;

(b) if so, the reasons for not deploying Assistant Managers also for overtime purposes to supervise the subordinate staff put on overtime;

(c) the average monthly expenses on overtime allowance prior to 30.11.1982 and after 1.12.1982; and

(d) the steps being taken to allow overtime allowance to supervisory staff also besides ending the distinction between office and field staff in the matter relating to payment of overtime allowance as per Shops and Establishment Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SARI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) Assistant Managers also attend office to supervise the work done on overtime, whenever it is felt necessary.

(c) The information is not readily available.

(d) The question of ending the distinction between office and field staff in the matter relating the payment of OTA as per Shops and Establishments Acts is under examination by the management of the Corporation. As regards payment of overtime allowance to the supervisory staff/Assistant Managers, no proposal is under consideration.

Representation of SC and ST in Allotment of M.I.G. Flat Built by DDA

5509. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) number of M.I.G. flats built and allotted by the D.D.A. for the last 10 years and the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes therein;

(b) whether adequate representation has not been given by the D.D.A. towards the S/C and S/T for allotment in the M.I.G. Flats registered by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates; and

(c) Government's policy in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS ND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The DDA has

reported that the total number of MIG flats built by it during the 10 years from 1972-73 to 1981-82 is 18,100. It has further reported that during the 10 years ending 1981-82, 386 flats under the General Registration Schemes upto 1976 and 346 flats under the New Pattern Scheme; 1979 (HUDCO) were allotted to SCs/STs under MIG category.

(b) The DDA has reported that the SC/ST registrants who applied for allotment of flats against the releases made from time to time under the General Registration Schemes upto 1976 were given adequate representation against the quota reserved for them. In case SC/ST registrants were not available, the flats were allotted to the registrants under the general category. The DDA has further reported that, under the New Pattern Scheme, 1979 (HUDCO), the quota reserved for SC/ST has been utilised by them in full so far.

(c) There is 25% reservation for SC/ST in the allotment of DDA flats.

Deputationists Working in F.C.I.

5510. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food Corporation of India is bringing officers and staff on deputation against the posts of Managers/Senior Regional Managers/ Personal Assistants etc. causing wide resentment amongst the employees and FCI Employees Congress has represented against this policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken on the representation of the FCI Employees Congress in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) Officers are being brought against the posts of Managers/Senior Regional Managers etc. on deputation, as provided in the regulations, since the inception of the Corporation.

Recently two officials have also been brought on deputation in the office attached with the Chairman, Food Corporation of India.

It is not correct to say that deputation of officers has caused widespread resentment among the staff. Only one section of the employees through one of the unions has respesented against this.

(c) No action is considered necessary in this regard.

श्रेणी 'क' और 'ख' के राज्यों को हिन्दी में पत्र

5511. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके अधीन मन्त्रालय/विभाग में 'क' और 'ख' श्रेणी के राज्यों को 1982 के उत्तरार्द्ध में कितने मूल पत्र भेजे हैं और इन मूल पत्रों में से कितने अंग्रेजी में और कितने हिन्दी में भेजे हैं;

(ख) इन राज्यों को नियमानुसार सभी मूल पत्र हिन्दी में न भेजने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि भविष्य में इन राज्यों को सभी मूल पत्र हिन्दी में भेजे जायेंगे; और

(घ) क्या हिन्दी का कार्य करने के लिए मंत्रालय/विभाग में पर्याप्त संख्या में कर्मचारी रखे गए हैं जैसा कि नियमों में व्यवस्था है, और यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (घ) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के अन्तर्गत मन्त्रालय/विभागों की अधिसूचना

5512. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके अधीन मन्त्रालय/विभाग राजभाषा नियम, 1976 की धारा 10(4) के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित है;

(ख) उक्त धारा के अधीन अधिसूचित मंत्रालय/विभागों के सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक मामले में अधिसूचना की तारीख क्या है;

(ग) उक्त कितने कार्यालयों को उक्त नियमों की धारा 8(4) के अन्तर्गत निर्दिष्ट किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि इन कार्यालयों को निर्दिष्ट नहीं किया गया है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इन्हें कब तक निर्दिष्ट कर दिया जाएगा ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दे दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ) नियम 8(4) के तहत अभी तक आदेश जारी नहीं किए जा सके, क्योंकि अधिसूचित कार्यालयों में कर्मचारियों की दिन-प्रति-दिन के सरकारी काम-काज में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने की प्रवीणता का मूल्यांकन पूरा नहीं किया गया है। अभी कोई निश्चित समय नहीं बताया जा सकता है।

विवरण

राजभाषा (संघ के सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के तहत अधिसूचित कृषि मन्त्रालय के सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों की सूची

क्र० सं०	कार्यालय का नाम	अधिसूचना की तारीख
1.	ट्रैक्टर प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, हिसार	17.2.1979
2.	वन संसाधन निवेशपूर्व सर्वेक्षण देहरादून (मुख्यालय)*	
3.	वन संसाधन निवेशपूर्व सर्वेक्षण (उत्तरी क्षेत्र) शिमला*	
4.	दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना, नई दिल्ली	29.8.1979
5.	पशु संगरोध तथा प्रमाणीकरण सेवा केन्द्र, गुड़गांव रोड कापसहेड़ा, नई दिल्ली	20.6.1981
6.	क्षेत्रीय चारा उत्पादन तथा प्रदर्शन केन्द्र, सूरतगढ़	
7.	लाख विकास निदेशालय, रांची	

*अब इसका नाम भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण रखा गया है।

1	2	3
	8. अखिल भारतीय मृदा तथा भूमि उपयोग सर्वेक्षण, मृदा सर्वेक्षण अधिकारी का कार्यालय, नागपुर	
	9. दलहन विकास निदेशालय, लखनऊ	
	10. वन अनुसंधान संस्थान तथा महाविद्यालय, देहरादून	
	11. गन्ना विकास निदेशालय, साहिबाबाद (उ० प्र०)	
	12. केन्द्रीय उर्वरक नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला, फरीदाबाद	
	13. केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन फार्म, सूरतगढ़	20.6.1980
	14. काष्ठ निष्कासन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र परियोजना देहरादून (मुख्यालय)	
	15. काष्ठ निष्कासन केन्द्र परियोजना, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय चन्द्रपुरा, महाराष्ट्र	
	16. केन्द्रीय कुक्कुट प्रजनन फार्म चंडीगढ़	
	17. विस्तार निदेशालय, नई दिल्ली	
	18. काष्ठ निष्कासन केन्द्र परियोजना क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय देहरादून	
	19. कोका, सुपारी तथा मसाला विकास निदेशालय, कालीकट	
	20. अखिल भारतीय मृदा तथा भूमि उपयोग सर्वेक्षण, नई दिल्ली	
	21. काजू विकास निदेशालय, कोचीन	
	22. नारियल विकास निदेशालय, एर्नाकुलम, कोचीन	
	23. समन्वेषी मात्स्यिकी परियोजना, बम्बई	
	24. अर्थ एवं सांख्यिकी निदेशालय, नई दिल्ली	
	25. कपास विकास निदेशालय, बम्बई	
	26. केन्द्रीय पशु पंजीयन योजना, रोहतक	
	27. समन्वेषी मात्स्यिकी परियोजना, मंगलौर	
	28. क्षेत्रीय चारा उत्पादन तथा प्रदर्शन केन्द्र, हैदराबाद	
	29. यूकालिप्टस अनुसंधान केन्द्र, हैदराबाद	2.11.1981
	30. केन्द्रीय पशु पंजीयन योजना आंगोले, जिला—प्रकाशम, (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)	
	31. क्षेत्रीय चारा उत्पादन तथा प्रदर्शन केन्द्र, हिसार	
	32. केन्द्रीय पशु पंजीयन योजना, अहमदाबाद	
	33. कृषि विमानन निदेशालय, सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डा, नई दिल्ली	
	34. केन्द्रीय कुक्कुट प्रजनन फार्म, भुवनेश्वर	
	35. केन्द्रीय पशु पंजीयन योजना, अजमेर	
	36. केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन फार्म, अंदेशनगर, लखीमपुर खेड़ी	
	37. वनस्पति रक्षण, संगरोध तथा संचयन निदेशालय, फरीदाबाद	
	38. कृषि मूल्य आयोग, नई दिल्ली	12.11.1982

Introduction of Intensive Jute District Programme in Orissa

5513. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centrally sponsored "Intensive Jute District Programme" has been introduced in some States;

(b) if so, whether such scheme has been introduced in Orissa also;

(c) how many districts of that States have been covered under the above "Intensive Jute District Programme"; and

(d) the details of the programme undertaken in these districts of Orissa under the above scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Five namely Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Bolangir and Koraput.

(d) During 1983-84, under the Intensive Jute Development Programme, it is proposed to cover 40,000 hectares under jute and 10,000 hectares under mesta in these districts and carry out 250 demonstrations. Under the programme financial assistance is provided for certified seeds, retting tanks, seed drills and wheel hoes, weedicides, demonstrations, extension services, etc.

Raising Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

5514. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the buffer stock of foodgrains maintained as on 28 February, 1983;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to raise the buffer stock of foodgrain in 1983-84; and

(c) if so, what would be the target set for that purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The total stocks of foodgrains with the public agencies as on 28th February, 1983 are estimated at 11.997 million tonnes.

(b) and (c) The Government is striving to build up foodgrains stocks further by maximising procurement, judiciously regulated releases from the Central Pool and imports to the extent considered necessary and feasible.

The required level of stocks under the present buffer stocking policy of foodgrains should be 12 million tonnes over and above the operational stocks ranging between 3.5 to 8.8 million tonnes on different dates in the year.

Dam Over River Kosi at Barahkshetra

5515. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to reffer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1296 on 28 February, 1983 regarding Dam over river Kosi at Barahkshetra and state :

(a) whether the details about the updated feasibility report for High Dam over river Koshi at Barahkshetra have since been discussed with the H.M.G. Nepal; and

(b) if so, the details thereabout ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A meeting at the level of Secretaries has been fixed from 19th April, 1983 to 23rd April at Kathmandu.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Acreage being Irrigated by Rajasthan Canal Project, Gandak Project and Eastern Kosi Project

5516. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1273 on 28 February, 1983 regarding ongoing irrigation project in Bihar and state :

(a) what are the exact district-wise acreage being irrigated by the Rajasthan Canal Project, Gandak Project and Eastern Kosi or Rajpur Canal at present and the same to be irrigated by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the time-schedule for the completion of different states of the Western Kosi Canal, financial allotments made therefor and actual time-bound benefits to accrue therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) District-wise data are not compiled in Central Government. Details of districts to be benefitted, ultimate potential, potential created upto 3/82 and actual utilization, are however indicated below ;

(*Lakh ha.*)

Project	Districts to be benefitted	Ultimate potential	Petential created upto 3/82	Utilisation
1. Rajasthan Canal	Ganga Nagar and Bikaner	12.54	5.60	4.17
2. Gandak (Bihar)	Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga	11.51	8.22	5.00
(Uttar Pradesh)	Gorakhpur and Deoria	3.08	3.08	2.50
3. Eastern Kosi Canal	Saharsa, Purnea and Kathihar	4.34	3.62	1.85
4. Rajpur Canal		1.25	1.24	0.55

(b) The first reach of the Western Kosi Canal in Bihar upto Bhutani Balan river is now expected to be completed by June 1984 and this will create irrigation potential of about 0.20 lakh ha. The next reach in Bihar upto Kamla crossing is expected to be completed by June 1985 which would create an additional irrigation potential of about 0.58 lakh ha. The tail reach beyond Kamla crossing is proposed to be completed by June 1987 and this will create an additional potential of 1.30 lakh ha.

The financial allotment made for the project (Bihar portion) are as follows :

	(*Rs. in lakhs*)
Expenditure upto 3/82	3614.60
Expenditure during 1982-83 (upto December 1982)	830.76
Budget Estimates 1982-83	1700.00

Continued Occupation of Government Accommodation by Ex-MPs and Ex-Ministers

5517. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of ex-MPs (including those who were Ministers) who continue to occupy Government accommodations in Delhi;

(b) amounts that are due against each one of them as house rent and water and electricity bills;

(c) steps so far taken in this regard and results achieved as yet;

(d) since when each of the person mentioned in (a) above is occupying Government accommodation as ex-M.P./ ex-Minister; and

(e) what is the policy in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The requisite information is indicated in the Statement.

Ex-MPs are direct consumers of water and electrity and are accordingly responsible for payment of rent to the N.D.M.C. direct and hence no record is to be maintained in the Ministry of Works and Housing.

(c) The matter is being pursued vigorously.

(d) and (e) Ex-MPs/Ex-Ministers are allowed to retain the General Pool accommodation for one month from the date of their ceasing to be M.P./Minister. After that the allotments are cancelled and they are required to vacate the accommodation.

However, in regard to the occupation of General Pool accommodation by Ex-M.Ps of Assam *i.e.* S/Shri B.B. Barua, D.K. Barooah and Smt. Renuka Devi Barkataki, decision was taken by the Government of allow them to continue in the General Pool accommodation in Delhi till the elections in the Lok Sabha constituencies of Assam are completed.

Statement

S.No.	Name of Ex-MP/ Ex-Minister	Particulars of Accommodation	Date since when in occupation as ex-M.P./ex-Min.	Amount due on account of licence fee of General Pool accommodation as on 28.2.83
1	2	3	4	5
	S/Shri			
1.	M.R. Krishna	4, Kushak Road,	2.4.82	40,261.30
2.	Om Mehta	30, Prithvi Raj Rd.	2.4.82	49,680.70
3.	Dinesh Singh	1. Thyag Raj Marg	2.4.82	63,996.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Mohd. Hussain Khan	20, Windsor Place,	Expired on 5.12.82. The allotment is deemed to have been cancelled w.e.f. 6.2.83 after the expiry of two months.	3,571.90
5.	B.B. Barua	AB-18, Mathura Rd.	22.8.79	Nil.
6.	Smt. Renuka Devi Barkataki	AB-19, Mathura Rd.	22.8.79	445.25
7.	D.K . Barooah	23, Tuglak Road.	22.8.79	NIL
8.	D.P. Chattopadhyay	AB-14, Mathura Rd.	9.7.81	1,533.90
9.	Kedar Pande	9, Safdarjang, Rd.	Expired on 25.3.83 The allotment will stand cancelled in his name w.e.f. 25.5.83 after the expiry of two months.	NIL
10.	Piloo Mody	2, Lodi Estate,	Expired on 30.1.83. The allotment is deemed to have been cancelled in his name w.e.f. 30.3.83 after the expiry of two months.	NIL
11.	S.S. Sisodia	11, Talkatora Rd.	3.9.82	9,139.15 (including Rs. 1620.75 for 78-South Avenue).
12.	Dr. Charanjit Chanana	9, Race Cource Rd.	3.9.82	28,037.55
13.	A.P. Sharma	17, Akbar Rd. 3, Chelmsford Rd. 52, Western Court, 53, -do- 31, South Avenue,	19.2.83	6,856.25 5.45 1,924.00 168.00 199.60 9,153 30

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान की वार्षिक आय तथा व्यय

5518. **श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :**
श्री भीमसिंह :
श्री बाबू साहिब परूलेकर :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान की गत तीन वर्षों की वार्षिक आय उसके व्यय के अनुरूप रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इसकी वार्षिक आय कितनी थी; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में वार्षिक व्यय कितना हुआ ?

कृषि मन्त्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान एक व्यावसायिक संस्था नहीं है बल्कि एक संस्थान है जो कृषि विज्ञान के प्रमुख विषयों में अग्रिम अनुसंधान, शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण देने का कार्य करता है। देश में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने में इसके द्वारा किये गये और किये जा रहे योगदान के रूप में ही इसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। इसलिए, इसकी वार्षिक व्यय और आय की तुलना करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

(ख) औपचारिक तौर पर भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान को कोई आय नहीं होती है। संस्थान को उसके छात्रों से शिक्षा-शुल्क के रूप में, संस्थान के आवासीय पूल से आवंटित क्वाटरों के मासिक (एलौटी) से प्राप्त होने वाले लाइसेंस फीस के रूप में और फालतू फार्म उत्पादों जैसे—फलों, सब्जियों, बीजों आदि की बिक्री से प्राप्त आय के रूप में कुछ रु० प्राप्त होता है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन स्रोतों से प्राप्त आय का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

	(रु० लाख में)
1979-80	19.77
1980-81	21.83
1981-82	27.11

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान संस्थान द्वारा किये गये खर्च का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

	(रु० लाख में)
1979-80	842.78
1980-81	818.57
1981-82	1002.60

Development of 'Counter Magnets' in Metropolitan Cities

5519. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop counter magnets beyond the commutable distance in the shape of self-contained residence-cum-work places through suitable incentives to reduce congestion in cosmopolitan/metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) have many such places been developed so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Urban Development is a State subject. There is no specific proposal under consideration in this regard.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

वन भूमि के अंतरण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा प्रस्ताव

5520. **श्री अरविन्द नेताम** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वन भूमि के अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए अन्तरित करने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को कितने मामले भेजे गए और तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने मामलों में सरकार ने अनुमोदन कर दिया है और उन मामलों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें अस्वीकार कर दिया गया है और तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या कुछ मामले अभी भी सरकार के बिचारार्थ निलम्बित पड़े हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उन पर कब तक कार्यवाही की जाने का विचार है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (घ) 25-10-1980 से, जब वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 लागू हुआ था, 15-3-83 तक मध्य प्रदेश राज्य से वन भूमि का गैर-वानिकी कार्यों के लिए उपयोग करने सम्बन्धी 36 प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुये हैं । इन मामलों की स्थिति नीचे दी गई है :

(1) स्वीकार किये गये प्रस्ताव	12
(2) रद्द किये गये प्रस्ताव	3
(3) केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास लम्बित प्रस्ताव	13
(4) स्पष्टीकरण के लिए राज्य सरकार को भेजे गए प्रस्ताव	8
कुल	36

इन सभी मामलों के ब्यौरे को दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 6286/83]

Safeguarding the Forest and Wild Life

5521. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a constitutional obligation to safeguard the forests and wild-life;

(b) whether it is a fact that out of about 23 per cent of the country's total area classified as forests, only 10 per cent is well stocked;

(c) whether it is a fact that forest-dwellers mainly depend on forests for food, fodder, fuelwood, fibre and fertility of their land;

(d) whether National Commission on Agriculture and Report of the Working Group on Tribal Development recommended creations of a "Forest and Wild Life" Department at the Centre; and

(e) if so, action taken in this regard specially when Prime Minister has also desired creation of a nodel agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Forest Survey of India set up in 1981 is in the process of making reliable assessment of forest cover of the country. According to rough estimates, of the 75 million hec. of forest area about 15 million hec. is estimated to be either treeless or unproductive.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The National Commission on Agriculture recommended setting up of a Department of Forest, (including wild life). However, there was no such re-

commendation in the report of the Working Group on Tribal Development during Sixth Plan (1980—85).

(e) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation continues to act as a nodel agency concerning forestry matters as these are vitally linked with Soil Conservation and generally with agricultural productivity. The subject of Wild Life has been transferred to the Dapartment of Environment.

कृषि उत्पादों की खपत/आयात-निर्यात

5522. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में खपत के लिए कितने गेहूं, चावल और अन्य खाद्यान्न की आवश्यकता है;

(ख) गत-तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष वार कितना गेहूं, चावल आदि आयात किया गया और उसके लिए कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया; और

(ग) वर्ष 1981 से अब तक कुल कितना खाद्यान्न निर्यात किया गया और उससे कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) खाद्यान्नों की खपत प्रतिस्थापित खाद्य पदार्थों विशेषकर सब्जियों, दूध और दूध के पदार्थों, मांस, मछली, अण्डे आदि की उपलब्धता, उनके तुलनात्मक मूल्यों, जनसंख्या में वृद्धि, भोजन सम्बन्धी आदतों आदि पर बहुत हद तक निर्भर करती है। इस तथ्य की दृष्टि में, देश में इस समय खाद्यान्नों की खपत का ठीक-ठीक अनुभव लगाना मुश्किल है।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान चावल का कोई आयात नहीं हुआ है। जहां तक गेहूं का सम्बन्ध है, अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण-एक में दी गई है।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण-दो में दी गई है।

विवरण –एक

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान आयातित गेहूं की मात्रा और मूल्य को बताने वाला विवरण

वर्ष	खरीदे गए गेहूं की मात्रा (लाख मीटरी टन)	अनुमानित मूल्य (जहाज तक निष्प्रभार)
1980-81	—	—
1981-82	15.15 (संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से)	262.066 मिलियन यू० एस० डालर
	7.50 (आस्ट्रेलिया से)	118.600 मिलियन आस्ट्रेलियन डालर
1982-83	39.50 (संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से)	654.778 मिलियन यू० एस० डालर

विवरण –दो

1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान सरकार के खाते पर भारतीय खाद्य निगम के माध्यम से निर्यात किए गए गेहूं और चावल (गैर-बासमती) की मात्रा और मूल्य को बताने वाला विवरण

(मात्रा हजार मी० टन में)
(मूल्य लाख रुपयों में)

जिन्स	1981-82		1982-83 (फर०, 83 तक)	
	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
गेहूं				
(उधार के आधार पर)	शून्य	शून्य	103.42	*
(वाणिज्यिक)	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
चावल				
(उधार के आधार पर)	1.7	*	4.0	*
(वाणिज्यिक)	331.3	11020.29	347.4	12856.28

*जिन्स उधार पर होने से, मूल्य नहीं दिखाया गया।

नगरीय भूमि अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम के बारे में कार्यदल का प्रतिवेदन

5523. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने नगरीय भूमि अधिकतम सीमा और विनियम अधिनियम, 1976 की जांच के लिए कोई कार्यदल बनाया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे; और क्या इस दल ने अपना प्रतिवेदन पेश कर दिया है, और यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नगर भूमि (अधिकतम सीमा तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1976 के प्रशासन में अनुभव की गई कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सरकार ने मामले की जांच करने तथा उपयुक्त सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत करने के लिए एक कार्यकारी दल का गठन किया था। इस कार्यकारी दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है और इस दल की सिफारिशों पर अभी अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जाना है।

Allotment of Agricultural Land to Government Employees

5524. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
SHRI A.K. ROY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural land has been allotted to many Government employees during the last 5 years and even at present land is being allotted to them;

(b) if so, the area of land allotted in each State and the basis of allotment; and

(c) whether Government propose to enact laws to ensure that agricultural land is allotted to agriculturists only and not to anybody else?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (c) For the distribution of ceiling surplus agricultural land, the priority is to be given to the landless agricultural workers particularly those belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. No specific category has been made for Government servants as such. The States have enacted laws in the light of these guidelinse which are being implemented by them. No information has come to the notice of the Government of India that agricultural land is being allotted to Government employees.

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का कार्यकरण

5525. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने समाज के निर्धन तथा पिछड़े लोगों के लिए सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली लागू की थी और क्या उनका आर्थिक अक्षमता के कारण, वे इसका पूरा लाभ उठाने में असमर्थ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने प्रतिशत लोग इसका लाभ उठाने में असमर्थ है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि निर्धन लोग खाद्यान्न, चीनी, कपड़े आदि का राशन का पूरा कोटा एक ही समय में नहीं खरीद पाते और इस प्रकार की आवश्यक वस्तुओं से वंचित रह जाते हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि ये लोग अपनी वित्तीय क्षमता के अनुसार उचित दर की दुकानों से आवश्यक वस्तुएं प्रतिमाह दो या चार किश्तों में प्राप्त कर सकें ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (घ) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित की जा रही सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली, सभी वर्गों के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए है, जिनमें समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लोग भी शामिल हैं। इस बात का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है कि उन उपभोक्ताओं का प्रतिशत कितना है जो वित्तीय संसाधनों के अभाव के कारण इस प्रणाली का पूरा लाभ उठा नहीं पाये हैं। तथापि, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लाभ ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को पहुंचाये जा सकें, इसके लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को समय-समय पर निर्देश दिये गये हैं कि वे इस प्रणाली का विस्तार करें और इसे मजबूत तथा सुप्रवाही बनायें। अपने-अपने इलाकों में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की है, जो इस बारे में विभिन्न प्रक्रियाएं निर्धारित करती हैं, जिनमें उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से दी जाने वाली वस्तुओं की मात्रा तथा कितनी-कितनी अवधि के बाद ये वस्तुएं दी जानी हैं, का निर्धारण भी शामिल है। कई राज्यों में ये वस्तुयें महीने में एक बार में नहीं, किंतु महीने के दौरान किस्तों में दी जाती हैं।

Gap Between the Demand and Production of Foodgrains

5526. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while addressing the annual general meeting of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Minister has said that he was doubtful about the country having attained self-sufficiency in foodgrains;

(b) the details of the gap between demand and indigenous demand and indigenous production of foodgrain during the past five years ending in 1982-83: and

(c) the details of the plan to attain self-sufficiency in foodgrains in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Under normal weather conditions, our country's production of foodgrains is adequate to meet the indigenous demand. The Statement enclosed would show that the country has been a net exporter of rice and wheat during the last five years as a whole.

(c) All possible measures are being taken to increase the production of foodgrains. The important elements of the strategy adopted for enhancing the production of different foodgrains crop include:—

(i) Expansion of area under assured irrigation and full utilisation of available irrigation potential;

(ii) Expansion of area under the high yielding varieties programme;

(iii) Optimum use of fertilisers, both organic and inorganic;

(iv) Adequate plant protection measures to reduce crop losses due to pest and disease attacks;

(v) Greater emphasis on soil and water conservation measures and improved dryland farming practices;

(vi) Promotion of research and its application on a wider scale;

(vii) Farmers' training and education through re-organised and strengthened extension network;

(viii) Assuring remunerative prices to the growers for their produce; and

(ix) Development of infrastructure of credit, marketing and distribution system for the supply of inputs and services.

Statement

Production of Foodgrains and Export/Import of Rice and Wheat on Government Account

(In lakh Tonnes)

Crop year	Production of foodgrains	Calendar year	Imports@	Exports@
1977-78	1264.1	1978	—	10.02
1978-79	1319.0	1979	—	9.54
1979-80	1097.0	1980	0.48	4.23
1980-81	1295.9	1981	8.55	3.32
1981-82	1330.6	1982	20.91	5.11
1982-83	**			
			29.94	32.22

**Final figures are not yet available.

@Imports Exports figures relate to rice and wheat only.

Hike in Prices of Foodgrains

5527. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last three years the prices of foodgrains, particularly of these being procurred by Government, have been increasing;

(b) whether proportionately in subsidy element for public distribution has also been raised;

(c) if so, the year-wise break up of the same for the last three years;

(d) whether Government have taken any decision about the recommendation of APC for wheat price of procurement; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The wholesale prices of foodgrains as a group have been generally increasing in the last three years.

(b) and (c) The table below gives the amount of subsidy for all grains paid to the Food Corporation of India since 1980-81:

Subsidy on Foodgrains

Year	*Amount* (Rs. in crores)
1980-81	650
1981-82	700
1982-83 (Revised Estimate)	710
1983-84 (Budget Estimate)	800

(d) and (e) The decision of the Government on the procurement price for wheat is expected shortly.

Hike in Prices of Foodgrains

5528. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of foodgrains has been rising over the years;

(b) if so, the increase for the last three years; year-wise;

(c) to what extent this is due to increase in cost of inputs;

(d) whether there is still a gap between Government's fixed prices of foodgrains and those being sold in the market; and

(e) if so, to what extent and steps taken to minimise the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The prices of foodgrains have fluctuated both ways as is evident from the All-India Index Numbers of Wholesale prices of foodgrains given below:

All-India Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

(Base 1970-71=100)

Financial Year		Foodgrains
1974-75	...	195.8
1975-76	...	174.1
1976-77	...	152.7
1977-78	...	170.4
1978-79	...	172.6
1979-80	...	185.4
1980-81	...	216.7
1981-82	...	237.4
1982-83 (11 months average)	...	247.1

(b) The increase in the wholesale prices of foodgrains for the last three years is indicated below:

Date	All-India Index Numbers of wholesale prices of foodgrains (Base 1970-71=1000)	Percentage increase (+) over the previous year
12.3.83	267.4	(+) 14.6
13.3.82	233.4	(+) 2.5
14.3.81	227.7	(+) 17.4
15.3.80	194.0	

(c) The prices of foodgrains are determined by the inter-play of a number of factors and forces including the cost of inputs.

(d) and (e) The market prices, especially after the peak marketing season, are generally higher than the procurement prices. Cultivators are free to sell their produce to the public sector agencies at the declared procurement prices or at the prevailing prices in the open market. Procurement/support prices are intended to safeguard the interests of producers against any sharp fall in prices caused by market glut and other factors.

Board of Directors of NAFED

5529. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the particulars of Board of Directors of NAFED together with the Chairman;

(b) whether they were nominated;

(c) the date of expiry of their term; and

(d) when the new Board of Directors is likely to be nominated?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) (a) The required particulars are furnished in the attached statement.

(b) The existing Board of Directors of NAFED was elected by the General Body in the meeting held on 21st June, 1980. On the same day, the Board of Directors elected Shri R. G. Tiwari as Chairman.

(c) According to the Byelaws of NAFED, the Board of Directors is elected by the General Body once in three years. The terms of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman are coterminous with the term for which the board has been elected.

(d) The General Body of NAFED is scheduled to meet on 29th April, 1983 to elect the members of the Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions of the bye-laws.

Statement

Particulars of the Members of Board of Directors of NAFED.

(*i*) *Representatives of State Cooperative Marketing Federations:*

1. Shri R.G. Tiwari (Chairman)	Madhya Pradesh
2. Shri Nehar Singh (Senior Vice-Chairman)	Himachal Pradesh
3. Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma	(Rajasthan)

4. Shri Tapeshwar Singh (Bihar)
5. Shri Ali Ahmed (West Bengal)
6. Shri C.R. Kamalnathan (Andhra Pradesh)
7. Shri Peer Chand (Haryana)
8. Shri H.S. Hero (Punjab)
9. Shri U.N. Bhuyan (Assam)
10. Shri Phool Chand Agarwal (Maharashtra)
11. Shri S.C. Sahu (Orissa)
12. Shri Aryadan Mohammad (Kerala)
13. Shri Ram Kunwar Singh (Uttar Pradesh)
14. Shri Baldev Sharma (Jammu & Kashmir)
15. Shri M. C. Nanaiah. (Karnataka)
16. Shri Natwarlal P. Patel (Gujarat)
17. Shri M. Kanakasabapathi (Tamil Nadu)
18. Shri Dalip Singh (Meghalaya)

(*ii*) *Representative to be elected by Apex level Cooperative Marketing Organisations for Union Territories:*

19. Shri Karan Singh (Delhi)

(*iii*) *Representatives to be elected under specified Cooperative Marketting/Processing Societies :*

20. Shri V.P. Patel (Vice-Chairman), Western Zone.
21. Shri Nandram Saharan, Northern Zone.
22. Shri P.T. Eshwarappa, Southern Zone.
23. Shri V.P. Mishra, Central Zone.
24. Shri Veer Pal Singh, Central Zone.
25. Shri Rajkeshwar Singh, Eastern Zone.
26. Shri C.B. Holkar, Western Zone.

(*iv*) *Nominees of the Government of India :*

27. Shri S.P. Jakhanwal,
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.
28. Shri K. Sundararajulu.
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.
29. Smt. Usha Vohra,
Ministry of Commerce.

(*v*) *Nominee of the National Cooperative Development Corporation :*

30. Shri V.B.L. Mathur.

(*vi*) *Nominee of the National Cooperative Union of India :*

31. Shri S.C. Yadav.

(*vii*) *Nominee of the State Bank of India :*

32. Shri. R.G. Bhatnagar.

(*viii*) *Nominee of the National Cooperative Consumers Federation :*

33. Shri J.B.L. Khachi.

(*ix*) *Nominee of the Bharat Krishak Samaj :*

34. Shri B.M. Sarin.

(*x*) *Coopted Members :*

35. Shri R.S. Mishra.

36. Shri H. Hamumappa.

(*xi*) *Managing Director, NAFED :*

37. Shri B.J. Heerjee.

Inquiry into Working of ICAR Goat Institute Set Up Near Mathura

5530. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the working of ICAR Goat Institute set up near Mathura during the last three years;

(b) whether this Institute has been spending expenditure 20 time of the budget allocations;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether any irregularities have been found; and

(e) whether investigations have been made as to why such heavy expenditure is being made and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Central Institute for Research on Goat under Indian Council of Agricultural Research was estalished in the year 1979. No specific inquiry on its working has been made by the Council so far.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

Felling of Trees

5531. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government the indiscriminate felling of trees in the country which has been affecting environment and ecology of the surrounding areas of the country;

(b) what are rules regarding cutting of trees framed by Central/State Governments; and

(c) whether such rules have not been followed in regard to the cutting of trees and what action Government propose to take in regard to the cutting trees in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) The protection and management of trees is primarily the concern of the State/Union Territory Governments. Sporadic reports of indiscriminate felling of trees also come to the notice

of the Central Government. Such reports have been referred to the State Governments concerned for taking action in according with the Rules/Acts, in force.

Indian Forest Act provides for imposition of regulations regarding cutting of trees in Government forests and in forest lands not belonging to the Government. In certain States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal there are statutes to protect trees which are not under the control of the Government. Violation of these statutes, attracts penal provision. Deforestation for non-forest purpose is also regulated through the forest (conservation) Act of 1980.

Price of Urea

5532. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that price of urea is increasing as a high rate to the disadvantage of the users; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring down its price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. There has been no increase in the price of urea for the farmers since July, 1981.

(b) Does not arise.

खाद्यान्नों का आयात

5533. **श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :**
श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार इस वर्ष भी कुछ और खाद्यान्न आयात करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों का आयात करने का विचार है;

(ग) खाद्यान्नों के आयात के लिए किन देशों के साथ बातचीत आरम्भ हो गई है; और

(घ) विभिन्न देशों से देशवार किस दर पर खाद्यान्नों के आयात करने के लिए देशवार अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय लिया गया है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी नहीं । फिलहाल सरकार के पास विदेशों से और खाद्यान्न खरीदने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Low Procurement Prices of Agricultural Produce

5534. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government in relation to the fixation of minimum and maximum price of procurement of agricultural produce especially rice;

(b) whether Government are aware of the hardship of agriculturists caused by low procurement prices;

(c) if so, the ranges of prices offered during the last two years in respect of different agricultural produce; and

(d) whether it would be advisable to Government to increase the price so as to ensure economic viability of agricultural operations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The policy of the Government is to fix procurement prices in the case of paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi and wheat and minimum support prices for barley, main pulse crops, cotton, selected oilseeds and certain other crops.

(b) and (c) Assuring remunerative prices to the farmers is a major objective of the Government's price policy. The prices announced by the Government cover the cost of production and also provide a margin of profit. The cultivators are also free to sell their produce at the open market prices which are generally higher, particularly with the onset of the lean season. The table giving the procurement/support prices of different agricultural commodities during the last two years is given in the statement attached.

(d) The economic viability of agricultural economy depends not only on the prices of agricultural commodities but also on a number of other factors including crop technology and managerial efficiency.

Statement

Procurement/Support Price of Agricultural Commodities according to Marketing Year

(Rs. per quintal)

Crop	*Variety*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*
Paddy	Common	115.0	122.0
Wheat	All Varieties	130.0	142.0
Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi	F.A.Q.	116.0	118.0
Barley	F.A.Q.	105.0	N.A.
Gram	F.A.Q.	N.A.	N.A. (Rs. 235.0 for 1983-84)
Arhar	F.A.Q.	N.A.	215.0
Moong	F.A.Q.	N.A.	240.0
Urad	F.A.Q.	N.A.	230.0
Sugarcane	*	13.0	13.0
Cotton (Kapas)	J-34	N.A.	380.0
Jute	W-5 grade in Assam	175.0	175.0
Groundnut (in Shell)	F.A.Q.	270.0	295.0
Soyabean (Black)	F.A.Q.	210.0	220.0
Soyabean (Yellow)	F.A.Q.	230.0	245.0
Sunflower	F.A.Q.	250.0	250.0
Rapeseed & Mustard	F.A.Q.	N.A.	N.A. (Rs. 355 for 1983-84)

* — Sugarcane prices are linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 percent with a proportional premium for every 0.1 percent increase above that level.

N.A. — Not Announced.

Amount Sanctioned by NABARD for Setting Up of Export-Oriented Projects

5535. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has sanctioned Rs. 50 crore for the setting up of export-oriented projects in agriculture;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it would support a total investment of about Rs. 250 crore in export-oriented projects over four to five years;

(c) whether the sanction of Rs. 50 crore is in addition to the large production finance that would be made available by NABARD to develop and sustain the export-oriented projects; and

(d) to what extent this loan of Rs. 50 crore has been utilised by the concerned authorities ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development tentatively earmarked an amount of Rs. 50 crores for export-oriented projects in agriculture over a period of 4 to 5 years to support a total investment programme of about Rs. 250 crores on consortium basis alongwith other banks and promotors. The assistance is in addition to the refinance facilities generally available from NABARD for production of exportable items and for developing and sustaining export-oriented projects.

(d) NABARD has recently approved one project with an outlay of Rs. 3.34 crores, NABARD refinance being Rs. 0.70 crore.

Procurement of Rice by FCI and other Public Agencies

5536. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Food Corporation of India and other public procurement agencies have so far procured 5.8 million tonnes of rice under support price in the country during current Kharif season;

(b) whether this procurement of rice is less, as compared to the corresponding period last year;

(c) to what extent it was less and what were the main reasons for the same; and

(d) the States from where procurement was made and what is total Kharif procurement that is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c) Paddy is mainly purchased under price support scheme, whereas rice is collected by way of levy from the millers/traders. In the current Kharif Marketing Season, as on 31.3. 1983, a quantity of 6.15 million tonnes of rice (including paddy in terms million of rice) has been procured against 6.25 million tonnes in the corresponding period of the last season. The main reason for lower procurement is the drought conditions prevalent ins everal parts of the country resulting in lower production.

(d) Procurement has been reported from the States/Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Pondicherry.

As the procurement is progressing and the marketing season will last till September, 1983, no firm estimate of procurement can be given at this stage.

Import of Edible Oils

5537. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India, a major impotrer of edible oils, is likely to shift its purchase market from Malaysia to North America;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for the change-over;

(c) to what extent the oil imports from North America will be cheaper from those of Malaysia;

(d) whether in recent years the STC used to import palm oil from Malaysia as the oils from that country were cheaper than America and Europe; and

(e) to what extent the edible oils from America imported so far have cost less than the earlier one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (e) The import of edible oils is canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India. The purchases of edible oils are made by State Trading Corporation on the basis of internationally competitive offers received from registered suppliers all over the world. The supplies are normally restricted from those countries wherein export surpluses are available. The question of shifting the purchase market from one country to another does not, therefore, arise.

The names of the countries from which edible oils are normally shipped to India at present by sellers are:—

Soyabean Oil	:	USA, Brazil and Europe.
Rapeseed Oil	:	Canada and Europe.
Palm Oil	:	Malaysia and Indonesia.

Royalty on Forest Based Raw Materials

5538. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the matter relating to fixation of royalty on forest based raw materials to paper mills is likely to be sorted out by Government on a priority basis;

(b) if so, whether to arrive at a decision the working group on raw materials for paper has ultimately come out with some constructive suggestions;

(c) if so, whether after having these suggestions examined, Government have decided to formulate policy on royalty on forest based raw materials;

(d) whether the working group comprising representatives of the paper industry, State Forest Departments and the Union Government was formed in January this year; and

(e) if so, by what time the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation) have set up a Working Group to explore the possibilities of raising industrial (pulpwood) plantations for meeting the requirements of existing as well as new paper mills. The terms of reference of the above Working Group do not include fixation of royalty on forest based raw materials to paper mills.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The Government of India have not set up any Working Group Comprising representatives of the paper industry, State Forests Departments and the Union Government in January this year.

(e) Question does not arise.

दीव में नारियल तथा खजूर के वृक्षों का नष्ट होना

5539. **श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे :** क्या **कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि अभी हाल ही के तूफान में दीव में बड़े पैमाने पर नारियल तथा खजूर के वृक्ष नष्ट हो गए है और क्या सरकार ने नुकसान का कोई अनुमान लगाया है और लोगों को नए वृक्ष लगाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मछुओं को समुद्री तूफान में जान-माल का भारी नुकसान पहुंचा है और उनके पुनर्वास और उन्हें सहायता देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ) : (क) और (ख) गोवा सरकार से मिली सूचना के अनुसार नारियल तथा खजूर के वृक्षों सहित 26622 फल वाले वृक्ष पूरी तरह से क्षतिग्रस्त हुए थे। सम्पत्ति की क्षति का अनुमान 87.78 लाख रुपये लगाया गया है।

जहां तक मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है, 18 मछली पकड़ने वाले जलयानों तथा अन्य उपस्करों के क्षतिग्रस्त होने तथा एक नाव के डूबने की सूचना दी गई थी। एक मछुवा की मृत्यु हुई। समुद्र तट के किनारे 295 अस्थायी झोपड़ियां बह गई थीं।

भारत सरकार ने गोवा सरकार को प्रभावित लोगों को राहत देने तथा उनके पुनर्वास और क्षतिग्रस्त सम्पत्ति की मरम्मत तथा पुनर्स्थापना के लिए 11.20 लाख रुपए के व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा मंजूर की है।

Integrated Development of Medium and Small Towns

5540. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of projects sanctioned in regard to Centrally sponsored scheme for integrated development of small and mediun towns in various States and Union Territories and the total amount of Central assistance involved in these schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN-ARIF) : Under the said scheme, 230 towns have been covered so far in various State and Union Territories. The Central loan assistance released for the various projects to the State Governments is Rs. 3434.39 lakhs till the end of March, 1983.

Vegetable Farm

5541. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Ministery of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that to supply vegetables to city dwellers at reasonable prices, Government have a proposal to set up vegetable farms under their own direction;

(b) the names of cities to be covered;

(c) the area of land to be covered under the scheme and the number of growers to be involved in the production; and

(d) when the production from these farms and gardens are likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The final decision regarding the selection of 10 cities for establishing vegetable farms is yet to be taken.

(c) The scheme envisages to assist about 60,000 to 70,000 farmers over an area of about 10,000 hectares benefitting the dwellers of selected cities.

(d) The produce from these farms is likely to be made available after about one year from the date of implementation of the proposal.

Training to Engineers in Efficient Land and Water Management

5543. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Institute to provide in-service training to engineers in efficient land and water management to obtain optimum benefits from the assets created by investing large amounts of money has been established at the Centre; and

(b) if so, when and what is the composition thereof and how many engineers have been given training thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir. Facility for in-service training to engineers in water management exists in the country.

(b) In-service engineers and agricultural scientists are being trained in Water Management in the country by various Institutes.

Adequate Supply of Scarce Materials for Irrigation

5544. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether his Ministry has streamlined the various activities involved in ensuring adequate supply of scarce materials like cement, coal, steel and explosives to irrigation projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Yes, Sir. All possible efforts are being made.

Irregularities in the Implementation of IRDP

5545. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the irregularities in the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme in some Parts of the country;

(b) whether the irregularities in implementing this programme in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa has come to his notice; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against the concerned officials responsible therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Some complaints regarding irregularities in the implementation of IRD Programme have been received by Government. However, these complaints are not specific.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Quality Seeds to Farmers of Orissa

5546. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken steps to ensure the supply of quality seeds to the farmers;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to supply good quality seeds to the farmers of Orissa; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A number of steps have been taken to ensure adequate supply of quality seeds in the country, including, Orissa. Some of the important steps taken for Orissa are indicated below :—

(i) During 1982-83, about 2.74 lakh quintals of quality seeds was distributed in Orissa;

(ii) Two certified seed processing plants are being set up in Orissa under National Seed Programme;

(iii) The University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneshwar is being assisted to develop farms for production of foundation seeds;

(iv) Special transit stores are being set up for seeds in Orissa;

(v) Assistance is also being given for strengthening seed certification agencies and seed testing laboratories under National Seed Programme;

(vi) National Seeds Corporation are being assisted to maintain reserve stocks of certified seeds so that in case of unforeseen and urgent demand of any seed, National Seeds Corporation would come to their assistance.

Absorption of Casual Employees of Central Fisheries Corporation

5547. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the casual workers of the Central Fisheries Corporation could not be given alternative employment as all the regular employees of the Corporation could not be absorbed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these employees served the Corporation for a period ranging from 2 to 5-6 years without any break; and

(c) the reasons for which such employees could not be provided jobs, despite availability of vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The casual employees were recruited by the local offices of the Corporation from time to time on casual, contingent and *ad-hoc* basis according to needs. Its was, therefore, decided to retrench them after payment of terminal benefits admissible to them.

Selection of Sportsmen and Athletes at Young Age

5548. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that sportsmen and athletes are selected at a very young age of eight or ten in the Western/Socialist countries and are given intensive training at State expense;

(b) whether Government are also aware that due to economic factors talented sportsmen in the country are not able to devote their time and energy to the games; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to select sportsmen and athletes at a young age and to train

them at the State expense to enable them to come up to international standards

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Government are aware that in many countries sportsmen and athletes are selected and trained at a young age, in some cases at State expense. Government are also aware that often many talented sportsmen in the country are not able to devote adequate time to sports due to financial and other reasons.

2. Even though sports is a State subject, the Central Government with a view to supplementing efforts of the State Governments, have in operation a number of schemes aimed at selection of sportsmen and athletes at a young age and their training. The following schemes may be mentioned in this context :-

(i) Central scholarship numbering 800 for State level, talent and 400 scholarships for national level talent are made available each year to school students sponsored by the State Governments. The value of these scholarships is Rs. 600/- and Rs. 900/-per annum each respectively;

(ii) Central scholarships numbering one hundred are made available each year for talented university and college students. The value of these scholarships is Rs. 1200/- per annum. The scholarships are awarded to candidates sponsored by the universities;

(iii) Financial assistance is given to the universities through the University Grants Commission and the Association of Indian Universities for development of playfields, construction of Gymnasia, holding of coaching-cum-competition camps and inter-university tournaments;

(iv) A rural sports tournaments at national level is held every year preceded by such tournaments at block, district and State levels for which financial assistance is made available to State Governments;

(v) A National Sports Festivals for Women is held annually preceded by sports competitions for women at block, district and State levels for which financial assistance is made available to State Governments;

(vi) Financial assistance is provided to the National Sports Federations for holding junior and sub-junior championships;

(vii) Financial assistance is made available to the Schools Games Federation of India to enable teams of school boys and girls to participate in sports events abroad;

(viii) Coaching and specialised training of promising youngsters is arranged at the Central and State levels to upgrade their performance.

Review of ICAR Cattle Project by Committee

5549. SHRI RAM KINKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 31 on 21 February, 1983 regarding review of ICAR Cattle Project by Committee and state :

(a) whether two persons worked as Project Coordinators between 8 June 1970 and 1 January, 1971 and when was AICRP Cattle Breeding Project sanctioned by ICAR;

(b) whether the Review Committee visited each unit and if so, details of the visits (centre-wise) and the members present at each of the Centre meeting;

(c) whether there was no convenor

of Cattle Review Committee between July-Sept., 1981.

(d) if so, was the work suspended and whether ICAR headquarters representative was a full member of the Review Committee;

(e) whether the Report of the Review Committee was unanimously accepted by all members; and

(f) if not, features of the dissenting notes and action taken on each till date ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Two persons did not work as Project Coordinators between June, 1970 and January 1, 1971. It may be clarified with reference to Question No. 31 of February 21, 1983 that Dr. O.B.Tandon was the Project Coordinator (AB) from 29.5.69 to 15.3.70 of the Project entitled "Coordinated Project on Behavioural Pattern of Zebu Crossbreds" which was subsequently merged with the All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle sanctioned on 18.11.70 Dr. P.N. Bhat worked as Project Coordinator (AB) from 11.6.70 to 1.1.71.

(b) Yes Sir, the Review Committee visited each unit and the details are given below :—

Centre visited	*Date of visit*	*Numbers present*
Lam	9.11.1980 to 11.11.1980	4
Hissar	28.11.1980 to 29.11.1980	4
IVRI	28.7.1981 to 30.7.1981	4
Rahuri	27.8.1981 to 29.8.1981	3
Jabalpur	9.9.1981 to 11.9.1981	4
Harringhata	15.11.1981 to 17.11.1981	2

(c) and (d) During the period between July-September, 1981 the work of the Review Committee continued to be looked after by the staff of the coordinating unit. The Review Committee on Cattle Project was constituted vide ICAR office Order No. 14-3/80-ASR.II dated the 9th June, 1980 as explain in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 31 given on 21st February, 1983. As far the constitution of the Committee is concerned Dr. O.B.Tandon, Assistant Director General (AP & B) was to represent the views of the ICAR.

(e) and (f) The Review Committee report was unanimously accepted by all its members who were present in the final meeting of the Committee held from 7th to 9th January, 1983 at the Central Institute for Research on Goats, Makhdoom. Dr. O.B.Tandon did not attend this meeting. No dissenting notes to the report adopted by the Review Committee were received.

Slaughter House in Patparganj

5550. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether land has been earmarked for a new slaughter house in Patparganj;

(b) if so, the reasons for not shifting the slaughter house keeping in view the health of the people and more especially of the school-going children; and

(c) will the shifting of the slaughter house bring relief to about 15,000 families to help them improve their living conditions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Social Housing Schemes

5551. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated some social housing schemes for various States;

(b) if so, what amount has been sanctioned for the same by the Central Government during the current financial year;

(c) the details regarding the number of such social housing schemes which have been implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether any preference has been given to the rural areas also; and

(e) if so, the details about the schemes and progress made so far in their implementation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) 'Housing' being a State subject all social housing schemes except the Central sector scheme for plantation workers fall in the State sector. The State Govt.'s are free to formulate and implement these schemes. With effect from July 82 the different social housing schemes have been reclassified into the following categories :

(a) EWS, (b) LIG, (c) (MIG and (d) Rental Housing Scheme.

Besides the scheme of provision of house sites-cum-construction assistance to landless labourer families in rural areas, is also being implemented by the State Govts./ U.Ts. Outlays approved by the Planing Commission for housing for the current year *i.e.* 1982—84 are given in the attached statement. It is for the State Govt. to work out details regarding earmarking of funds for each housing scheme in accordance with their needs and priorities.

(d) and (e) Under the rural house-sites-cum-construction assistance programme, State Govts. (Including Andhra Pradesh) have reported that by the end of 1982, house-sites have been provided to 1,04,38,145 eligible families out of which 21,98,413 families have constructed houses/huts on the house-sites allotted to them.

Statement

Annual Plan 1983-84—Agreed Outlays on Housing

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Agreed Outlay 1983-84		Remarks
		Total	For MNP (Rs. lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6886.001	6200.00	
2.	Assam	380.00	195.00	

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	885.00	247.00	
4.	Gujarat	2080.00	780.00	
5.	Haryana	618.00	106.00	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	290.00	1.05	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	200.00	20.00	
8.	Karnataka	2528.00	1500.00	Tentative
9.	Kerala	1100.00	314.00	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1131.25	450.00	
11.	Maharashtra	2846.00	—	
12.	Manipur	210.00	—	
13.	Meghalaya	225.00	—	
14.	Nagaland	335.00	—	
15.	Orissa	560.00	100.00	
16.	Punjab	1140.00	255.00	
17.	Rajasthan	650.00	100.00	
18.	Sikkim	55.00	—	
19.	Tamil Nadu	3032.00	920.00	
20.	Tripura	160.00	30.00	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2071.00	415.00	
22.	West Bengal	1001.00	200.00	
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	33.33	0.50	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	250.00	40.00	
25.	Chandigarh	337.00	—	
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17.74	0.45	
27.	Delhi	1787.00	17.00	
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	260.00	5.00	
29.	Lakshadweep	30.00	—	
30.	Mizoram	154.00	—	
31.	Pondicherry	178.00	25.00	
			11950.00	

CPWD Staff Quarters Outside Delhi

5552. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the towns or cities, where the CPWD has its own staff quarters outside Delhi;

(b) the number of such quarters in each town or city according to each type;

(c) the name of the towns or cities outside Delhi where the CPWD has its essential staff quarters; and

(d) the number of such quarters in each town or city according to each type and the divisions to which they are attached ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Muster Roll Beldars in C.P.W.D. at Delhi

5553. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of muster roll Beldars in CPWD in Delhi who have put in 240 days of service in each year of 1979 and 1980 and have been absorbed in workcharged staff;

(b) the number of such muster roll Beldars whose cases of absorption in workcharged staff is still pending and the reasons for the same; and

(c) the number of muster roll Beldars in CPWD in Delhi who have put in 240 days of service in each year of 1980 and 1981 and who have not so far been absorbed in workcharged staff and the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Foreign Exchange earned and spent during Asiad

5554. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) What is the amount of foreign exchange earned from various sources during the IX Asian Games ?

(b) what is the amount of foreign exchange spent on purchasing goods and equipments required for conducting the games; and

(c) what are the details of profit and loss account of foreign exchange in regard to the Asian Games ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Upto 31st January, 1983, the Special Organising Committee had earned Rs. 1.71 crores equivalant of foreign exchange.

(b) The foreign exchange equivalent of Rs. 3.39 crores had been spent by National Institute of Sports, Patiala and Special Organising Committee on purchasing goods and equipment required for conducting the IX Asian Games, 1982.

(c) The Asiad' 82 was not in the nature of a commercial venture. The question of any profit or loss, therefore, does not arise.

Spreading of Disease in Coconut and Orange Plantations in Southern States

5555. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are aware that a disease is spreading to coconut and orange plantations in Southern States;

(b) whether any report in this regard has been received by Central Government;

(c) if so, the names of such States; and

(d) the steps Central Government have taken to assist the State concerned in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no disease which is common both to citrus and coconut which has been reported to be spreading in Southern States. The Government are aware that a disease of coconut palms, called 'root-wilt' disease, which has been prevalent in Kerala for many years has recently spread to palms in the border areas of Tamil Nadu.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The States are Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

(d) A Scheme for rejuvenation of disease affected palms in Kerala is under implementation since 1977-78. During the VIth Plan (1980—85) an amount of Rs. 102.93 lakhs to be shared equally (50:50) by the Centre and the State Government has been sanctioned. This Scheme would cover an area of 25,000 hectares in the disease affected area. Under the Scheme the annual average target is 11,000 hectares. About 2.2 lakh palms in the disease affected region are to be replanted. Coconut hybrid plants will be supplied at 50% subsidy, and fertilisers will also be made available to the growers at 50% subsidised rates.

In addition, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has intensified research on the diagnosis and control of the disease. Recently, the scientists at the Kayamkulam Station of Central Plantation Crops Research Institute in Kerala have been able to demonstrate the presence of mycoplasma like Organisers (MLO) in the diseased palms but not in the healthy ones. This is considered to be a very significant observation towards further work on the etiology of the disease.

On the control side, the Institute has developed a package of practices such as mulching use of fertilisers, irrigation, intercropping and mixed farming which have been found to help in the productivity in the diseased areas. Attempts have also been made to contain the disease within its present limits by eradicating the diseased palms in healthy areas and planting healthy seedling in their place.

For the control of citrus and coconut diseases, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is implementing All India Coordinated Projects.

Irrigation Projects not Able to Meet Irrigation Requirement

5556. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of IRRIGAtion be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are old irrigation projects and some constructed recently which are not able to meet the irrigation requirements; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to remedy the defects therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Pre-Plan and some of the earlier Plan irrigation projects are not able to meet the irrigation demand, owing to change in the cropping pattern, cropping intensity, and adoption of high yielding varieties of crops.

(b) These projects need to be modernised. The States have been asked to

review the operation of existing irrigation projects in their States and prepare a programme of modernisation of the systems. In the approved outlay for the States, in the Irrigation Sector, for the Sixth Plan period 1980—85, a provision of Rs. 1000 crores is included for this purpose.

Modernisation of Gur and Khandsari Units

5557. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact arrears of canegrowers may well reach a staggering figure of Rs. 500 crores (Times of India dt. 15.3.83) and if so, steps proposed to rectify the situation and save poor farmers from ruin;

(b) whether Government are ensuring payment of statutory prices to canegrowers irrespective of whether sugarcane is supplied to the sugar factories or gur and khandsari units etc.; and

(c) whether Government have any plans to modernise gur and khandsari units and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Ensuring payment of cane dues is the direct responsibility of the State Governments who have the necessary field organisations and powers to enforce payments. The Central Government issues directions to the State Governments, from time to time, for expeditious clearance of cane price arrears. Apart from asking the State Governments to take effective measures, the Central Government has taken steps through the provision of additional bank credit to mills and by monitoring the prices of sugar in the open market through regulated freesale sugar releases to see that the liquidity of the mills is maintained to enable them to pay the cane price dues.

(b) The Central Government fixes the statutory minimum cane price payable by vacuum pan sugar mills only. The producers of other sweeteners are in the unorganised sector and not bound to pay these prices.

Under clause 4 of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, the Central Government, or the State Government with the concurrence of the Central Government, may fix the minimum price to be paid by producers of khandsari sugar. In view of the nature of the industry, as stated above, the Central Government exercises its power only on the recommendation of the State Government. During the current season, minimum prices for khandsari units have been fixed by only the Government of Andhra Pradesh after getting the approval of the Central Government. No other State Government has so far considered it necessary to fix such prices.

(c) Improvements in the gur and khandsari industries are sought to be made by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission through the State Khadi and Village Industries Boards and other registred societies. During 1981-82, improved crushers numbering 1326 were distributed. Of these 250 were power driven and 1076 bullock driven. Gur and khandsari units operating under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission's programme use improved equipment and machinery and other techniques available in the country. There is, at present, a programme of research and investigation to upgrade this technology.

Burning of Jhuggis of IARI Workers

5558. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the PUCL Team Report concerning alleged burning of jhuggis of IARI workers; if so, the redressal steps proposed; and

(b) whether Government are aware that this was done with the support of a senior officer?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) No Report has been received from the people's Union of Civil Liberties team regarding burning of jhuggis of Indian Agricultural Research Institute workers. However, certain reports about an investigation reportedly carried out by the Peoples Union of Civil Liberties, into the alleged burning of jhuggis at I.A.R.I. have appeared in the Press. As certain Indian Agricultural Research Institute workers constructed some unauthorised jhuggis in the Chirya Colony either for their own use or for the purpose of subletting to others the I.A.R.I. authorities have taken action to prevent further construction of unauthorised jhuggis. They are also taking necessary action to evict employees/persons occupying the jhuggis already constructed unauthorisedly. One of the leaders of the IARI employees, who were against the action taken by the IARI authorities, reportedly set fire to a jhuggi with the intention of inciting the people. Action against the erring employees involved in the erection of unauthorised jhuggis has already been initiated by the IARI authorities.

Sugarcane Arrears in Bihar

5559. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the Mill-wise arrears on the cane prices for the present and the last sugar year with each of the Private and Public Sugar Mills in Bihar?

(b) what steps are being taken to ensure time-bound clearance of these arrears particularly by the Lohat, Sakri, Raiyam, Samastipur, Riya and Hasanpur Sugar Mills; and

(c) which of the Sugar Mills in Bihar have planned to ensure time-bound completion of the crushing of Sugar cane in its areas and what are the specific details thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) A Statement giving the required position is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. L.T. 6287/83]

(b) Ensuring payment of cane dues is the direct responsibility of the State Governments who have the necessary field organisations and powers to enforce payments. The Central Government monitors the position and issues directions to the State Governments, from time to time, for expeditious clearance of cane price arrears. Apart from asking the State Governments to take effective measures, the Central Government has taken steps through the provision of additional bank credit to mills and by monitoring the prices of sugar in the open market through regulated freesale sugar releases to see that the liquidity of the mills is maintained to enable them to pay the cane price dues.

(c) A Statement showing the cane crushed last year, the estimated quantities to be crushed this year, the progress in crushing upto 28.2.1983 with the comparative figure for last year and the anticipated period of working of the Sugar factories in Bihar is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. L.T. 6287/83]

Implementation of Agrarian Reforms

5560. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3629 on 21 March 1983 regrading implementation of Agrarian Reforms and state :

(a) what specific steps are being taken to ensure earliest completion of the Agrarian Reforms and debt cancellation measures in Union Territories and what specific steps Bihar and other States are taking for full implementation of the Law; and

(b) the percentage of the population of the agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, small farmers, middle and rich farmers State-wise, during the last four census operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The report on progress in agrarian reforms in the Union Territories is already included in the over all progress referred to in reply to the question cited above. Abolition of intermediary rights has been completed in the Union Territories. Provisions for regulation of rent have been made in Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Provisions for security of tenure has been made in all the Union Territories. In Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu, provisions have been made for conferment of ownership rights on tanants. Provision for ceiling on agricultural holdings has been made in all the Union Territories except Goa, Daman and Diu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh. Landownership being largely communal in nature in the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, the above mentioned facilities of agrarian reforms have little or no relevance.

As regards debt cancellation, the Bihar law provides for total discharge of debt for small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans having land up-to 4 acres. The problems does not exist in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. In Pondicherry, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu discharge of debt is given if the annual income of the debtor is less than Rs. 2400. In Andaman & Nicobar Islands, moratorium on recovery from agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, and rural artisans was also given.

(b) Figures for agricultural labourers as given in the four previous census reports are at statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. L.T. 6288/83]. The decennial census does not collect data on farmers classified in terms of their land holdings. However, data received from the Agricultural Census of 1970-71 and 1976-77 are given at Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. L.T. 6288/83]

Leaking PVC Pipes in Pocket KG-II of Vikashpuri, New Delhi

5561. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the LIG flats of Pocket KG-II, Vikas Puri, New Delhi have been constructed by the same Contracrors who had constructed the MIG flats which have recently collapsed due to sub-standard construction;

(b) whether the PVC pipes used in KG-II Pockets LIG flats instead of G.I. pipes are leaking profusely resulting in seepages and posing danger to the safety of the construction;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to change those PVC pipes so that there should be no cause of complaints from the residents of this Pocket;

(d) whether the Chief Engineer, DDA, has received any complaint from the Residents Welfare Association of Pocket KG-II in this regard; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken by the Chief Engineer in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Increased Levy Sugar Quota for Punjab

5562. SHRI R. L. BHATIA ; Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab Government have represented to Union Government that the monthly quota of levy sugar fixed should be raised in view of the increase in the population particularly due to the influx of migrated population (labourers from Bihar and U.P. States) and requested for allocation of 8,000 mts. of levy sugar per month for distribution under public distribution system ; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to meet this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) In November, 1982 Punjab Government had requested that their monthly levy sugar quota of 7085 tonnes fixed on the basis of population of 1.67 crores as on 1-3-1981 should be raised to 8,000 tonnes to meet the requirement of present population of 1.87 crores at 425 grams of per-capita availability.

(b) The monthly levy sugar quotas of various States were re-fixed with effect from April 1982 on the basis of 425 grams of per capita availability for the population as on 1-3-1981 as per 1981 census. Since in the case of a few States/Union Territories; the earlier quotas gave a higher per capita availability, their quotas instead of being reduced were kept at the earlier level. Accordingly, Punjab Government has been getting a monthly quota of 7085 tonnes from April, 1982. On account of increase in population after 1-3-1981 there has been a corresponding reduction in per capita availability in various States, as a result of which the scale of distribution of levy sugar has been suitably adjusted by the State Governments. Since monthly levy sugar quotas of the States have been fixed on the basis of uniform criteria, it is not possible to deviate from the same and allot a higher quota based on present population in the case of Punjab State alone.

Supply of Wheat to Roller Flour Mills in Punjab

5563. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total capacity of the Roller Flour Mills in Punjab and the allocation of wheat made by the Union Government ;

(b) whether it is practically 50 per cent of the licenced capacity, resulting in under-utilisation of their licenced capacity ;

(c) whether the State Government have requested for an increase in the allocation of wheat for Roller Flour Mills by 3,000 tonnes and the restoration of 5,000 tonnes quota for Public Distribution System ; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to meet the demand of the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) Against the total annual capacity of 4,49,424 tonnes in Punjab, the State Government were allotted 2,05,000 tonnes of wheat for Roller Flour Mills during 1982.

(c) and (d) As per the latest demand received from the State Government they have requested for increase in the allotment of wheat for the Roller Flour Mills from the existing level of 17,000 tonnes to 35,000 tonnes per month. The monthly allocation of wheat for Public Distribution System has been at the level of 8,000 tonnes since October, 1982.

Allocations of foodgrains from the Central Pool to the various states/ Union Territories, including Punjab, are made on a month to month basis taking into a account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States,

market availability and other related factors.

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली

5564. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को और अधिक प्रभावशाली बनाने के लिए सरकार ने कौन से नये कदम उठाए हैं;

(ख) सरकार ने वितरण प्रणाली पर निगरानी रखने और इसे कारगर बनाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है और क्या उपभोक्ताओं को इस प्रणाली में शामिल करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार कोई ऐसी योजना बनाने का है जिसके अन्तर्गत इस सम्बन्ध में सुझाव मांगे जायें तथा उनकी जांच की जाये और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग) अपने-अपने इलाकों में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के कार्यान्वयन तथा पर्यवेक्षण की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। नये 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नयी उचित दर की दुकानें खोलकर सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का विस्तार किया जाना है, जिसमें दूर-दराज के इलाकों के लिए चलती-फिरती दुकानें और औद्योगिक मजदूरों आदि के लिए दुकानें खोलना भी शामिल है। राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से यह भी कहा गया है कि वे सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के कार्यान्वयन की समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षा करें और इस प्रणाली को मजबूत तथा सुप्रवाही बनायें। राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान यह सुनिश्चित करने की ओर भी दिलाया गया है कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं की वसूली, ढुलाई, भण्डारण और वितरण में अधिक तालमेल स्थापित करने, अतिरिक्त बिक्री केन्द्र खोलने, सहकारी समितियों की भूमिका बढ़ाने, विभिन्न स्तरों पर उपभोक्ता सलाहकार समितियों का गठन करने और जिला प्रशासन तंत्र को मजबूत बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

केन्द्र में, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के कार्य की समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षा करने के लिए नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में एक सार्वजनिक वितरण सम्बन्धी परामर्शदात्री परिषद बनायी गयी है। यह परिषद् समय-समय पर अपनी बैठकें आयोजित करती है और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के कार्य से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न मामलों पर सरकार को सलाह देती है तथा सार्वजनिक अभिकरणों द्वारा वितरण प्रबन्ध में सुधार करने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव देती है। राज्यों द्वारा भी विभिन्न स्तरों पर इसी प्रकार की समितियों का गठन किया जाना है, जिनमें विधायक, उपभोक्ताओं आदि के प्रतिनिधि शामिल किये जाने हैं। इस प्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिए सुझाव या तो इन समितियों को या फिर सीधे केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों को दिये जा सकते हैं।

Number of Problem Villages for Providing Drinking Water

5565. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of problem villages in the State of Andhra Pradesh which

have been decided to be covered under 20-Point Programme for providing drinking water ; and

(b) the details regarding the targets achieved so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) 8206

(b) The State Government has reported that 487 and 2,032 problem villages have been provided with drinking water supply in the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. The target for the year 1982-83 is to cover 3061 problem villages.

Programmes Undertaken By HUDCO in the States

5566. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the HUDCO have decided to expand their construction activities in the year 1982-83 ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the programme to be undertaken in different States including Andhra Pradesh in the current financial year ; and

(c) the steps taken so far to implement those programmes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) HUDCO mainly finance housing and urban development schemes and does not normally undertake construction of projects.

(b) During 1982-83, HUDCO envisaged to sanction a loan of Rs. 220 crores to various agencies in different States including Andhra Pradesh. For Andhra Pradesh, as on 31-1-1983, HUDCO sanctioned 45 schemes involving a project cost of Rs. 35,77 crores with a loan component of Rs. 19.92 crores which will help in construction of 59,818 dwelling units.

(c) The concerned agencies in the respective States implement the sanctioned scheme. HUDCO, regularly, reviews and monitors the schemes.

Agricultural Technology for the Benefits of Common Cultivator

5567. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the programme/scheme framed for the benefits of agricultural technology to the common cultivator particularly small farmers during the year 1982-83 ;

(b) whether the agricultural production has increased or decreased during the year 1982-83 ; and

(c) what are the measures adopted by Government and how far its technology has succeeded to sustain the natural calamities like famine and floods in affected areas in rural agricultural life ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The programmes/schemes are being reviewed from time to time.

(b) Final estimates of agricultural production for 1982-83 have not yet become available from all the States.

(c) The agricultural technology has played a significant role in imparting the latest technical know-how to farmers on various aspects of crop production for varied agro-climatic conditions and in providing contingency plan in case of adverse situations like flood and drought etc. To offset the losses in kharif caused by drought and floods, the Government launched compensatory rabi production compaign and other measures such as ensuring adequ-

ate and timely availability of agricultural inputs, increase in coverage of high yielding varieties, supply of institutional credits and adoption of dry farming technology including scientific utilisation of rain water for raising crops. Timely action in preparing crop plans and recommendations of specific agricultural technology has helped the common cultivator.

सेवा निवृत्त कर्मचारियों के लिए आवासीय मकान

5568. **श्री हरीश रावत :**
श्री माधव राव सिंधिया :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की योजना सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों को किश्तों पर आवासीय मकान आबंटित करने की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें सरकार के पास कितनी धनराशि जमा करनी होगी; और

(ग) क्या श्रेणी तीन और श्रेणी चार के सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों के लिए इतनी बड़ी राशि एक साथ जमा कराना वित्तीय रूप से सम्भव होगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सेवानिवृत्त/सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए एक विशेष आवास पंजीकरण योजना घोषित की थी और 15-12-82 से 15-3-83 तक पंजीकरण चालू रखा गया था। जब कभी दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित करेगा, विभिन्न आवास योजनाओं में रिलीज़ किए जाने वाले रिहायशी एककों में से 50 प्र०श० रिहायशी एकक नकद भुगतान पर और शेष 50 प्र०श० किराया खरीद आधार पर बेचे जायेंगे।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जिन व्यक्तियों ने अपने नाम पंजीकृत कराये हैं उनको निम्नलिखित पंजीकरण राशि का भुगतान करना अपेक्षित था :—

मध्यम आय वर्ग	10,000 रुपये
निम्न आय वर्ग	5,000 रुपये
जनता	2,500 रुपये

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि पंजीकरण धरोहर उस विशेष वर्ग के रिहायशी एकक की अस्थाई लागत से 10 प्र० श० कम है और जिस व्यक्ति ने पंजीकरण के लिए आवेदन किया है उसे धरोहर राशि का भुगतान करने की स्थिति में होना चाहिये।

Damages to Roads and Buildings in Orissa due to Floods

5569. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are aware that floods have caused immense damage beyond proportion to the roads and buildings under the Central Government and Works Department in the State of Orissa ;

(b) if so, whether the exact extent of damage to the buildings and roads has been assessed and given to the Central Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) According to the memo-

randum received from the Government of Orissa, the extent of damages to roads and buildings caused by floods on 31st August/1st September, 1982 are as under :

ROADS :	
PWD Roads	5,000 Kms.
PS and GP Roads	30,000 Kms.
Forest Roads	720 Kms.
Rural Roads	4,214 Kms.
BUILDINGS UNDER VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF STATE GOVERNMENT :	
PWD Buildings	5,122 Nos.
Forest Buildings	320 Nos.
Forest godowns damaged	2,000 Nos.
Project buildings	36 Nos.
Industrial sheds	174 Nos.
Medical institutions damaged	107 Nos.
Medical subcentres damaged	530 Nos.
Building of Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department	214 Nos.
Veterinary dispensaries buildings.	270 Nos.
	8,773 Nos.
ROADS UNDER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT :	
Number of Breaches	4
DETAILS OF DAMAGES CAUSED BY FLOODS IN SAMBALPUR DISTRICT IN AUGUST 1982 ARE AS UNDER :	
(i) Number of roads affected	43
(i) Number of roads in which cross drainage works affected	34

The Government of India have sanctioned a total ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 109.11 crores for relief and rehabilitation and for repair and restoration of the property damaged. This included Rs. 20 crores for Roads and Rs. 8.83 crores for repairs to buildings. In addition, the Government of India sanctioned a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 4.85 crores for relief and rehabilitation and for repairs and restoration of the properties damaged in Sambalpur district. This included Rs. one crore each for repair of roads and repair of public buildings.

Uneconomic Cost of Production of Sugar

5570. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in some of the States during the last eight months the price of free sale sugar was below the levy sugar price and as a result of this many sugar mills surrendered their free sale sugar quota and used the levy sugar price and reaped profit while the people were denied the benefit of the low price;

(b) if so, names of the sugar mills in the country who had indulged in the above practice and the margin of profit they have earned over the sale that they would have been compelled to incur if they had to sell sugar at free price; and

(c) if so; what steps Government contemplate to take to ensure that this is not indulged in the future and the details of the rules/directive framed in this regard for compliance by the sugar mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) In the case of certain sugar factories in some of the States the ex-factory realisations from the sale of freesale sugar during the last few months were reported to be lower than the prices fixed for levy sugar. Request was received from some of the factories that their freesale portion out of 1981-82 season's production may be procured by the Government at prices fixed for levy sugar for public. distribution. No such request was accepted and each factory has been required to sell and deliver its due freesale quota in open market irrespective of the consideration whether the open market prices are lower or higher than the prices of levy sugar.

(b) In view of above, question does not arise.

(c) In respect of each factory its due entitlement of levy and freesale sugar out of a particular season's production is worked out it accordance with the prescribed percentages. The levy and free sale entitlements so worked out are released separately under the release orders prescribed for levy and freesale sugar. In the case of each factory it is ensured that ultimately its entire freesale portion as released under free sale release orders is sold and delivered in open market while its entire levy portion as released under levy release orders is sold and delivered at controlled prices. These release orders are issued under statutory provisions and any violation thereof is punishable under the Essentail Commodities Act, 1955.

Utilisation of Funds from Cane Development Fund and Cess Fund for Expansion of sugar Mills

5571. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVILSUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money with the cane development fund and cane cess fund as on 31 December 1982;

(b) whether out of these funds, Government have given any loan or grant to any sugar factory for the purpose of their expansion or setting up new units;

(c) if so, the names of such units and the amounts of loan given to each;

(d) whether Government feel that the utilisasion of these funds is being done properly and it has helped in the growth of sugar allied industry particularly in the cooperative and in the rural areas; and

(e) if not, what steps are being

contemplated to achieve these objectives in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) An amount of over Rs. 28.19 crores has been deposited by the sugar mills in the Government account upto the end of December, 1982 on account of cess on sugar levied under the Sugar Cess Act, 1982. Transfer of Rs. 40 crores from the Consolidated Fund of India during 1982-83, out of the estimated amount of cess collected upto 31.3.1983, for credit to the Fund set up under the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982, has been sanctioned.

(b) No, Sir. The Fund can be utilised for the purposes mentioned in the relevant Act. The Act does not speficaly provide for grant of any assistance to a sugar factory for the purpose of its expension or for setting up new units.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) The procedure for grant of assistance from the Fund is to be prescribed in the rules to be framed under the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982. The rules are at an advanced stage of processing and are likely to be finalised in the near future.

Introduction of National Cropping Pattern

5572. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of introducing a national cropping pattern for wheat, rice, oilseed, pulses and other cash crops in a more scientific manner than as at present so as to get the maximum yield from the land;

(b) if so, what is the proposal of Government in this regard;

(c) what will be the pattern of rotation for the dry land farming and irrigated farming; and

(d) by what time a final decision in this regard will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) Cropping pattern in a particular area depends upon agro-climatic conditions, economic condition of the farmers, availability of resources, infrastructure, marketing, availability of water/irrigation, rainfall and its pattern, profitability of the crop and the level of technical know-how. Since these conditions vary considerably in various parts of the country, no uniform national cropping pattern can be adopted. However, it is the endeavour of the Government to increase the intensity of cropping and production per unit of area through the adoption of scientific crop management practices.

All India Workshop of Indian Council of Agricultural Research

5573. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a five day All India Workshop of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was sheduled to be held at Akola in February, 1983 to review and undertake projects in tribal areas which will lead to tribal welfare;

(b) if so, which are the specific plans that have been formulated at the meeting; and

(c) how many of these projects are going to be implemented for the tribals in Maharashtra and by what time they will be taken in hand ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

The Third Workshop of the All

India Coordinated Tribal Area Research Project was held at Akola from 31st January to 3rd February, 1983. The Scientists from different centres participated in the Workshop meeting.

(b) This is an All India Coordinated Project operating at 30 centres in different parts of the country. Its aims and objectives are to develop appropriate technologies through experimentation, for the socio-economic development of tribals in an integrated manner.

The action plans developed for implementation involve agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, health, hygiene, nutrition and small scale avocations. This project, apart from developing suitable technological models, imparts training to various development workers and to the tribal farmers.

(c) There are four centres sanctioned under this project for Maharashtra, *viz.*, Dharni (Melghat), Chickaldara (Melghat), (Aheri Chandrapur District), Kinwat (Nanded District). All these centres are functioning from 1979-80. In addition, the project Coordinating Unit has been established at Amravati which is responsible for supervising, guiding and coordinating all the activities under this project at the national level.

Target Fixed for Providing Drinking Water to Problem Villages

5574. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) target laid down in the Sixth Plan for providing drinking water to problem villages in various States;

(b) the extent to which this target has since been achieved; and

(c) what efforts have been made to speed up the programme of supplying drinking water to all persons in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) During the Sixth Plan period effort will be made to provide at least one source of safe potable water to identified problem villages all over the country. This is target under the 20 point programme.

(b) According to the information made available by the State Governments, of the 2.31 lakh identified problem villages remaining to be coverd as on 31.3.80. 79,864 problem villages have been provided with drinking water supply facilities upto the end of December, 1982.

(c) Supply of Drinking water to identified problem villages has been included in the 20 Point programme. The outlay for this programme has been increased considerably to Rs. 2007.11 crores in the 6th Plan compared to Rs. 429.27 crores in the 5th Plan (1974—79). The programme is closely monitored at the Central and State levels. Periodical conferences are also held with state Governments to speed up implementation of the programme. The number of problem villages provided with drinking water facilities has been showing significant improvement as will be seen from the following figures :—

Year	*No. of problem villages covered.*
1980-81	25978
1981-82	29837
1982-83	42000 (Target)
1983-84	48000 (tentative target)

एसेक्स फार्म को भूमि का आबंटन

5575. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री एसेक्स फार्म को भूमि आबंटन के बारे में 18 अक्तूबर, 1982 के

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2332 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एसेक्स फार्म, हौज खास, नई दिल्ली को भूमि आबंटन के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह जानकारी एकत्रित करने के विलम्ब में क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि एसेक्स फार्म प्रा० लि० को अथवा किसी व्यक्ति के नाम पर कोई भूमि आवंटित नहीं की गई है।

(ग) भाग (ख) के उत्तर की दृष्टि से प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Formulation of Proposal/Schemes for Research and Development by CART

5576. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether CART had formulated any proposal and schemes for research and development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any other research organisations have submitted any proposal for consideration by CART; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d) The Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART) has been registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 recently and its two main bodies *i.e.* General Body and Executive Committee are in the process of being constituted. Therefore, the question of formulation of any proposal and schemes for research and development and also the consideration of the proposals of any other organisation by it does not arise.

Elections to Panchayat Bodies

5577. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to para 12.2 Chapter XXII, Annual Report (1981-82) of Ministry of Rural Development for 1981-82 and state :

(a) the number of letters and to how many Chief Ministers were addressed requesting them to hold elections to Panchayat Bodies;

(b) whether any letter to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was also sent; and

(c) if so, the response of the Chief Ministers including that of Tamil Nadu thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) A letter from the then Union Minister of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction was sent to the Chief Ministers of all the States and the Governor of Assam.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Replies have been received from all the States except Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Rajasthan.

Construction of Rural Godowns

5578. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM ; Will the Minister of RURAL

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many proposals for construction of Rural Godowns by Tamil Nadu were received during the last two years; and

(b) how many were sanctioned and how many were pending and the reasons for keeping them pending ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) During the last two years, proposals for construction of 93 godowns under the scheme for establishment of a national grid of rural godowns were received from the Government of Tamil Nadu. Out of these, proposals for construction of 89 godowns were approved. The remaining proposals did not meet the requirements of the scheme and were, therefore, not approved. No proposal is pending with this Ministry.

House Sites Given to Landless Persons in Punjab

5579. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many landless persons in the rural areas in Punjab have been given free house sites under the 20-Point Economic Programme of the Prime Minister so far; and

(b) how long will it take to provide such sites to the class of people who are still landless ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The Government of Punjab had identified 2,94,930 families of Rural landless workers as eligible for assistance under the House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance Programme and according to the State Government all such families are reported to have since been allotted free house-sites.

Houses Built in Punjab under HUDCO Scheme

5580. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number and places at which houses under HUDCO scheme have been built during the current year in Punjab; and

(b) the number and places at which houses under the above scheme had built earlier in Punjab since the introduction of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) During the year 1982-83, HUDCO have sanctioned 30 schemes to various housing agencies in Punjab which will result in construction of 5871 houses on completion. The schemes will be implemented at Mohali. Ludhiana, Kotkapura, Phagwara, Ferozepur, Patiala, Jullundur, Bhatinda, Amritsar, Sangrur, Hoshiarpur as well as villages in the following 12 districts for Rural Housing Schemes.

Sangrur, Ferozepur, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Jullundur, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Patiala, Ropar.

HUDCO has so far sanctioned 99 schemes to various housing agencies of Punjab which would help construction of 43637 houses and development of 1969 plots.

Team to Assess the Food Requirement of Tamil Nadu

5581. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have agreed to join the Central Pool; and

(b) if so, whether the Centre will send a team immediately to assess the food requirements of Tamil Nadu particularly when both the monsoons have failed in 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Government of Tamil Nadu had indicated that during the current kharif season the procurement would be on State Account and they would not contribute to the Central pool. During discussions with the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the Union Minister of Food and Civil Supplies urged upon the State Government to conform to the general central policy regarding procurement and distribution of foodgrains. The Chief Minister had no objection to fall in line with the Central food policy.

(b) A Central team to study the drought situation in Tamil Nadu visited the State between 1st and 5th March, 1983.

Demand from Gujarat for Sports Promotion

5582. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) how much amount has been given to Gujarat, on various schemes and projects of sports during 1977 to 1982;

(b) whether Central Government have received various schemes and demands from Gujarat Government and sports organisation for promotion of sports, construction of sports stadia and allocation of grants funds and aids during the above period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken on each scheme; and

(e) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (e) The following grants were released taking into account the recommendations of the State Government of Gujarat during the period 1977-78 to 1981-82 :—

1977-78 : Rs. 90,000/—for one gymnasium hall and one swimming pool.

1978-79 : Rs. 2,55,208/— for holding Coaching Camps, construction of three stadia, one Swimming Pool, one Hockey Ground and one Volley ball court.

1979-80 : Rs. 1,00,00/—for holding Coaching Camps, construction of one stadium and development of two playfields.

1980-81 : Rs. 2,89,000/—for holding Coaching Camps, development of two playfields, construction of two stadia and one gymnasium hall.

1981-82 : Rs. 63,000/—for construction of one swimming pool and flood-lighting of one playfield.

Replacement of Handpumps in States

5583. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Denmark has sigend an agreement for providing Rs. 7 crores for the replacement of handpumps;

(b) if so, the names of the States wherein the handpumps are proposed to be replaced; and

(c) the number of handpumps proposed to be supplied to those State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) Government of Danmark have sigend three agreements for giving assistance for replace-

ment of Handpumps in the States of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The amount of assistance agreed to and the number of handpumps proposed to be replaced are given in the statement attached.

Statement

Assistance from Government of Denmark for Handpump Projects

Name of the State	No. of handpumps to be replaced	Assistance agreed to provided by Denmark
Karnataka (in four districts)	6,500	21.3 million Danish Kronars
Madhya Pradesh (in 12 districts)	11,500	37.0 million Danish Kronars
Tamil Nadu (in two districts)	2,500	7.8 million Danish Kronars.

Development of Commercial Crops in States

5584. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken by government for the development of commercial crops in various States; and

(b) if so, what efforts have been made in Andhra Pradesh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the development of commercial crops in Andhra Pradesh the efforts of the State Government are being supplemented by the Government of India through implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of oilsead, cotton, jute, cashewnut and coconut during the Sixth Plan period under which financial assistance is provided by way of subsidies on basic inputs like seed, plant protection etc. For popularising improved varieties as also new scientific methods of cultivation free minikits are supplied and demonstrations are laid out.

A total Central assistance of Rs. 813.20 lakhs in this regard has been given to the State during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (upto March, '83).

Indo-Syrian Protocol

5585. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Syrian Protocol has been signed in the first week of February, 1983 in field of Agriculture and allied Sectors; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A Memorandum of Understanding in the field of Agriculture and allied Sectors was signed on 4.2.1983 between India and Syria.

(b) Memorandum of Understanding identified the following areas of Cooperation between the two countries :

(A) *Training facilities for the Syrian Experts in the following fields :*

(i) Rainfed and Dry Farming Agriculture;

(ii) Command Area Development-treatment and development water-logged and saline areas;

(iii) Soil and Water Management, Land Reclamation, Soil and Land Use-Survey;

(iv) Agriculture Extension;

(v) Agricultural Co-operatives;

(vi) Research in Food Processing;

(vii) Production of and Research in Agricultural Crops, Integrated Horticulture Development, including vegetables, management of inputs including seed technology and other related matters;

(viii) Research and Training in forestry management; and

(ix) Training in Agricultural Universities and other Institution-both short and long term courses.

(B) *Animal Husbandry and Dairy :*

(i) Integrated Livestock Development Programme, including sheep, goat and poultry in a selected pocket;

(ii) Development of the Training Centres for middle level personnel in animal breeding and veterinary services; and

(iii) Setting up dairy co-operatives and training of dairy managers.

(C) *Exchange of germ-plasm and planting material :*

Both sides agreed to the exchange of germ-plasm, seeds and planting materials.

(D) *Exchange of Experts :*

Both sides agreed to exchange visits by scientists and experts in Agriculture and Allied disciplines as well as exchange of publications and documents in the field of Extension & Research.

(E) *Consultancy Services :*

Indian side agreed to offer consultancy services to the Syrian Arab Republic in respect of :

(i) Project identification, formulation and appraisal;

(ii) Consultancy in irrigation, power, agriculture, land and water management, post-harvest technology, food processing, storage and quality control and building up of reserves for food security.

Both sides agreed that the modalities including the financial arrangements, for the implementation of the above will be worked out through diplomatic channels.

Procedure for Issue of Food Items to Ration Dealers

5586. **SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure for issue of specified food items to ration dealers right from the issue of authority letters by FSOS to the arrival of stocks in the premises of FPS holders and is the system fool proof;

(b) to whom the letters of authorities are issued by FSOS and to whom

the stocks are released by FCI as a matter of rule;

(c) within how many days from the presentation of the authority letters to the FCI, the stocks have to be lifted and is any grace period allowed to lift the goods if so, what are the underlying reasons behind that; and

(d) are Government proposing to review the entire system to make it cent per cent fool proof in view of the spate in black-marketing in specified food items and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d) The administration of public distribution system within their respective territories is primarily the responsibility of the State Government/Union Territories. Procedures for upliftment and distribution of essential commodities through fair-price shops are thus laid down by the State Governments and not by the Central Government. The policies and procedures for issuing specified food items, prescribed by the Food and Supply Officers, therefore, tend to differ from State to State. The procedures so laid down, are expected to be reviewed from time to time by the concerned State Government, and any complaint received in this regard is to be looked into by the local authorities. The State Governments have already been asked to strengthen their inspection and enforcement machinery. In cases of irregularities, action can be and is taken by the State Governments/Union Territories, under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of essential Commodities Act, 1980.

Development of Industrial Plots in Okhla

5587. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have developed some plots in Okhla Phase IV Scheme;

(b) if so, whether these plots, after development have been lying unallotted for the last one year;

(c) whether Government have framed any policy for allotment of these plots;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) by what time, Government propose to finalise allotment of these plots?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) Delhi Administration has reported that some plots are under development in Okhla Phase IV Scheme.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (c).

Encroachment of Land in Delhi

5588. SHRI A.C. DAS :
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken to curb encroachment of land in the Union Territory of Delhi ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this connection in last one year ;

(c) the number of cases registered by Government pertaining to the encroachment of land ; and

(d) the action theron ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN

ARIF) : (a) and (b) Instructions have been issued that encroachments on public land in Delhi should be checked and prevented in the very beginning.

The DDA has reported that it has been taking the following steps in this direction :—

(1) Fresh encroachments on land under the charge of Delhi Development Authority are removed as and when they are detected ;

(2) Watch & ward staff has been posted to have proper vigil ;

(3) Settled encroachments are being removed under a fixed Programme as and when the land is required for development work.

(4) Small scattered pockets of unutilised land has been protected by providing fencing.

The MCD and NDMC have also reported that they have been taking action against encroachments under the provisions of the relevant laws and have been removing the encroachments from time to time.

(c) and (d) The DDA has reported that during the period from 1.3.82 to 23.3.83, 15,421 encroachments were detected out of which 9580 encroachments have already been removed by its Land Protection Branch. The NDMC has stated that the number of jhuggis/jhonpris on public land in NDMC area is 1432 out of which 200 were registered during the last one year and that the bulk of encroachments in the form of jhuggis/jhonpris has been intimated to the DDA for removal etc. The MCD has stated that the cases of encroachments have not been registered but encroachments have been removed by conducting frequent raids as required under the provisions of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

Prawn Cultivation in Orissa

5589. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some schemes have been implemented by the Centre for increasing prawn cultivation in States ;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for prawn cultivation to Orissa in 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

(c) the details of the steps taken in Orissa to increase prawn Cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) During 1981-82—Nil

During 1982-83—Rs. 2 lakhs.

(c) The Pilot Project on brackishwater fish farming set up at Inchudi in Balasore district of Orissa is nearing completion. This pilot project will demonstrate the feasibility of taking up brackishwater fish farming and act as demonstration-cum-extension training centre.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of development of brackishwater fish farming, a proposal has been received from Government of Orissa to implement the scheme in Brahamagiri area of Puri district at a cost of Rs. 12.00 lakhs. It is proposed to develop a total area of 175 ha. of brackishwater in Orissa.

Auction of DDA Plots in Wazirpur Complex

5590. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of plots sold by

auction by DDA in Wazirpur community complex ;

(b) the names of the firms/persons whom these plots have been sold and the terms and conditions thereof ;

(c) whether all the purchasers have taken possession of all these plots, and if not, the due date by which they are required to take possession ; and

(d) whether DDA will make provision for direct registration of the flats in the six storeyed building being constructed on plot No. 18 so that the persons who have booked their shops and flats in this building are not exploited by the builders ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that 12 commercial Plots in community Centre at Wazirpur (Industrial Area) and 25 commercial plots in community Centre Wazirpur (Residential Scheme) have been sold by auction by D.D.A. so far.

(b) The information containing names of the firms/persons who have purchased the commercial plots in question is laid on the Table of the House as annexure 'A'. [*Placed in library. See* No. L.T. 6289/83]. The terms and conditions of auction in regards to two types of plots are laid on the Table of the House as annexure 'B' & 'C'. [*Placed in library. See* No. L.T. 6289/83].

(c) Out of 37 commercial plots sold by the DDA, possession of all plots except 8 has been handed over. No due date is specified for making over possession of such plots under the terms and conditions. Possession can be handed over immediately to the auction purchasers after receiving full payment and after documentary formalities are completed.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Census of Live Stocks

5591. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Live Stock Census was undertaken during the last five years ;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof and the number of cattle in each State/Union Territory enumerated in the Census ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the new Census would be taken and the population of the Live Stock in each State/Union Territory as enumerated in the latest Census and the likely date by which another Live Stock Census would be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) In 1977, the Twelfth Quinquennial Livestock Census was conducted in the country. A statement indicating the number of cattle in each State/Union Territory based on this census is attached. The Thirteenth Quinquennial Livestock Census was planned for 1982. In a majority of States and Union Territories, this census has been carried out and in some others arrangements are underway for conducting the census during this year. The results of this census would be available in the course.

Statement

(Thousands)

State		Total Cattle
Andhra Pradesh	...	12041
Assam	...	6603
Bihar	...	15162
Gujarat	...	6006
Haryana	...	2442
Himachal Pradesh	...	2106
Jammu & Kashmir	...	2138
Karnataka	...	10222
Kerala	...	3006
Madhya Pradesh	...	26253
Maharashtra	...	15218
Manipur	...	294*
Meghalaya	...	477
Nagaland	...	93
Orissa	...	12120
Punjab	...	3312
Rajasthan	...	12896
Sikkim	...	158
Tamil Nadu	...	10801
Tripura	...	592
Uttar Pradesh	...	25773
West Bengal	...	11878*
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	...	27
Arunachal Pradesh	...	168
Chandigarh	...	3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	...	38
Delhi	...	49
Goa, Daman and Diu	...	122
Lakshadeep	...	1
Mizoram	...	49
Pondicherry	...	92
ALL INDIA	...	180140

*Since no census was conducted in these two states in 1977, 1972 census figures repeated,

उत्तर प्रदेश में किया गया ग्रामीण विकास कार्य

5592. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) **क्या** 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में ग्रामीण विकास की व्यवस्था है और यदि हां, तो 1980 से आज तक उत्तर प्रदेश में किए गए ग्रामीण विकास कार्य का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) यदि कोई कार्य नहीं किया गया है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) जी हां।

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस मन्त्रालय का सम्बन्ध निम्नलिखित मुद्दों से है : —

(1) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम

(2) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम

(3) भूमि सुधार

इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत किए गए कार्यों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

(1) **समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम**

समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1980-81 में 13.10 लाख परिवारों तथा 1981-82 में 5.40 लाख परिवारों को सहायता पहुंचाई गई थी। चालू वर्ष के दौरान फरवरी, 1983 तक 3.33 लाख परिवारों को सहायता पहुंचाई गई है।

(2) **राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम**

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश को उपलब्ध कराई गई केन्द्रीय सहायता का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष		(लाख रुपयों में)
(1) 1980-81	...	5321.20
(2) 1981-82	...	3340.00
(3) 1982-83	...	3448.30

राज्य सरकार से वर्ष 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के दौरान बंटित केन्द्रीय सहायता के बराबर का अंशदान सुलभ करने की अपेक्षा की गई है।

सृजित रोजगार		(लाख श्रम दिवसों में)
(1) 1980-81	...	479.36
(2) 1981-82	...	367.15
(3) 1982-83	...	151 06 (दिसम्बर, 1982 तक)

(3) भूमि सुधार

फरवरी 1983 तक : योजना अवधि के लिए संचयी आँकड़े:—

फालतू घोषित किया जाने वाला क्षेत्र	2,88,081 एकड़
फालतू घोषित क्षेत्र	2,88,081 एकड़
कब्जे में लिया गया क्षेत्र	2,64,167 एकड़
वितरित क्षेत्र	2,36,675 एकड़
लाभभोगियों की संख्या	1,93,920

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Milk and Milk Powder Production

5593. Dr. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether milk and milk powder production in country has increased vastly during 1960-70, 1970-80 and during 1980 to 1983 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have established "The National Milk Grid" and if so, the details and advantages therefrom ;

(d) what plans and programmes have been drawn for a National Milk Grid by National Dairy Development Board for the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans, and the achievements thereof :

(e) whether for efficient functioning of the National Milk Grid more powers are necessary for N.D.D.B. like professional management, pricing decisions, rationalising regional and seasonal structure, constructive strategies and Central-State, as well as, foreign aid component ; and

(f) if so, the policy and plans of Government in Milk, milk powder production, distribution, financial assistance during 1980-1990 period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated milk production during 1961, 1969-70, 1979-80 and targeted during 1982-83 is given below :—

(In million tonnes)

Year	*Milk Production*
1961	20.375
1969-70	21.600
1979-80	30.204
1982-83 (Targeted)	34.600

The estimated indigenous production of milk powder and infant milk food is given below :—

(In M. tonnes)

Year	*Milk Powder (skimmed & whole)*	*Infant milk food*
1965	5743	5281
1970	6677	15677
1980	34530	41718
1982	35000	39700

The figures relating to production of milk powder and infant milk food prior to 1965 are not available.

(c) and (d) The National Milk Grid is in operation as a part of operation Flood programme for off-setting the regional and seasonal imbalances in milk production and supply. Under operation Flood I, regional milk grids were introduced to link four major city dairies of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras to their hinterland milksheds. The purpose of the milk grids is to assure the milk producers round the year stable and remunerative market for their milk, while also stabilising milk supplies to the major cities. Under operation Flood II, four regional milk grids are being linked to form the National Milk Grid connecting 25 cluster federations to 147 major cities of the country. Through the grid, the milk deficit areas will be provided with milk/conserved commodities from the surplus areas. The grid would also help in avoiding frequent fluctuations in the prices associated with seasonal short supply. At the same time, the high prices existing in milk deficit areas and low prices in the milk surplus areas would tend to even out through grid operations, which would help in establishing reasonable prices throughout the country.

Till December, 1982, 539 road milk tankers with a capacity of 62.3 lakh litres and 75 rail milk tankers with a capacity of 26.02 lakh litres have so far been pressed into service under the programme and orders are pending for additional 77 road and 16 rail milk tankers. The storage facilities for conserved commodities to the extent of 6500 MT have so far been created and an additional storage capacity of 7000 MT is under construction. During December, 1982, on an average 44.09 lakh litres of milk per day was marketed in 142 smaller towns and 15.89 lakh litres of milk per day was supplied to the National Milk Grid.

(e) The setting up of the National Milk Grid presuposes that uniform policies will be applied in its area of operation. The intra-grid movement of milk and commodities has to be coordinated to ensure their availability in the entire grid area throughout the year. Rationalised storage facilities, fair and equitable price structure and control over transportation and storage facilities are essential components of the National Grid. Centralised planning is required for building up the infrastructural facilities required for the National Milk Grid, the operation of which calls for a highly specialised agency with an integrated structure capable of handling diverse technical functions. Since these operations require coordination among a large number of independent organisations, it is necessary to entrust the task of providing the requisite facilities and aid to a highly professional management. It is in keeping with the policies of the Government of India that the National Dairy Development Board, which has all the expertise, has been entrusted with the task of handling the operations relating to the National Milk Grid.

(f) Dairy development in India is envisaged through a combination of State Government programmes and some nation wide projects like operation Flood. In our national planning, the highest priority is given to improving the per capita availability of milk in the country, under the Sixth Plan, genetic improvement of milk animals, substantial increase in milk production and creation of balancing and feeder capacities are envisaged. In addition to distribution of gifted milk commodities, the Indian Dairy Corporation is expected to take up the creation and operation of a buffer stock of conserved commodities, particularly indigenously produced milk powder and butter. The commodities produced during the surplus season will be conserved and utilised to make up the short-fall in the supply of milk and milk products during the lean season. The operation Flood Programme which is being implemented through the Indian Dairy Corporation provides for a total outlay of Rs. 485 crores.

Accommodation for Government Employees

5594. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are constructing new houses for Government employees to solve the accommodation problem of the employees;

(b) if so, the number of houses being constructed and the time by which they will be constructed; and

(c) the employees details of the type II and type III quarters out of them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of houses planned to be constructed are as under :—

1982-83	6000 Nos.
1983-84	6300 Nos.
1984-85	5500 Nos.

(c)

Years	*Types*	
	II (B)	III (c)
1982-83	2316	2794
1983-84	1870	3869
1984-85	3012	1076

Adoption of Problem Villages by Non-Government Agencies for Supply of Drinking Water

5595. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to give a fresh thrust to the Integrated Rural Development Programme by special steps to supply drinking water to all "Problem Villages" before the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether in addition to the Central and State Government help many trade associations, industries commercial organisations and the F.I.C.C.I have come forward to "adopt" problem villages;

(c) if so, the number of problem villages identified, those accepted for adoption by non-Government agencies and the financial allocation made for this I.R.D.P. Scheme in Madhya Pradesh State; and

(d) the list of "Problem Villages" identified and the targets for covering the same during 1983, 1984 and 1985 in Madhya Pradesh District-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The programme for the supply of drinking water to all problem villages is part of the 20-Point Programme (Point No.8).

(b) Discussions with some industrial and business houses and representatives of F.I.C.C.I. have been held regarding their involvement in the rural water supply programme. No final decision has yet been taken in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The number of problem villages remaining to be covered as on 1.4.1980 in Madhya Pradesh was 24,944 of which 12,757 problem villages were provided with drinking water supply fecilities during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 (including partial coverage). The target for the year 1982-83 is to cover another 6,477 problem villages. The targets are not broken down districtwise at the Centre.

As regards the targets for 1983-84 and 1984-85, they have not yet been finalised.

Representations made by Madhya Pradesh Government State Housing Board and Rural Development Authority for more Assistance

5596. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government State Housing Board and M.P. Rural Development Authority have on various occasions made representation in 1981 and 1982 to Government for more assistances for Urban and Rural Housing Scheme;

(b) if so, the broad details of each proposal, the number of Housing Schemes for Urban and Rural areas, the population covered and action taken by Government thereon;

(c) how many Housing Schemes have been identified in Madhya Pradesh, how many are on-going Schemes in 1981 and 1982 and when those would be completed;

(d) the details of Central assistance demanded for these schemes and the assistance given in 1981 and 1982; and

(e) machinery set up by M.P. State or the Centre to see that their on-going and identified Housing Schemes are completed on targets fixed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (e) 'Housing' is a State subject. Within the Plan outlays approved by the Planing Commission, State Govts. are free to formulate and implement various social housing schemes subject to certain broad quidelines issued by the Govt. on the subject. Central financial assistance for the State sector schemes including housing is given in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular schemes or head of development.

However, HUDCO, a Government of India, enterprise, has received and approved some housing schemes from the Madhya Pradesh Housing Board during 1981-82 and 1982-83. Details of these schemes are given in the attached *statement*. The schemes are implemented by the M.P. Housing Board and other State agencies. HUDCO regularly reviews the progress and monitors the schemes.

Statement

Year	Name of Agency	No. of schemes received	No. of schemes approved	Loan sanctioned (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	M.P. Housing Board	9	5	2.20
	Bhilai Steel Plant	3	—	—
	M.P.S.C.B.	1	—	—
	Ujjain Development Authority	—	1	0.13
	Raipur Development Authority	—	6	1.47
	Bhopal Development Authority	—	1	0.22
	Dewas Municipal Council	—	1	0.10
		13	14	4.12

1	2	3	4	5
1981-82	Private Sector	3	—	—
	MP Cooperative Bank Ltd.	4	2	0.40
	Indore Municipal Corporation	1	—	—
	Raipur Development Authority	3	—	—
	M.P. Housing Board	3	4	1.19
	Gwalior Development Authority	2	2	1.33
	Dewas Development Authority	1	—	—
	M.P. Police Housing Corpn.	2	1	0.25
	Ujjain Municipal Council	1	—	—
	SAIL (Bhilai Steel Plant)	—	1	1.45
	M.P. Slum Clearance Board	—	1	0.05
	M.P. State Road Transport Corpn.	—	2	0.59
		20	13	5.26
1982-83 (as on 28.2.83)	M.P. Police Housing Corpn.	4	3	0.52
	M.P. Slum Clearance Board	1	1	0.17
	M.P. Coop. Bank. Ltd.	11	7	1.12 (Rural)
	Bhopal Development Authority	1	1	0.50
	M.P. State Electricity Board	1	—	—
	Itarsi Improvement Trust	1	1	0.30
	Ratlam Improvement Trust	1	—	—
	Private Sector	1	1	0.44
	Indore Municipal Corpn.	—	1	0.78
	Raipur Development Authority	—	3	0.94
	M.P. Housing Board	—	1	1.25
		21	19	6.02

डी० आई० जेड० क्वार्टरों के लिए बालकोनी और गैरेज

5597. **श्री तारिक अनवर :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि गोल-डाकखाना नई दिल्ली में स्थित डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्र टाइप-3, भूमि तल क्वार्टरों की बालकोनी ढकी हुई नहीं है जिससे यहाँ चोरी की अनेक घटनायें हो चुकी हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या नए निर्मित ब्लाक संख्या 30 से 33 तक की बालकोनियों को ढका जाएगा ताकि अनधिकृत लोगों के प्रवेश को रोका जा सके;

(ग) क्या कथित भूमि-तल क्वार्टरों के आबंटियों को कोई गैरेज नहीं दिए गए हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त दोनों भागों पर ध्यान देने का है;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) अनुमोदित नक्शों के अनुसार, टाइप-III भूमि तल क्वार्टरों के बराण्डे दो तरफ से ढके हुए नहीं हैं। चोरी का कोई मामला इस मन्त्रालय के ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) भूमि तल क्वार्टरों के आबन्टी गैराजों के लिए पात्र नहीं है।

(घ) से (च) इन मांगों पर विचार करना प्रस्तावित नहीं है क्योंकि ये अनुमोदित मानकों के अन्तर्गत नहीं हैं।

Distribution of Essential Commodities through National Marketing System

5598. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to evolve a national marketing system for the distribution of essential commodities; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir. A public distribution system is already operating in various parts of the country, the details of which have been intimated to the House from time to time.

(b) Does not arise.

Collaboration with Foreign Companies for Manufacture of Tractor and Power Tillers

5599. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign companies in collaboration with Indian Companies are manufacturing tractors and power tillers at present;

(b) if so, the names of such companies, alongwith the prices of tractors and power tillers, in vogue and the cost in each case;

(c) whether Government have noticed the rising trend in prices in each case during the last three years;

(d) if so, to what extent Government have raised the declared prices of wheat, paddy and rice during the same period while comparing the prices of tractors, power tillers and their parts and materials;

(e) whether farmers of Bihar, Orissa and Bengal, owing tractors and power tillers, are facing great difficulty because of high prices of tractors repair charges; and

(f) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Agricultural four wheeled tractors in 15 to 75 horse power range of different makes and power tillers in 6 to 12 horse power range of different makes are manufactured in the country. The names of indigenous manufacturers, their collaborators and the prices in respect of tractors and power tillers are enclosed as Statement-I and II.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In the case of tractors, increase in the price ranges from 4% to 30% for various makes during the last three years, whereas in the case of power tillers, increase in the price ranges from 10% to 46% during the same period. The procurement price of wheat increased by about 21% during the last three years, whereas the procurement price of paddy increased by about 16% during the last three years.

(e) Government have no information which could lead to this conclusion.

(f) In view of the reply to part (e), the question does not arise.

Statement-I

Statement showing the names of concerns manufacturing agricultural tractors, their collaborators and the price per tractor charged as on January, 1983.

Sl. No.	Name of manufacturer	Name of collaborator	Model/H.P.	Price (In Rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad.	M/s. Moto Import, Warsaw, Poland.	E-335(ADDC)/35HP E-335(MDC)/35HP E-345/45HP	63,099 55,555 64,339
2.	M/s. Escorts Tractors Ltd., Faridabad.	M/s. Ford Motor Co., U.S.A.	Ford-3600/46HP	88,581
3.	M/s. Eicher Goodearth Ltd., Faridabad.	M/s. BEBR Eicher Traktoren, Fabrik, West Germany.	Eicher/26.5 HP	49,100

1	2	3	4	5
4.	M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Bombay.	M/s. International Harvester, U.K.	B-275/35HP 444/45HP	65,602 70,176
5.	M/s. H.M.T. Ltd., Bangalore.	M/s. Motokov Praha, Czecho-slovakia	Zetor-2511/25HP Zetor-3511/35HP Zetor-5911/55HP	52,630 63,815 87,301
6.	M/s. Punjab Tractors Ltd., Ropar.	No foreign col'abaration.	Swaraj-735/35HP Swaraj-Sartaj/18HP	63,515 40,200
7.	M/s. Tractors and Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras.	M/s. Massey Ferguson, U.K.	MF-1035/35HP MF-1035(Delux) MF-245/45HP	75,202 84,453 1,02,089
8.	M/s. Gujarat Tractors Corporation Ltd., Vadodara.	M/s. Motokov Praha, Czechoslovakia.	G-453/45HP HWD 50/50HP	80,540 82,533
9.	M/s. Harshal Tractors Ltd., Ghaziabad.	M/s. Promosh-exports, U.S.S.R.	T-25/25HP	62,900
10.	M/s. Kirloskar Tractors Ltd., Nasik.	M/s. Hemboltt Deutz, West Germany.	D-4006K/43HP D-6006K/75HP	81,955 2,12,405
11.	M/s. United Auto Tractors Ltd., New Delhi.	M/s. Industrial & Exports, Romania.	U-445/45HP	78,883
12.	M/s. Pittie Tractors Ltd., Poona.	No foreign collaboration	Pittia-4000 37HP Pittie-4500 39HP	N.A. N.A.
13.	M/s. Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Patna.	No foreign collaboration	Zetor-2511/25HP	59,867
14.	M/s. Auto Tractors Ltd., Pratapgarh.	M/s. Leyland, U.K.	Pratap-284/28HP	60,775
15.	M/s. Eicher Farm Machinery Ltd., Chandigarh.	No foreign collaboration	24HP	N.A.

Statement-II

Statement showing the names of concerns manufacturing power tillers, their collaborator and the price per power tiller charged as on January, 1983.

Sl. No.	Name of power tiller manufacturer, its make/model and H.P.	Name of Collaborator	Price (In Rupees)
1.	M/s. Krishi Engines Ltd., Hyderabad. 'Krishi' 5-8 H.P.	M/s. Akitu Sangyo Co. Ltd., Japan.	19,410
2.	M/s. V.S.T Tillers Tractors Ltd., Bangalore. 'Mitsubishi' 8-12 H.P.	M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Japan.	24,000 (without Head-light Cowl assem-bly))
3.	M/s. Kerala Agro-Machinery Corporation Ltd., Ernakulam. 'Kubota' 8-12 H.P.	M/s. Kubota Ltd., Japan.	29,000
4.	M/s. J.K. Satoh Agricultural Machines Ltd., Kanpur. 'Jaykay Sato' 7-9 H.P.	M/s. Satoh Agril. Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Japan.	25,000
5.	M/s. Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Patna. 'Kubota' 8-12 H.P.	No foreign collaboration. M/s. Kerala Agro-Machinery Corporation Ltd. is supplying packs for assembly.	30,160

Denial of the Benefit of Periodic Assessment Scheme for Promotion to I.A.R.I. Scientists

5600. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2214 on 18 October, 1982, regarding stagnation of scientists in IARI and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that periodic assessment scheme for promotion has been provided in all scientific depart-ments including the department of Agri-cultural Research and Education and the assessment is automatic without any cadro and there is no requirement of option; and

(b) if so, the basis for denying the benefit of the scheme to IARI scientists who are on the establishment of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education and are holding the pre-sent position for more than 17 years without promotion?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) As already stated in answer to the Unstarred Question No. 2214 on the 18th October, 1982; the periodic assessment scheme is in operation in several scientific departments of the Government of India and also in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which is a Society under the administrative control of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education. The schemes of flexible complementing/ assessment promotion have been framed by the different departments suiting their individual requirements.

So far as the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is concerned, the Agricultural Research Service scheme was introduced in it with effect from 1st October, 1975 and all the regular employees of the Council holding scientific and technical post on that date were given the choice to opt for appointment to the Service. This scheme provides for the grant of merit promotion/advance increments (upto a maximum of three) to the scientists borne on the Service irrespective of the vacancies.

The scientists in question of the IARI are themselves responsible for denial to themselves of the benefit of assessment scheme as they have opted to stay out of the Agricultural Research Service of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Government has no way to help them out in such a situation, as obviously the assessment scheme cannot be framed to suit individual interests.

इन्द्रप्रस्थ इन्डोर स्टेडियम के निर्माण पर हुआ खर्च

5601. **श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :**
श्री भीम सिंह :
श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इन्द्रप्रस्थ इन्डोर स्टेडियम के निर्माण के खर्च के मूल प्राक्कलन वास्तविक रूप में हुए खर्चे की तुलना में अत्यन्त कम थे; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उसमें इतने भारी अन्तर के कारणों का पता लगाया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Setting up of Soyabean Processing Plant

5602. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to commission some soyabean processing plant ;

(b) if so, the number of such soyabean complexes as are proposed to be set up ;

(c) the names of the States where those soyabean processing plants are going to be set up ; and

(d) when those plants are expected to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d) A scheme for setting up of soyabean processing complexes has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. To begin with, one plant is proposed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh through M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills, an undertaking under Government of India management. The plant is expected to be completed

within two years after the proposal is finally approved by Government.

Samaj Sadan of Grih Kalyan Kendra, R. K. Puram

5603. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will be Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4965 on 25 March, 1981 regarding Samaj Sadan of Grih Kalyan Kendra, R.K. Puram, New Delhi and state :

(a) whether the bigger Samaj Sadan in Sector I, R.K. Puram, including a Barat Ghar has since been constructed ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and the tentative date by which it will be constructed ; and

(c) the details of the residential colonies and sector of R.K. Puram where Samaj Sadans/Barat Ghars do not exist together with details of steps taken to construct the same and the time schedule thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) Construction of bigger Samaj Sadan in Sector I, R.K. Puram, including Barat Ghar, has not yet been possible due to c onstraints on financial resources. It is not possible to give a firm date for undertaking this project.

(c) In course of a survey study, the following Central Government residential colonies have been identified without Samaj Sadan/Barat Ghar :

1. Sectors VII, VII-IX, XII & XIII in R.K. Puram.
2. Chanakya Puri.
3. Kidwai Nagar West.
4. Sadiq Nagar.
5. Kasturba Nagar.
6. Thyagaraj Nagar.
7. Bharti Nagar.
8. Rabindra Nagar/Humayun Road.
9. Kaka Nagar/Bapa Nagar.
10. Tilak Marg.
11. Timarpur.

Due to constraints on financial resources, it has not been possible to frame a firm time-schedule for construction of additional Samaj/Barat Ghar in the above Central Government resiential colonies.

Council for Advancement of Rural Technology

5604. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will be Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Council for Advancement of Rural Technology has been set up to provide necessary technical input to the rural industries and to act as a nodal point for development ; dissemination and transfer of rural technology ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) in what way and how it has helped the rural development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) The Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART) has been registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 recently. The main objectives of the CART are given in the statement attached.

(c) Its two main bodies *i.e.* General Body and Executive Committee are in the process of being constituted.

Statement

Functions, objectives of Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART) :

(i) To act as the national nodal point for coordination of all efforts at

development and dissemination of rural technology for sectors other than those covered by ICAR and its sister bodies;

(ii) To act as a catalyst for development of technology, appropriate for the rural areas, by identifying the crucial problems encountered by the rural people and funding research and development efforts by different organisations;

(iii) To strengthen existing institutions of research and develop or set up institutions, so that national level institutions on matters of purely or largely rural interest are built up ;

(iv) To act as a clearing house of information and a data bank ;

(v) To disseminate knowledge on rural technology to manufacturers of machinery, tools, equipment and spare parts so that large scale production of technically improved machinery etc. is carried out in the private, cooperative and public sectors ;

(vi) To act as a conduit for transfer of appropriate technology to Government departments ; public sector undertakings and members of the public ;

(vii) To conduct or sponsor training programmes to trainers so that improved technology is passed on to the beneficiaries in the rural areas ;

(viii) To carry out research studies, surveys, evaluation etc., on the use of appropriate technology.

12.00 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I have to make one request to you. Sometimes when we raise certain privilege issues you say that you come and see me in the Chamber. Fortunately, I met you in the Chamber and you said that I should come under Speaker's Direction 115. I came under 115 but I want to point it out to you that after I gave notice under 115 regarding the stoppage of raids on Golden Tobacco Company for tax evasion today it has appeared in Economic Times that tape-recorded talks of officials are being destroyed. If you delay the issue...

MR. SPEAKER : No delaying tactics.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : On 25th March I had given the notice.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भी आ गया है। सवा दस बजे दिया है, उसको भी देख लेता हूं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) : Otherwise, there will be a new kind of Watergate.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Sir, Bangladesh has published a map showing J & K and Sikkim being outside India. These two States are very much in India. Through you I want to draw the attention of the Government that the map should be got corrected. We want friendly relations with Bangadesh.

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration. Let me get the facts. I have seen it. It is under my consideration.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, जवाहर लाल नेहरू युनिवर्सिटी में हरिजन छात्रों के साथ किए गए दुर्व्यवहार के सम्बन्ध में···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इस पर डिसकशन भी करवा दिया था। मैंने उस पर हाफ-एन-आवर एलाउ किया था।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आधा घण्टा, आपने कहा था कि इस पर फुल डिसकशन करवायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही बात है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर, मैं आपको एक बात सुनाना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों जल्दी करते हैं। मैं आपकी बात सुनूंगा। आप बिल्कुल निश्चिन्त होकर खडे रहिए।

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वैसे अब मैं यह करूंगा, बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में भी यह फैसला हुआ है कि हर मैम्बर अपनी-अपनी उपयुक्त सीट से खड़े होकर अपनी बात कहेगा।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आपकी निगाह पीछे नहीं पहुंचती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : निगाह पहुंचती है। मैं इनको भी पीछे भेजूंगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अपनी सीट से क्यों नहीं बुलवाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो मैं कह रहा था।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के वैज्ञानिक संस्थानों में वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा सुसाइड किए जाने का मामला कई बार प्रकाश में आया है। इस बारे में हमने एडजार्नमेंट मोशन, कालिंग एटेंशन 377—सब नोटिसेस दिए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 377 में दीजिए।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिया है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुवैत की पार्लियामेंट में असम के सम्बन्ध में एक रिजोल्यूशन पास हुआ है। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। हमारे उनके अच्छे संबंध हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I have got it. It is under my consideration.

कन्ट्राडिक्शन भी आ गया है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मेरा कहना है कि आप इनको गम्भीरता से लीजिए। मैं इस बारे में भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया जानना चाहता हूं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You should ask the Minister for Foreign Affairs to make a statement on this Kuwait question.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैं भारत सरकार का स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं। वह उसके बारे में ध्यान दे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात हो गई।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या हो गई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एटेंशन ड्रा हो गया।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He is only saying that you call the Minister to make a statement. Why don't you call the Minister ?

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, you will recall that this House has spent a considerable amount of time debating the Kuo Oil deal in which Hindustan Monark came into the light of disrepute. Now, we find from the newspapers that the same company is concerned with selling of arms.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ऐसा करिए। डिफैंस की डिबेट आज ही चल रही हैं। कम-ऑन।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : मैं तो कम-आउट करूंगा, यदि आप मुझे कम आउट नहीं करने देते हैं, तो उसी वक्त कम-आउट करना पड़ेगा। आप इसकी गंभीरता को समझिए।

MR. SPEAKER : This is the appropriate time. Debate on Defence Budget is going on and you can make your comments and observations.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I will make my comments and observations but the Minister will not say anything. *(Interruptions)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप कहेंगे तो क्यों नहीं जवाब देंगे।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : It is not only Defence. The company is involved in various other things.

MR. SPEAKER : That is to be found out.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, a separate discussion...

MR. SPEAKER : You break the agreement so soon.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, if it comes under Defence then all the parties will not be able to take part in it.

I also want to take part in it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सात घण्टे हैं। बोलिए आप।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I recommend that they should buy arms from Israel openly instead of secretly.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, we demand a separate discussion on it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The arms are Israeli arms ?...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो मैंने चार दफा करा दिया। मैं तो करवा चुका हूं, अब गवर्नमेंट को करना है।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : उसके लिए भी कुछ करवाया जाए। यहां हम चर्चा करें और सरकार कुछ न करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मेरे बस की बात है वह मैंने करवा दी है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : सर, बनारस के अन्दर तीन वर्षों में 80 आदमी नाव दुर्घटना में मारे गये। कल भी 14 आदमी नाव की दुर्घटना में मर गये। यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोई नोटिस दे दीजिए।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : गैर जिम्मेदारी के साथ लोग नाव चलाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर नोटिस दे दीजिए, कालिंग अटेंशन वगैरह दे दीजिए, या 377 में लिख कर दे दीजिए।

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : I have given a notice on the subject of payments to the farmers by the sugar fatcories. This is an urgent matter.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तीन-चार दफा डिस्कशन करा दिया है। फार्मर्स के लिए, शूगरकेन के लिए पहले तीन-चार दफा डिस्कशन हो चुका है। आगे भी करवा सकता हूं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : लेकिन उसका असर कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो जो करवा सकता हूं, वह करवा दिया। आप और कहोगे तो वह भी करवा दूंगा। आप उनका ध्यान दिलाएं।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER ; Order please. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is a scandal. I appeal to you to allow a discussion. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Come out with it during the Defence discussion.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Demands for Grants of Ministry of Energy for 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PATROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Energy for 1983-84. [*Placed in Library. See* No. L.T.-6253/83].

Annual Report of, Audited Accounts and Review on the Working of State Farms Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi for 1981-82, Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., Bangalore for 1980-81, Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., Ahmedabad for 1980-81, Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., Simla for 1981-82, All India Federation of co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Bombay, for 1981-82, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. L.T.-6254/83].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. L.T.-6255/83].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor

General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. L.T.-6256/83].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Himachal Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation Limited Simla, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Himachal Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Simla, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) Three Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. L.T.-6257/83].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981-82. [*Placed in Library. See* No. L.T.-6258/83].

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Labour Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended June, 1982 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Labour Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended June, 1982. [*Placed in Library. See* No. L.T.-6259/83].

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended June, 1982 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended June, 1982. [*Placed in Library. See* No. L.T.-6260/83].

Annual Report and Auditor's Report of Delhi Financial Corporation for 1981-82 Advance Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for 1981-82 Union Government (Railways) and Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for 1981-82 Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts Volume-I, Indirect Taxes and Volume-II Direct Taxes.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI): I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Financial Corportaion together with the Auditor's Report for the year 1981-82 published in Notification No. F. 6(16)/82—Fin(G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 22nd November, 1982, under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. L.T.-6261/83].

(2) A copy each of the following Report (Hindi and English versions) under

article 151(1) of the Constitution :—

(i) Advance Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1981-82 Union Government (Railways). [*Placed in Library. See* No. L.T.-6262/83].

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1981-82 Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts—Volume I—Indirect Taxes and Volume II—Direct Taxes. [*Placed in Library. See* No. L.T.-6263/83].

12.10 hrs.

(*Mr. Deputy speaker in the Chair*)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Construction of Bridges in Himachal Pradesh

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : The Construction of Bhakra Hydel project has resulted in all round prosperity to the nation for the last three decades. However, to the people of Himachal Pradesh it has caused numerous problems. With the formation of Gobind Sagar lake, the distances between various points have increased many times on account of the submerging of old roads and bridges. The distance between Swarghat and Bilaspur has increased to 26 miles from 13 miles in 1950. The distance between Ghumarwin and Bilaspur has been doubled 14 Kms to 29 Kms as at present.

Consequently, the people have been demanding the construction of a bridges over the Alhikhad near Kungerhati as also the bridge at Baghchhal for connecting Sri Naina Devi Dhar and Kot Dhar, across the Satluj river for reduction the distances. Since the State Government does not have enough resources for building these bridges, both to be located in Bilaspur district, so it has been suggested to the Bhakra-Beas Management Board to share the 50% cost of these two bridges with the State Government which has included them in the State Budget from time to time. It may be added that according to one estimate the nation has been benefited to the extent of Rs. 100 crores per annum. The State of Himachal Pradesh, on the other hand, has not derived any benfit at all from the construction of this Project which has added to its problems.

So, I request the Minister of State for Energy to take up the matter with the BBMB for providing 50%of the cost of construction to the State Government to enable it to undertake the construction at an early date.

(ii) Need for measures to check the rising level of Underground water in Delhi

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : देश की राजधानी दिल्ली का अस्तित्व खतरे में है। विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार यदि दिल्ली में भूमिगत जल के स्तर को रोकने के लिए तुरन्त कार्यवाही नहीं की गई, तो अनेक भवनों के पृथ्वी में समा जाने का खतरा है। दिल्ली एवं नई दिल्ली के अनेक क्षेत्रों में भूमिगत जल की सतह तेजी से बढ़ रही है जिसके कारण अनेक क्षेत्रों में स्थित भवनों में बराबर सीलन बनी रहती है जबकि कुछ अन्य क्षेत्रों में तो भूमिगत पानी की सतह में वृद्धि होने के कारण भवनों में दरारें पड़ गई हैं। मालवीय नगर, मस्जिद मोठ तथा बेरसराय आदि में तो कुछ भवन कई-कई इंच भूमि में धंस चुके हैं। कुछ वर्ष पूर्व विशेषज्ञों ने राजधानी में भूमिगत जल की सतह में हो रही निरन्तर वृद्धि के बारे में सरकार को चेतावनी दी थी। इसके बाद दिल्ली व नई दिल्ली के अनेक क्षेत्रों में 160 के लगभग नलकूप लगाए गए थे। इनका उद्देश्य भूमिगत पानी को

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

बाहर निकालकर उसमें हो रही वृद्धि को रोकना था परन्तु गत कई वर्षों से ये नलकूप बेकार पड़े हुए हैं और इन्हें चलाया नहीं जा रहा है। इससे भूमिगत जल में हो रही निरन्तर वृद्धि को रोकने के बारे में सरकारी योजना खटाई में पड़ी हुई है।

केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के विशेषज्ञों ने दिल्ली प्रशासन को पत्र भेजकर चेतावनी दी है कि राजधानी में हो रही भूमिगत जल वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए कारगर उपाय किए जाएं। विशेषज्ञों ने राजधानी में तीन सौ नए विद्युत नलकूप लगाने और वर्तमान नलकूपों को प्रतिदिन कम से कम बारह घन्टे तक निरन्तर चलाने का सुझाव दिया है। उन्होंने यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि इमारतों की नींव भरते समय ऐसे तरीके अपनाए जाने चाहिएं जिससे कि भूमिगत जल इन इमारतों को किसी तरह की क्षति न पहुंचा सकें।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह इस गम्भीर समस्या के समाधान हेतु विशेषज्ञों द्वारा सुझाए गए उपायों पर तुरन्त आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने की कृपा करें।

(iii) Demand for more quota of Cement to West Bengal

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : Sir, the State of West Bengal requires at least 5 lakh,MT of Cement per quarter as per analysis of the State's overall requirement both private as well as Government projects. Sir, before the partial decontrol of cement the allocation for the State, excluding the prereserved quota for Irrigation and Power Projects was about 2.60 lakh MT per quarter, which was much less the State's overall requirement of 5 lakh MT per quarter. But after the decontrol, even this quota was cut down to merely 1.46 lakh MT per quarter, which is much less than not only the State's requirement but also less than the previous 66.6% levy on the Cement Manufacturers imposed by the Government before the partial decontrol of cement. This has facilated the cement manufacturers to despatch non-levy cement in bigger quantity to outside the State of West Bengal leaving the small consumers and Government departments starving for cement. The actual arrivals have always been much less than the allocations. For example, during the third quarter of 1982, that is, July-September, the State of West Bengal received only about 80,000 MT cement which is only 60% of the allocated quantity. The position deteriorated further in the last quarter, that is, October-December, the State of West Bengal received only 68,711.75 of cement which is less than 50% of the allocation.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government that the policy regarding the allocation of cement to the State of West Bengal need a drastic change without any further delay so as to maintain the progress of the State and its economy. I demand that the Minister concerned make a statement in the House regarding this.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, replies should be given to these problems which are raised under Rule 377. But no reply is given by the concerned Ministry.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udipi) : Sir, for quite some time, we have not received any reply to the points raised under Rule 377 in the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is very important. 377 has become quite casual. Nobody takes notice of this. The Speaker allows it because of sufficient importance involved in this. But no notice is taken on that. It is very serious matter,

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI (BUTA SINGH) : Earlier also, extracts of the proceedings of whatever was mentioned under Rule 377 were sent to the various Ministries. But most of the subjects are concerned with the States. So, we cannot follow them up.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Not all.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Even under Rule 377, there is no provision that we should come back and report it to the House. Special matters mentioned under rule 377 will continue to be attended to by the Ministry concerned.

(iv) Need to exempt diesel used by Fishermen from taxes

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES* : Fishing has developed into a huge industry in our country. Under the 20-point programme, the nationalised banks and other financial institutions are helping the fishermen to procure mechanised boats. In our country about two million people are engaged in this occupation and thus maintaining their own families. They are playing a vital role in earning foreign exchange. Sea wealth worth three hundred crores of rupees is being exported.

In recent years, there has been a big hike in the prices of diesel and other materials needed for the mechanised boats. It has badly hit the poor fishermen. Mechanised boats with 150 H.P. capacity, which are engaged in export, have got exemption from tax on diesel. Government is considering to exempt tax on diesel for lower H.P. mechanised boats also. An early favourable decision would solve this crucial problem of fishermen, otherwise the fishing industry may be destroyed.

In this regard a task force Committee set up by the Ministry of Commerce, in Government of India, has recommended to exempt fully the diesel used by fishermen. Agriculture Ministry has also recommended this step.

Therefore, I request the Hon. Agriculture Minister to consider this as a serious problem and take suitable action to fully exempt from taxes the diesel used by all categories of fishermen.

(v) Functioning of Balasore Telephone Exchange, Orissa

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : The condition of Balasore Manual Telephone Exchange, Orissa, (GMT) circle has deteriorated to a large extent in the absence of adequate number of telephone operators and other supervisory staff. The present strength of operators and other supervisory staff is 32. They have to attend to the demand of 600 local telephone subscribers and to the trunk calls made from and to Balasore. Since Balasore town is a business and cultural centre and nearby Chandipur and Remuna are tourist centres of Orissa, the workload in that telephone exchange is increasing everyday. It has become impossible to meet the increasing workload of this telephone exchange with the existing staff. It is, therefore, necessary to increase the strength of telephone operator. I suggest the Government of India to appoint at least fifteen more operators to attend to the local and trunk calls as well.

It is regrettable that most of the time the telephone boards installed there, go out of order and remain unrepaired for days together. Therefore, I demand that adequate number of supervisory and technical staff should also be appointed for the maintenance of these telephone boards forthwith and automatisation of the exchange may please be taken up on top priority basis.

*The Original speech was delivered in Kannada.

(vi) Measures to check pollution of the water of river Muvathupuzha (Kerala)

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS (Kottayam): The newsprint factory at Velloor, Kerala, is a central undertaking. The decision to set up this factory a few years back was widely welcomed in Kerala as the people thought that it was an important step in the industrialisation of the State. The factory has now started production. But unfortunately it has created a serious problem of pollution of water which affects thousands of people who are living in the nearby area.

The worst kind of pollution has taken place in the river Moovathupuzha. Water in this river is so pure and crystal clear that people use it for drinking purposes apart from irrigation and other purposes. The poisonous effluent being discharged from this factory have totally polluted this river with the result that the water is unfit to be used either for drinking purposes or for irrigation. This has seriously affected thousands of farmers, agricultural labourers etc. A request was made to the management of the factory by the citizens of that area that the effluent should be carried through pipes and discharged in the outer sea. But no effort was made in this direction. The result is that there is a popular agitation urging upon the authorities to stop the effluents being discharged into the river.

In this circumstances, I would request the Government to take serious note of this problem and take immediate steps to remedy the situation.

(vii) Fixation of Support price for wheat

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : मान्यवर, खाद, बिजली, सिंचाई, मजदूरी महंगाई आदि कारणों से गेहूं उत्पादन का लागत व्यय बहुत बढ़ गया है। दूसरी ओर बाजार में किसान अपने निजी प्रयोग के लिए मार्च 1983 के अन्त तक 300 से लेकर 400 रु० प्रति क्विंटल गेहूं खरीदता रहा है। इस प्रकार किसान का गेहूं बेचते समय और स्वयं के उपयोग हेतु खरीदते समय मूल्य के अन्तर द्वारा दोहरा शोषण हो रहा है। यदि इस वर्ष किसान को उसके गेहूं का समर्थक मूल्य उचित दर से नहीं दिया जाता तो किसान का भविष्य में गेहूं उत्पादन का उत्साह कम हो जायेगा। वर्तमान लागत व्यय को देखते हुए प्रति क्विंटल व्यय 200 रु० हो जाता है। इसलिये सरकार को गेहूं उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन देने और किसान को बाजारी शोषण से मुक्ति दिलवाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि गेहूँ का मूल्य 225 रु० निर्धारित किया जाये।

मैं सरकार का ध्यान विशेष उल्लेख द्वारा दिलाना चाहता हूं। और मांग करता हूं कि 225 रु० प्रति क्विंटल गेहूं का समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करने की तुरन्त घोषणा की जाये।

(viii) Completion of Second lane of Mahatma Gandhi Bridge between Patna and Hajipur

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, बिहार में पटना और हाजीपुर के बीच महात्मा गांधी सेतु का निर्माण पिछले वर्ष काफी हो हल्ला करने के बाद हुआ लेकिन अभी तक भी पुल का एक ही भाग पूरा हुआ है। दूसरी लेन का निर्माण कार्य बन्द है। इसका परिणाम हो रहा है कि जरूरत से अधिक पुल पर भार पड़ रहा है। काफी दुर्घटनायें हो रही हैं। शीघ्र ही दूसरी लेन का निर्माण नहीं किया गया तो अवधि के पूर्व ही पुल टूट सकता है।

अत: केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार अविलम्ब पुल के अधूरे कार्य को पूरा करावे।

12.25 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—1983-84 —*CONTD.*

Ministry of Defence—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now resume discussion on Ministry of Defence. Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat will continue her speech.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तौड़-गढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अपने पिछले भाषण में रक्षा मन्त्रालय के बजट का समर्थन करते हुए कहा था कि इस समय जो कुछ भी हम व्यय कर रहे हैं वह वर्तमान देश की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए बहुत कम है। रक्षा बजट में हम इस वर्ष 5,971 करोड़ रु० खर्च करेंगे। यदि विश्व के अन्य देशों से तुलना करें, विश्व मानचित्र पर दृष्टि डालें तो पता लगेगा 141 राष्ट्रों में अगर क्रम से लें तो भारत का स्थान 70वां आता है। हमारे पड़ौसी राष्ट्र बर्मा, इंडोनीशिया, पाकिस्तान और चीन हमसे अधिक खर्च अपनी रक्षा पर कर रहे हैं। अत: ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा निवेदन है कि रक्षा मन्त्रालय में जो व्यय किया जा रहा है उसमें वृद्धि होनी चाहिए। हम अपने पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों से अच्छे सम्बन्ध चाहते हैं। गुट निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन में भी इसी बात को मुद्दा हम बना कर चले थे। पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे दोस्ताना सम्बन्ध कायम करने के लिए हमने भारत-पाक संयुक्त आयोग समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए, परन्तु उसकी स्याही अभी तक सूख भी नहीं पायी थी कि पाकिस्तान ने जम्मू-कश्मीर का मामला उठाया, जम्मू-कश्मीर को पाकिस्तान की रीढ़ की हड्डी के रूप में बताने लगा। यही नहीं अभी उन्होंने कई स्थानों पर ऐसे वक्तव्य दिए हैं जिससे उनकी नीति पर हमें संदेह होने लगता है। अभी जनरल जिया ने यह कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में 10 करोड़ मुसलमान असुरक्षित हैं और अपने आपको मुसलमान कहते हुए भी डरते हैं। इस प्रकार की 100 प्रतिशत झूठी बातें कर के जनरल जिया किस स्थिति में क्या करना चाहते हैं, यह उनके इरादों पर एक प्रश्न-चिन्ह हमारे सामने आ जाता है। वह कहते ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि व्यवहार में भी पाकिस्तान बहुत कुछ कर रहा है, जिसे हमें ध्यान से देखना चाहिए।

उन्होंने अपना रक्षा बजट दुगुना कर दिया है। 'सन्डे टाइम्स' में यह बात छपी है कि इस शताब्दी के अन्त तक पाकिस्तान इतना अधिक परमाणु शक्ति सम्पन्न हो जाएगा कि वह किसी भी राष्ट्र को उड़ा सकता है। इससे यह बात सिद्ध होती है कि पाकिस्तान परमाणु-बम बनाने में व्यस्त है। उन्होंने इसे 'इस्लामी बम' नाम दिया है ताकि धर्म के नाम पर वह मुस्लिम देशों की सहानुभूति अर्जित कर सके।

मुझे यह भी कहते हुए कोई शंका नहीं है कि साऊदी अरब ने पाकिस्तान को 8 अरब डालर गुप्त रूप से इस बम बनाने हेतु दिया है। चाइना ने तकनीक के साथ-साथ यूरेनियम भी दिया है। ऐसी स्थिति में जब यह बम तैयार हो जाएगा तो इसका परीक्षण कहां होगा, यह भी प्रश्नचिन्ह हमारे सामने हैं ? इसके लिए कई स्थानों के बारे में अनुमान लगाया जाता है, परन्तु यदि पाकिस्तान के

[प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत]

चेलिस्तान नामक स्थान पर बम-विस्फोट हुआ तो वह राजस्थान के बार्डर पर आता है। मैं समझती हूं कि इसकी रेडियो एक्टीविटीज से हमारा राजस्थान बहुत प्रभावित होगा। यहाँ के निवासी पहले से ही अकाल और सूखे से पीड़ित हैं, उस पर इस प्रकार का इफैक्ट बहुत हानिकारक होगा।

अमेरिका के अति-आधुनिक शस्त्र पाकिस्तान को दिए जा रहे हैं। एफ-16 के दिए जाने से यह सिद्ध होता है कि भारत मार के रेंज में आ जाता है। जनरल जिया बराबर यह बात कहते हैं कि वह इन शस्त्रों का उपयोग रूस और भारत के खिलाफ नहीं करेंगे। प्रश्न हमारे सामने यह उत्पन्न होता है कि आखिर किस के खिलाफ प्रयोग करेंगे ?

आज 80 प्रतिशत पाकिस्तान की फौजें भारत की सीमा पर लगी हुई हैं। ये सैनिक शासक हैं। सैनिक शासकों का कोई भरोसा नहीं क्योंकि इन्हें कोई जन-समर्थन प्राप्त नहीं। यह भी हो सकता है कि अपने सैनिक बल पर, अस्त्र-शस्त्रों के बल पर ये अपने शस्त्रों का मुंह कभी भी भारत की ओर मोड़ दें। उन्होंने पीछे ऐसा किया भी है।

इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि जब-जब भी आन्तरिक मामले पाकिस्तान में भड़के हैं, उन्होंने अपने शस्त्रों का मुंह हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ किया है।

जब प्रैजीडेन्ट आइजनहावर के जमाने में अमेरिकन शस्त्र इनको दिए गए थे तो यह शर्त रखी गई थी कि इनका उपयोग भारत के खिलाफ नहीं होगा, परन्तु दो बार उनका उपयोग भारत के खिलाफ हो चुका है और अभी भी हमें बहुत अधिक सतर्क रहने की जरूरत है। हम यह विश्वास कर के नहीं चल सकते क्योंकि पाकिस्तान के सैनिक शासक की दुरंगी चाल है। वह कभी दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाते हैं और कभी कई प्रकार की समस्याओं के बारे में वह उलझन-भरे वक्तव्य देते हैं जिससे उनके इरादे हमें पाक नहीं दिखाई देते।

आज बंगला देश ने भी कुछ नक्शे ऐसे बनाये हैं जिसमें जम्मू-काश्मीर और सिक्किम को भारत का हिस्सा ही नहीं बताया गया है। इससे बंगला देश के इरादे भी सिद्ध हो जाते हैं कि वह क्या चाहता है ?

इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि 1962 से पहले चीन और भारत के बीच कभी संघर्ष नहीं हुआ था। उसका कारण यह था कि दोनों देशों के बीच तिब्बत था। चीन ने अपनी विस्तारवादी नीति के कारण तिब्बत को हड़प लिया है और आज उसकी निगाह हिन्दुस्तान पर है। एशियाड के समय जब अरुणाचल प्रदेश का नृत्य प्रस्तुत किया गया, तो चाइना ने उस पर आपत्ति करते हुए कहा कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश उसका हिस्सा है। अभी-अभी चाइना का जो शिष्ट-मंडल भारत आया था, प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, ने उसके साथ बातचीत में अपील की कि चीन और भारत में अच्छे सम्बन्ध होने चाहिए। इस प्रकार के शिष्ट-मंडल पहले भी आया करते थे। चू-एन-लाई भी यहाँ आए थे, उन्होंने 'हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई' का नारा लगाते हुए 1962 में हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण किया था। चीन के इरादे क्या हैं, यह एक प्रश्न-चिन्ह हमारे सामने हैं। हमें इस बारे में सतर्क रहने की आवश्यकता है।

इस्लामाबाद से मिली खबरों के अनुसार चीन और पाकिस्तान यात्रियों के लिए

पाकिस्तान-अधिकृत खंजरे-आब दर्रे को खोलने जा रहे हैं। इस दर्रे को खोलना हमारी प्रभुसत्ता में हस्तक्षेप होगा। इसके लिए हमें अधिक सीमा-चौकियाँ कायम करनी पड़ेंगी।

गुट-निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों के सम्मेलन में हमारा मुख्य मुद्दा हिन्द महासागर को शान्ति-क्षेत्र बनाने का था। मगर आज स्थिति यह है कि रूस और अमरीका के अणुशक्ति से सम्पन्न बहुत सशक्त बेड़े—तीस, चालीस की तादाद में—हिन्द महासागर में मौजूद हैं। दियागो गार्सिया अमरीकन गतिविधियों का अड्डा बना हुआ है। उस छोटे से द्वीप पर मारिशस का अधिकार होते हुए भी इंगलैंड ने उसे अमरीका के हवाले कर दिया था। वह द्वीप हमारे देश से 1130 मील की दूरी पर है और अमरीका अपनी समुद्री सेना के माध्यम से जब चाहे हिन्दुस्तान पर अटैक कर सकता है। इस लिए हिन्द महासागर को शान्ति-क्षेत्र बनाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। इसके अलावा सोमालिया, सऊदी अरब, केन्या और ओमान पर भी अमरीका का प्रभाव है।

हिन्द महासागर की छाती पर तैरते हुए इन खतरों को देखते हुए यदि हम अपनी नौसेना का अवलोकन करें, तो हमें बड़ी निराशा होगी। हमारी नेवी पर्याप्त रूप से सशक्त नहीं है। विक्रान्त बहुत अधिक पुराना हो गया है। उसे तैरती हुई बतख कहा जा सकता है, जिसमें आधुनिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। हमारे पास पूरी मात्रा में पनडुब्बियाँ भी नहीं हैं। खुदा-न-खास्ता अगर समुद्री मार्ग से हम पर आक्रमण होता है, तो भले ही हमारे सिपाही कितने ही बहादुर और देशभक्ति की भावना से ओत-प्रोत हों, आधुनिक शस्त्रास्त्रों के अभाव में वे उसका मुकाबला नहीं कर पायेंगे। इसलिए चाहे हमें अपनी रक्षा सेनाओं पर अतिरिक्त व्यय क्यों न करना पड़े, नेवी को और अधिक मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है।

बम्बई हाई में लाखों गैलन तेल प्रतिदिन निकलता है और भविष्य में और अधिक तेल वहां से निकलने की सम्भावना है, क्योंकि कई नए कुंओं का पता लग रहा है। परन्तु यह सारे के सारे क्षेत्र असुरक्षित हैं। कोई छोटा सा हथगोला भी फेंक दिया जाए तो वह इन तेल कुओं को नष्ट कर सकता है। इसलिए रक्षा मन्त्री जी से मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि इन तेल कुओं की सुरक्षा के लिए उन्हें विशेष प्रयत्न करने चाहिए। शक्तिशाली राडार लगाए जाने चाहिए। नेवी तथा एअर फोर्स दोनों को ही इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए और एक विशेष टुकड़ी वहां पर तैनात की जानी चाहिए।

मैं कुछ अफवाहों के बारे में भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगी जोकि अमरीका और पाकिस्तान की ओर से बराबर उड़ाई जाती रही हैं। अमरीका और पकिस्तान दोनों ही कहते हैं कि भारत परमाणु बम बना रहा है। तारापुर में जो हमारा यूरेनियम ईंधन शोधित करने का कारखाना है, उसके सन्दर्भ में वे कहते है कि भारत इतना शक्तिशाली हो जायेगा कि एक वर्ष में बीस एटम बम बना सकेगा। यह उनका झूठा प्रचार है। आरम्भ से ही अणु शक्ति को शांतिपूर्ण कार्यों में इस्तेमाल करने का हमारा विचार रहा है और बराबर शांतिपूर्ण कार्यों के लिए हम उसका इस्तेमाल करते आ रहे हैं। हमने जो अणु निरोधक संधि पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किए उसके उपर प्रश्नचिन्ह है कि क्यों नहीं किया। इसलिए नहीं किया कि वह भेदभाव पूर्ण है। उसके माध्यम से कुछ राष्ट्रों को तो अणु परीक्षण की छूट दी जाती थी और कुछ राष्ट्रों पर रोक लगाई जाती थी। इस भेदभावपूर्ण

[प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत]

नीति से हम समझौता नहीं कर सकते। हम अणु शक्ति का इस्तेमाल देश की खुशहाली के लिए कर रहे हैं। हम एटोमिक प्लान्ट, विद्युत प्लांट बना रहे हैं। विद्युत रिएक्टर्स बना रहे हैं। इसलिए हम उसमें समझौता नहीं कर सकते।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि मद्रास में कलपक्कम नामक स्थान पर जो रिएक्टर्स हमने बनाए हैं वह इतने आधुनिकतम हैं कि वहाँ जितना अणु इस्तेमाल होता है उससे कई गुना अधिक शोधित भी होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में इस टेक्नालाजी को हम छोड़ नहीं सकते हैं। श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने अमरीका के प्रभाव में आकर कह दिया था कि हम शांतिपूर्ण कामों के लिए भी अणु शक्ति का इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे लेकिन हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी इस प्रकार के दबाव में आने वाली नहीं हैं। हम अणु शक्ति का इस्तेमाल शांतिपूर्ण कामों के लिए करते आ रहे हैं और आगे भी करते रहेंगे। हमने 9 वर्ष पूर्व पोखरन में अणु विस्फोट किया था जिससे उस समय कई राष्ट्र बेचैन हो गए थे। उसके बाद से इस सम्बन्ध में और अधिक प्रगति नहीं हुई है। हमें अफवाहों या दूसरी बातों पर विचार न करते हुए शांतिपूर्ण कामों के लिए अणु विस्फोट चालू रखने चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम पाकिस्तान के परमाणु रिएक्टर्स के ऊपर हमला नहीं कर सकते हैं परन्तु यदि पाकिस्तान चाहे तो एफ-16 के माध्यम से हमारे रिएक्टर्स पर हमला कर सकता है। वह तारापुर पर हमला कर सकता है, नरौरा पर कर सकता है, मद्रास के कलपक्कम पर कर सकता है और राजस्थान के राणा प्रताप सागर एटामिक प्लान्ट पर भी कर सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty is requested to come and take his seat in the House.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि आर० ए० पी० पी० जो कि मेरे निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में है, उसकी सुरक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहां पर कोई नोटीफाइड एरिया तक नहीं है। वह ग्राम पंचायत का क्षेत्र है। मैं रक्षा मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि वहां पर शक्तिशाली राडार लगाए जाने चाहिए तथा मिसाइल यूनिट्स भी लगाए जाने चाहिए ताकि उस प्लान्ट की रक्षा की जा सके। पाकिस्तान खुदा-न-खास्ता आक्रमण करता है, तो ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे रियेक्टर्स समाप्त हो जायेंगे। रेडियो एक्टिव रेज से हमारा जन-जीवन बिल्कुल अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाएगा। इसलिए इसकी सुरक्षा के लिए मन्त्री महोदय ध्यान दें।

हम लोग यदि युद्ध की बात करते हैं, तो कई लोग इसकी आलोचना करते हुए कहते हैं कि युद्ध की संभावनायें नहीं हैं, परन्तु हमें इसके लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए। मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात के लिए भी आकर्षित करती हूं कि हमने एयरफोर्स में काफी अधिक तरक्की की है। हमने मिग-23, जगुआर और फ्रेंच-मिराज-2000 के लाने की बात कही है। कुछ हमारे पास आए भी हैं। इससे हमारे वायु सेना के काफी सशक्त होने की आशा है। इसके अतिरिक्त थल-सैना के लिए भी हमने एशिया से बहुत कुछ प्राप्त किया है। लेकिन एक बात मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि हमें विदेशों पर निर्भरता खत्म कर देनी चाहिए। हमारे खुद की जो टैक्नालौजी है, उसको विकसित करना चाहिए। खास कर जो हमारी इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं, जो वारवैपन्स बनाती हैं, उनको प्रोत्साहन देने की

आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए यदि हमें अपने रक्षा बजट में भी अधिक वृद्धि करनी पड़े, तो देश की जनता देश की अखण्डता के लिए, देश की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए इस प्रकार का त्याग करने को तैयार है।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि हमें सैकेंड लाइन डिफैंस—पुलिस, एन० सी० सी०, पैरा मिलिट्री—को भी मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है। इनको आधुनिक शस्त्र सप्लाई करके, इन सैनिकों को अच्छी तरह से तैयार करना चाहिए। ताकि जब इनकी आवश्यकता पड़े, तो इनका प्रयोग किया जा सके। जैसे मैंने बम्बई-हाई में तेल के कुएं की बात कही, एटोमिक रियेकटर्स की बात कही—इनकी सुरक्षा के लिए हम सैकेंड लाइन डिफैंस का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। उनको वहां पर भेजा जा सकता है। इस के अलावा मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि जल-थल-नैवी के जो हमारे प्रहरी हैं, वे देश की सुरक्षा के लिए अपनी जान को जोखिम में डालकर देश की सेवा करते हैं। इसलिए सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि उनके परिवार की सुख-सुविधाओं का ख्याल रखा जाए। इसके लिए मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहती हूं।

एक सुझाव यह कि जो सैनिक हमारी सीमाओं पर लगे हुए हैं, उनके परिवार के सदस्यों को हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी कौने में फ्री-एकोमोडेशन मिलना चाहिए। दूसरा—उनके बच्चों को, चाहे वह हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी स्कूल में पढ़ना चाहता है, चाहे पब्लिक स्कूल हों, फ्री-एजूकेशन की सुविधा देनी चाहिए। तीसरे—जो सैनिक सेनाओं में रह चुके हैं, रिटायर हुए हैं, उनकी पेंशन में और अब रिटायर्ड की पेंशन में काफी भिन्नता है। बाद में आपने इसमें कुछ वृद्धि की है। जो चार युद्ध लड़ चुका है, उसकी पेंशन कम है, जबकि बाद में रिटायर्ड वाले की अधिक है। इस भिन्नता को भी आपको खत्म करना चाहिए। पिछली लड़ाई में कई बहनों के भाई चले गए और कई बहनों के मांग के सिन्दूर को लूट लिया है। आज उनका जीवन सुरक्षित और शांत रहे इसकी जिम्मेदारी हमारी सरकार की है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि आप उनको जो पेन्शन देते हैं, ग्रुप इन्शयोरेंस के माध्यम से भी जो पैसा देते हैं वह काफी कम है। उनके लिए पेन्शन बढ़ायी जानी चाहिए ताकि वे शान्ति और सुरक्षा से अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें। अपने बाल-बच्चों को पढ़ा सकें, आगे भी उनकी शिक्षा-दीक्षा जारी रख सकें।

इसके अलावा मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारे देश में कई सैनिक स्कूल हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र राजस्थान के चित्तौड़गढ़ में सैनिक स्कूल है। यह स्कूल ऐसा है जिसको न तो केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं और न राज्य सरकार के स्कूलों को मिलने वाली सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं। मैंने पीछे नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत इसके बारे में उल्लेख करते हुए मन्त्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया था। उसके पश्चात इस स्कूल के बच्चों को भोजन के लिए जो पैसे मिलते थे उसमें थोड़ी वृद्धि की गयी। परन्तु जो उन्हें आज भी चार रुपये प्रतिदिन भोजन के लिये मिलते हैं उससे बच्चे सुबह और शाम का खाना नहीं ले पाते हैं। ये बच्चे हमारी सेनाओं में जाने वाले हैं और ये हमारे भावी सैनिक हैं। ये बच्चे आपको बहुत ही कमजोर दिखायी देंगे। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगी कि इनके लिए और सुविधाएं जुटायी जानी चाहिएं।

इस स्कूल का जो स्टाफ है, उसको पेन्शन और ग्रेच्युटी की सुविधाएं नहीं

[प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत]

मिलतीं। राज्य सरकार के स्कूलों को ये सुविधाएं अधिक मिलती हैं। इस सैनिक स्कूल में पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापकों को राज्य स्कूल के अध्यापकों से कम वेतन मिलता है। ये लो पेड लोग हैं। इससे उनको काफी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है। इस बारे में भी मंत्री जी को देखना चाहिए और उनकी जो कठिनाइयां हैं उनको दूर करना चाहिए। इनके लिए आपको पेंशन और ग्रेच्युटी की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जिससे इनका जीवन सुरक्षित हो सके।

आज जो हमारे बहादुर सैनिक सीमाओं पर हैं, उन पर हमें गर्व है। आज हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी सोच-समझ कर उनकी सुविधाओं के बारे में गौर करते हैं। इसके लिये वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। हमारे देश की बागडोर हमारी लोकप्रिय नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी पर है। वह एक महान् व्यक्तित्व है जिनको कि इतिहास के अनुभव के आधार पर, वर्तमान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों के आधार पर देश और विश्व का ज्ञान है। उनमें सभी राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों को आंकने और जांचने की बड़ी कुशल क्षमता है। इसलिए मैं समझती हूं कि उनके हाथों में हमारा देश सुरक्षित है।

हमारे देश में जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गुट-निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन का आयोजन हुआ और उसमें हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी को उसका अध्यक्ष नियुक्त किया गया। मुझे आशा है कि इस गुट-निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन का हमारे देश को जो फायदा मिल रहा है, वह फायदा अन्य देशों को भी मिलेगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं रक्षा बजट की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए अपना भाषण समाप्त करती हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh. Your Party has been allotted 20 minutes. So, kindly keep this in mind.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर, अभी हमारी बहिन कह रही थीं कि हम शांति के अग्रदूत हैं और पाकिस्तान परमाणु बम बनाने की तैयारी कर रहा है और हम यह नहीं बनायेंगे। मान्यवर मैं इस ख्याल का आदमी हूं कि हमने 1962 में कुछ गलतियां की थी जबकि चाइनीज एग्रेशन हुआ था। सन् 1950 से जब से हमारे देश में डवलपमेंट के कार्य चले और चाइना के साथ जो हमारा वातावरण बना, तब से 1962 तक हमने इस बारे में पूरी तरह से गौर नहीं किया कि आपने अगर डिफेंस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया तो आपकी डिफेंस नीति अधूरी रह जाएगी।

मान्यवर, आजकल क्या वातावरण बन रहा है ? पाकिस्तान अपनी डिफेंस के मामले में क्या डवलपमेंट कर रहा है ? इसमें खाली एफ-15 वाली बात नहीं है। मैं सोचता हूं कि उसके मुकाबले में पकिस्तान और भी अधिक तैयारी में लगा हुआ है। दुनिया के सभी मुल्कों में यह बातें पहुंच रही हैं कि पाकिस्तान न्युक्लियर वेपंस बनाने में संलग्न है। इस धमकी को आप हल्के तरीके से न लें। आप कहेंगे कि आप 'शांतिदूत' हैं। एक बात याद रखिए कि जब तक दुनिया में दो सुपर पावर्स हैं तब तक आप शांतिदूत बने रहिए, उससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। फ्रांस, जर्मनी, इंग्लैंड जैसे देश जिनके पास न्यूक्लियर पावर है वे भी इन दोनों शक्तियों में समझौता कराना चाहते हैं। अगर इन देशों के साथ मिलकर इन दोनों मुल्कों में समझौता कराया जा सके तो कुछ बात बन सकती है। ये मुल्क भी विनाश नहीं चाहते हैं।

आपको अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना पड़ेगा। आपको याद होगा जब चीन का आक्रमण हुआ था तो कोई भी देश भारत की सहायता के लिए नहीं आया था। आपको अपनी हिफाजत के लिए तैयार रहना होगा यह तत्कालीन प्रधान मन्त्री ने भी कहा था।

आज चाइना का रवैया क्या है। आज वे कह रहे हैं कि अरुणाचल हमारा है। दलाईलामा गए तब भी उन्होंने यही कहा। "एशियाड" में भी जब अरुणाचल प्रदेश का लोक नृत्य चल रहा था तो चीन के खिलाड़ियों ने अपना रोष प्रकट किया था। वे तो खिलाड़ी थे, पालीटिशियन नहीं थे, लेकिन उन्होंने अपना रोष प्रकट किया। इसलिए चाइना इसके बारे में अपने क्या विचार रखता है इससे भी भारत सरकार को अवगत रहना चाहिए। मैं उनके प्रतिनिधियों का स्वागत करता हूं जो शिष्टमण्डल में आए हुए हैं। लेकिन कई प्रश्न उनके साथ जुड़े हुए हैं।

दिएगो गार्शिया में अमरीकन डेवलपमेंट इंडियन ओशन में चल रहा है। आज हम डेवलपमेंट की बात करते हैं। आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि जितना समय जहाज से कोचीन आने में लगता है उससे ज्यादा समय कोचीन से दिल्ली आने में लग जाता है। हम इंडियन टेरिटरी के डिफेंस की बात करते हैं। हम जानते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के अमरीका और चाइना दोनों के साथ सम्बन्ध हैं। कोराकोरम से रोड लिंक हो जाने से चाइना के दो उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हो रही है। मेरा रक्षा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि वे पूरी स्थिति को देखें। इसमें चाइना के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति भी हो रही है और पाकिस्तान के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति भी हो रही है। चाइना का अगेंस्ट रशिया और पाकिस्तान का अगेंस्ट इंडिया उद्देश्य पूर्ण हो रहा है। इन परिस्थितियों को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता। इससे काम होने वाला नहीं है।

According to Pakistan Urdu daily, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq visited Beijing in August, 1980. Close on the heels of this visit, a report appeared on the likehood of Pakistan-China collaboration on nuclear tests.

The London-based Lebonese magazine Urba-Val-Arbi reported that China has responded positively to a Pakistan request to conduct a nuclear test on China's soil.

The Arab-owned magazine also reported that following Gen. Zia's visit, Chinese expert had arrived in Pakistan to speed up Pakistan's first peaceful nuclear explosion.

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप कब तक शांति बनाए रखेंगे? मेरा मतलब है— No defence policy can be effective unless दूसरे पक्ष के उद्देश्यों को जब तक हम नहीं समझेंगे तब तक हम सही मायने में सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं बना पाएंगे। 1962 में चीन के आक्रमण के समय क्या स्थिति थी? हम सारी दुनिया में शांति की बात करते रहे और उनके यहां तैयारियां चलती रहीं।

मान्यवर, आपकी रिपोर्ट में भी साफ है कि स्थिति संतोषजनक नहीं है। आपका कहना है कि हम परमाणु बम नहीं बना रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि आप नहीं बना रहे हैं तो आपको बनाना चाहिए। नहीं तो जब मौका आएगा तब आपको सफलता मिलना कठिन हो जाएगा। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान छोटा सा देश है उनको यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि जर्मनी भी छोटा सा देश था। अगर रोमेल की बात हिटलर ने मान ली होती तो आज दुनिया का नक्शा दूसरा ही होता।

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

राजनीति बदल जाती है इसलिए छोटे मुल्क की बात न करें। जो परिस्थितियां बन रही हैं उनसे विनाश तो होगा ही, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि शांति हो। मेरी बहन श्रीमती शक्तावत पीसपुल परपज की बात कर रही थीं। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमें इस तैयारी को ध्यान में रखकर चलना चाहिए। इन सब स्थितियों के बारे में रक्षा मंत्री और रक्षा मन्त्रालय को सोचना चाहिए। मैं कुछ दूसरी बातों के बारे में भी बताना चाहता हूं। मैं पाकिस्तान की बात कर रहा हूं।

"ZIA : INDIA HAS NO RIGHT TO DEMAND J&K AREA RETURN"

"PAKISTAN BUYS LATEST WARFARE EQUIPMENT"

आप एक नहीं सारे अखबार पढ़ सकते हैं। इससे उनकी इंटेंशन का भी पता लग जायेगा।

"Pakistan is said to be negotiating with France for Cortale-3000 surface-to-air missile and with Sweeden for RBS-70 also a surface to air missile."

हमारे यहां हैलिकोप्टर्स की भी प्राब्लम है। हम लोग खुद यह कह सकते हैं कि ये हमारे पास कम हैं।

"Islamabad has also placed orders for 10 AH-IS Cobra helicopters from United States."

इनका कहना है कि पाकिस्तान एअर-फोर्स आपकी मिग वाली फोर्स से तगड़ी बनने जा रही है।

"Aviation station in Pakistan."

"F4 1 and 2 ground aircraft."

"There will be addition to F.16 aircraft."

मोबिलिटी और फायर-पावर के बारे में आपको पता है। मोबिलिटी में भी दो बातें हैं। आक्रमण शक्ति और सुरक्षा वाली शक्ति। इन दोनों शक्तियों को हमें देखना होगा।

हिन्दुस्तान के सैनिक के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वह दुनिया के किसी भी सैनिक से कम नहीं है। वह बहादुर है और अपने मुल्क के लिए कुर्बानी देना जानता है। सवाल यह है कि क्वान्टिटी बढ़ाने से काम नहीं चलेगा बल्कि क्वालिटी को भी बढ़ाना होगा।

रिसर्च के बारे में भी मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। इण्डियन साइन्टिस्ट्स ने रोहिणी और इन्सेट का प्रयोग किया। लेकिन आश्चर्य है कि डिफेन्स साइंस औरगेनाइजेशन 1950 में एस्टेबलिश हुई और उसके बाद वह डिफेन्स रिसर्च एण्ड डवलपमेन्ट आरगेनाइजेशन बन गई। उस वक्त जो काम सौंपा गया था, उसकी प्रगति की तरफ भी रक्षा मन्त्रालय को ध्यान देना चाहिए। सिवाय सिन्गल मिसाइल सिस्टम के क्या किया? मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि अगर उनकी जानकारी में कुछ हो तो जरूर बताने की कृपा करें। यह रिसर्च एण्ड डवलपमेंट आरगेनाइजेशन हैं, इन्होंने कोई भी नया डिजाइन अभी तक नहीं दिया है। आज तक कोई टैंक का भी डिजाइन नहीं बनाया। इतना लम्बा अरसा बीत गया लेकिन एक मिसाइल तक नहीं बना पाए। इसके पीछे क्या कारण हैं, इस पर गौर करना चाहिए। हमारे यहां श्री भगवन्तम, श्री नाग चौधरी जैसे एकेडेमिशयन्स और साइन्टिस्ट्स थे। लेकिन क्या वजह है कि इसका फंक्शन अच्छा नहीं हुआ। इस पर बहुत गहराई से सोचना चाहिए। हम बाहर से चीजें मंगवाते हैं, टैक्नोलाजी लाते हैं फिर भी हमारे यहां कुछ

नहीं बन पा रहा है। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है। यदि मान लिया जाए कि किसी एक गन की 5 हजार मीटर शक्ति है और दूसरी की 6 हजार हो गई तो आप ऐसा समझेंगे कि कुछ परसेन्टेज बढ़ा है। यदि आर्मी के परचेज आप देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि वह सेन्ट-पर-सेन्ट पीछे हो गया है। बेकार वैपन्स का स्टाक पाइलेशन बेकार है, इसको रोका जाय। साथ ही माइक्रो इलेक-ट्रानिक टैक्नालाजी में हम बहुत पीछे हैं। माइक्रो इलेक्ट्रानिक सिस्टम ने जो वार फेयर को रिवोल्यूशनाइज किया है उसकी ओर हमें ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। आपको मालूम होगा कि फाक्लेंड की लड़ाई में शैफील्ड जहाज को अरजेन्टीना ने डुबो दिया था। इसलिए आज के युग में वैपन्स, फायर पावर और इलेक्ट्रानिक सिस्टम इतना एडवान्स हो गया है कि अगर उसके साथ हमने पेस नहीं रखा तो आज की लड़ाई में काम नहीं चलेगा।

अब मैं कुछ बात रशियन 51 टैंक्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। टी० 54, एंड 55 टैंक्स का परपज सर्व हो चुका है, अर्थात उनकी यूटिलिटी नहीं रह गई है। अब आपके पास टी० 72 टैंक्स हैं लेकिन उनमें खामी यह है कि रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में वह उतने काम के नहीं हैं जितने कि होने चाहियें क्योंकि आपको मालूम है हमारे देश में रेगिस्तानी इलाका काफी है और पाकिस्तान से मिला हुआ बार्डर भी है। इसलिए इन टैंक्स को रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में इफैक्टिव बनाने की ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए और सोचना चाहिये कि रेगिस्तानी इलाके में कैसे इन टैंक्स का इस्तेमाल कर पायेंगे। रशिया ने जो टैंक दिये हैं वह लेसर रेंज फाइन्डर नहीं हैं बल्कि आप्टिकल रेंज फाइंडर हैं। इसके बारे में भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। रशिया के पास टी० 72 अच्छे किस्म के टैंक्स हैं। आजकल ऐंटी बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल्स तैयार हो रहे हैं तो हमको भी उनको अपने यहां डेवलप करना चाहिए।

हिन्दुस्तान की आर्मी लार्जेस्ट स्टैन्डिंग आर्मी हैं जिसमें से बहुत से लोग हर साल कम उम्र पर रिटायर होते हैं। 1962 और 1965 की लड़ाई के बाद काफी कम उम्र के जवान रिटायर हुए हैं उनके रीसैटिलमेंट के बारे में भी आपको गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए। अभी उनको साबुन बनाने या पेटी मढ़ने की ट्रेनिंग दे देते हैं, इससे उनका काम नहीं चल सकता। अतः उनकी काफी संख्या को देखते हुए उनके रीसैटिलमेंट के लिए सरकार को कंस्ट्रक्टिव पौलिसी अडाप्ट करनी चाहिए।

बीच में अखबारों में आया था कि ऐक्स सर्विस मैन प्रदर्शन करने वाले हैं। अब अगर डिसिप्लिन्ड लोग मार्च करेंगे बेकार की वजह से तो फौज के लिए यह अच्छा नहीं होगा और इससे अनुशासन पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा। इस बारे में सरकार को गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए। साथ ही आपको आर्मी ऐक्ट में भी संशोधन करना चाहिए। अभी मैं अनुशासन के बारे में यही कहूंगा कि हमारी फौज काफी अनुशासित है, इसमें दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं।

जहां तक कमान्ड की बात है हमारे भूतपूर्व चीफ दी आर्मी स्टाफ फील्ड मार्शल मानिकशा ने एक सुझाव दिया है कि हमें तीनों कमान्डों को एक चीफ के अधीन कर देना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा है कि :

"(He) has expressed himself in favour of a Joint Chief for three Defence Services.....and that the post should go to the Army..."

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

लेकिन उन्होंने एक सुझाव दिया है कि ज्वायन्ट कमांड तीनों की हो और सही मायनों में देश की स्थिति हो। इस बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी और सैनिक रुझान के लोग ज्यादा सोच सकेंगे कि सही मायनों में उनकी मोबिलिटी, को-आपरेशन और को-आर्डिनेशन बन जाये तो फील्ड मार्शल के सुझाव पर भी थोड़ा गौर करने की जरूरत है।

मैं इसमें इतना ही संशोधन करना चाहूंगा कि तीनों विंग इंडीपेंडेंट फंक्शन करते हुए कहीं जाकर एक जगह सम्मिलित हो जायें और वह भी किसी आर्मी के आफिशियल के पास, चाहे वह एयर फोर्स के हों या आर्मी के या नैवी के हों जहां कि तीनों केन्द्रित हो जाते हों।

मिलैट्री के बारे में आर्मी का ही आदमी ज्यादा जानकारी रखता है। उनको चीफ सैक्रेटरी या सैक्रेटरी डील नहीं कर पाते।

एक बात मेरे दिल में बहुत चुभी।

From Kuo Oil to Defence Deal

ये बड़े मशहुर लोग हैं। डिफैन्स का कांट्रेक्ट भी इनको दे दिया। देश बुरी हालत में से गुजर रहा है।

"Hindustan Monark is the best known of the companies owned by three brothers—Amar Chand Jain, Sulekh Chand Jain and Harish Jain. It is Harish Jain, a metallurgist (a schoolmate of the late Sanjay Gandhi and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi) who had clinched the Kuo oil deal.

Monark is now well entrenched in the defence sector by grabbing the prestigious forging contract for 105 mm shells. In this deal, the firm has not only out manoeuvered well-established forging units but also has been awarded a contract in contravention of all rules."

175 करोड़ के डील के सन्दर्भ में इसी हाउस में चर्चा हुई और सरकार को बहुत से जबाब लोगों को देने पड़े। इन्हीं लोगों को अब किस काम के लिए नियुक्त किया गया है, यह देखिये। यह 175 करोड़ के घोटाले का जो चक्कर चला था—Kuo oil deal, debated extensively in Parliament. नियम वगैरह को तोड़कर सारा मामला कर दिया। हैवी मशीनगन खरीदने के लिए इनको 1.5 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है।

"Monark's name figured in inquiry for the supply of .50 heavy machine-guns. The deal was worth Rs. 1.5 crores....."

"The third deal was for the supply of 60 mm mortar spares. The order worth about Rs. 1.25 crores was placed with WEJRA, again through Monark, on a single tender basis."

"How did Monark, a relative fledgling in the tricky business of defence supplies reach this position of comparative eminence within three years ?"

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : Can I answer him immediately ? Since this will unnecessarily create a controversy, I would like you to give me the floor immediately.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Unnecessarily ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He says that he will reply.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He ought to know, Sir, the rules. He cannot reply and reply.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : With the permission of the Chair I can do it. I have done it before in another instance. Therefore, I want to do it immediately.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE : He can interrupt with your permission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister can always intervene and not interrupt.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ऐसे लोगों को यदि आप देश की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी का काम करने के लिए दे देंगे, जिनके बारे में देश के लोगों की भी राय अच्छी नहीं है और इस संसद् की राय तो अच्छी थी ही नहीं, तो यह बड़े दुःख की बात है ।

इन सारी स्थितियों पर विचार करते हुए मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि यदि आप न्यूक्लीयर बैपन की तैयारी नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो आपको तैयारी करते रहना चाहिए ।

इतनी बात कहकर मैं समाप्त करता हूं ।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I would like to answer this particular point. My attention has been drawn to the statement in *The Statement* and I have had this looked into by my Ministry. I can only say that there has been much ado about nothing.

There are two points raised here. One is with regard to placing of the order for 105 mm gun shells. Now, in respect of this several companies made their offers—Bharat Forge, Hindustan Monark, R. K. Machine Tools, Zenith Drop Forgings, etc. The practice in respect of such things is for the Deparment to assess the capacity of these tenderers to fulfil the contract. There was such an assessment and the assessment report has been given to me. So far as assessment report is concerned it states that this company Hindustan Manark—I do not know whether it is a monarch or a subject—has placed orders with the German firm and it is understood that they are importing the following second-hand machineries/tooling like hydraulic press, etc. etc. which they consider as good enough for forging the kind of shells that are required. Now, after this there was a discussion with all the different tenderers and in the different tenders the following quotations were made. Hindustan Monark offered Rs. 534 each for a quantity upto 20,000 to 30,000 ; Rs. 528 each for a quantity 30,000 to 40,000 and Rs. 519 for quantities over 40,000. Bharat Forge offered Rs. 545 each for the first 25,000 and then progressively—priced based on if the price of steel is Rs. 7000/-per metric tonne. Now, the Zenith Drop Forgings offered Rs. 550 each for the minimum quantity of 20,000 to 25,000. Republic Forge offered Rs. 640 each for quantity of 40,000. R. K. Machine Tools offered Rs. 540 each for 35,000 to 40,000. Bharat Pumps and Compressors—which is a public sector company—offered Rs. 660 for each shell. So, the lowest quotation is that of Hindustan Monark. We, therefore, accepted the first lowest quotation of Rs. 519 and placed the order. Then when we accepted the next—because we did not want to place everything with one—we placed the next lowest quotation with R. K. Machine Tools for Rs. 524 each and then considering that the Bharat Pump and Compressors is a public sector company notwithstanding that their offer was high we placed orders with them asking them to reduce their rates. Therefore, absolutely we have gone by the correct procedure, namely, we have accepted the lowest tender and they have been asked to deposit Rs. 75,000/- as guaranted for performance.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What is the total value of the contract ? Rs. 75,000/- seems to be a pittance.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I will get the total value of the contract. What we have done is that we have asked Rs. 75,000/-for everybody to deposit so that if there is a failure then we can forfeit the deposit and also proceed against. As a lawyer, you know it is not only confined to the deposit but also to further damages on account of...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There will be nobody to pay you the damages. These are all people of dubious past and present. That is what is being pointed out. They have deprived the banks of huge sums of money. They are also steeped into the Kuo oil scandal. Do the personnel of these companies have any relevance in deciding important contracts like this ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we do not accept the lowest tender, then we are pilloried before the PAC and we are asked to questions in Parliament. We accept the lowest tender. Then we are asked...(*Interruptions*). Please don't have a running commentary on my speech ; please hear me. If I do not accept the lowest tender then I am guilty of breach of all the audit regulations, all the financial regulations and if I do accept it, then, you ask me to go into the question whether he has the financial capacity. Ordinarily we ask every person to deposit a certain sum of money which will be a sort of guarantee for performance. This is the usual practice. As far as the amount is concerned, I am told that it is less than 2 crores.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : And security is only Rs. 75,000 ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I don't know of any commercial procedure in which the person is asked to pay a deposit for the entire value of the thing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, he is a senior Minister. May I know on what basis the amount of security is fixed ? Why it is 75,000 ? How has it been fixed ? Let us know the formula.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is answering the point raised by Mr. Rajesh Kumar Singh. He is clarifying the issue.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : When we raised this point hon. Speaker assured that this will be discussed during the debate. You should give us scope. Parliament has a right to know. Government has to explain.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What you are saying is different. You are saying, Speaker permitted discussion and all that,—that is different. Mr. Rajesh Kumar Singh raised the point, he is clarifying it. It is not a general discussion that we are having on it now.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABOTRY : If we cannot raise any question.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not saying you cannot.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I will answer every point if you kindly allow me, because, my position is crystal clear.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABOTRY : As what has happened in Antulay's case. You went on denying and denying. Ultimately the Court....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : You have short memory. What I denied was that Madam Prime Minister signed the document. I had nothing to do with anything else. You have very short memory.

According to the financial procedure, the security deposit that is demanded of every contract of this kind is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. That is the rule enunciated by the financial formula. And this two and a half per cent amounts to Rs. 75,000. Now, are you satisfied ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : How can it be Rs. 75,000 in all cases ? The figures you gave for different contracts are for different amounts.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I only quoted the figures of the offer made. Only two people were given, and in this case, as I said, it confirms to two and a half per cent ; it is the accepted financial formula in respect of all contracts of this kind. The other point which was raised was regarding ammunition to .50 heavy machine-gun, as a deal. And the article states :

"This deal is worth Rs. 30 crores. Perhaps, the biggest defence order for Monark, if it swings it...".

It has not said that the order has been placed. It says 'if it swings it'. (*Interruptions*) Decision was not taken at all. Even the paper does not say that. What is this wonderful change ? It is a waste of newsprint.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is pre-empted now.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I do not think so. Now, I will give you further details because you have raised it. Sir, a number of companies offered and they are being evaluated. We have a very strict system of evaluation—the user evaluation, the Defence Research evaluation, the Director General of Inspection evaluation and all these things have got to be done and then only we accept anything. In this evaluation various countries have been placed in order of their merit on recommendation. I will not disclose it to you because it is not proper and I can only say that the charge that the big thirty-crore contract has been given to some monarch or subject is totally baseless.

Then one other point has been raised that the contract of Rs. 1.25 crore for the supply of 60 mm. spares of WEJRA of Denmark has been placed. The order— the paper itself says that the WEJRA of Denmark is the only source for the supply of these spares—was placed by the India Supply Mission at London. Next, before placing this order, we consulted the External Affairs Ministry as to whether we should place this order. The External Affairs Ministry cleared it and the order is not for 60 mm. but for 160 mm. mortar and not for Rs. 1.25 crore but for a glorious sum of Rs. 80 lakhs in a Defence Budget of Rs. 6000 crore. I have nothing more to add. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No further discussion is allowed on that I am not permitting any of you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why are you not permitting me to ask the Minister to clarify a point ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, I am not permitting you because there cannot be any discussion on this.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is very important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister has clarified the points raised by Mr. Rajesh Kumar Singh. I am not permitting any further discussion on this. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It will take only two or three minutes.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It want only to clarify that when I said that it is 2-1/2% of the value ; subject to Rs. 75,000.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Subject to Rs. 75,000 ? Is it the maximum.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes. That is what you asked.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He wants only one clarification. Mr. Minister, Do, you want to reply to his point ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, this has been raised in a newspaper "*The Statesman*" and now the question also concerns the firm which came up for discussion in Parliament, that is, Kuo Oil, and you know that again this firm has come up. Now, since the Minister says that there is much ado about nothing, are you going to take any step against the Paper which has come out with this because they have done a lot of research and most probably that will be able to defend what they write? So, since you say that you are innocent, what steps do you propose to take against the Paper which has tried to bring out all these things ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : As I have said once that when—shoe bites man, man does not bite shoe. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, the hon. Minister has said that he proceeds on the basis of the lowest tender and there have been recent cases of error of judgement on the part of the Government of India in the Kuo Oil deal concerning this very concern of Hindustan Monark. It has been said by the Minister that it was an error of judgement. I would like to know when important defence contracts are being entered into, does the Ministry or any other authority go into the question of the business integrity, reputation of the firms with which huge contracts are being entered into, when the provision for security is only a pittance of two and a half per cent ? I would like to know whether such consideration is wholly immaterial and the basis of lowest tender is the only criterion without even trying to ascertain whether they can fulfil the contracts ? In short, I would like to know what are the criteria for this ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Hon. Member knows the Government have serveral criteria. The most important of it is the lowest tender. In this case, they went by the lowest tender.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, three momentous decades since Independence have seen the unfolding of both our strength and our weeknesses, many achievements and some failures, as people and as a nation. But the period of euphoria is long past and I think we can say that we are now truely embarked on the difficult path of progress step by step and India ranks high today in the comity of Nations. We stand amongst the ten most industrialised countries of the world; we have the fourth largest military establisement; Our Hon. Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, which embraces 101 countries in its fold; Our comparative political stability and the democratic maturity that our people have displayed are almost unique in the developing world. We have enjoyed political leadership since Independence, which is distinct and outstanding. Yet, in spite of this, ironically we have not really been able to pierce the mist of suspician shrouding our relations with our neighbours. In spite of our best efforts, in spite of our historical ties, in spite of our cultural and linguistic affinities, in spite of our common battle against poverty, we still remain basically aloof, fearful, suspicious; all the things that neighbours should not be.

It is true, however, that historical precedents since Independence specially, cannot be forgotten. I think you will agree with me that it is harder to forget the sting of the bee than to remember the sweetness of honey.

Sir, enough has been said about Pakistan, about its being re-armed by the United States and sophisticated weapons being introduced thereby about its Military Budget having gone up by 400 per cent in the last dacade and constitution 60 per cent of its National Budget; about reports that is likely to manufacture sophisticated armaments in collaboration with the Gulf countries. Various reports have been coming in, and enough has been said about all these dangers. So, suffice to say that a

new and explosive dimension has been given by the United States, now regarding Pakistan as a major front-line State in their strategic consensus or arc of containment that they want to build round the soviet Union. To compound this, there are disquieting reports, as Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh said, of Pakistan's nuclear ambitions aided by China and assisted by the diversion of United States nuclear material from Turkey. Sir, we cannot ignore these reports and obviously we cannot drop our guard, though someone has said that having nuclear fire power without the necessary ability to deliver it to the required distance, is somewhat like mixing a cocktail without any alcohal. I would like to know from the hon. Defence Minister how much truth there is in the report that Pakistan has already secretly exploded a nuclear device, either on its own soil, or in China. Keeping all this in mind, the decision to modernize our tank fleet on a selective basis is a good one. So are the development of an anti-tank missile resistant armour, the perfection of a radar tracking and guidance systems for missiles, and the work being carried out on third generation laser guided missiles with indigenous electronic systems.

These are all significant steps, and they are commendable from the point of view of our defence. But along with these significant achievement, we will also have to make mention of some rather dismal failures. The Main Battle Tank Project is more than a decade old. It was first named MTB-80; but after 1980 passed into history, an embarrassed DRDO has rather appropriately renamed it as Future Main Batte Tank Project. This will remain as a very big black mark against the name of DRDO.

Similar is the case of the 'Illuminating Bomb'. This was launched by Research and Development in 1977. The estimated date of completion of the prototype is now 1985—That means that by the time our ordnance factories are in a position to produce it, it will be 1990, by which time the technology would probably have become obsolete.

I must also mention here the Armed Light Helicopter Project initiated as early as 1970. This is still at the drawing board stage; and it is a pity that our Defence Ministry is still continuing to fight shy in accepting the integrated use of the helicopter in warfare. I will make positive suggesstion that the Defence Ministry must give the Army its own Helicopter Wing. This is long over-due. It is not a question of one Service arm treading over the other Corns of the other Service arm. We have to look at the security of the nation and it is recognized all over the world that every efficient Army should have its own Helicopter Wing, which can assist it in the battle-front.

These are rather dismal failures. I am afraid I am constrained to say that unlike other public sector undertakings, inefficiency in Defence production; both at the implementation and planning stages many in future be counted not merely in terms of money, but in terms of the lives and the blood of our courageous men of the Armed Forces. And that is why it is very necessary that the Defence Ministry has a deep look into this, and takes strong remedial measures.

I am only saying this, and highlighting this in a constructive spirit, because as far as Defence is concerned, I think there is a general consensus in the House, a unity of purpose displayed by all the Members of this House.

I now come to the Indian Ocean. Most intriguing and interesting developments are taking place. We have to take care. There are dangers to us from the sea. History has shown us that it was our weakness on the sea which had led to our subjugation. Anybody coming to invade us from the North normally was there only for a short period, but anyone who has invaded and attacked us from the sea, has normally succeeded in subjugating us. So, we have to take great care against the threats that we

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are being confronted with. The Soviets have agreed to cooperate in the implementation of the Zone of Peace concept. It is unfortunate that the Americans and some other Western countries are refusing to fall in line.

The entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan and the fall of the Shah in Iran have only added impetus to the American military activity in the area. But it is interesting to remember that there is a treaty signed in 1922 which still exists between Iran and Soviet Russia by which in the event of any threat to Soviet interest, Moscow is entitled to take whatever steps she deems necessary to protect such interests. Soviet influence is already widespread in the Baluchi area of Iran amongst the liftist progressive Mullahs. Hypothetically speaking, therefore, if the Soviets wanted to enter the Iranian waters they would in all likelihood do so through the Iranian Port of Chahbahar and not Karachi because of the western commitment there. The Americans are feverishly engaged in military preparations in the Ocean. Along with this, we must keep a very watchful eye on the political developments in Mauritious, political instability in the Sychelles, Arab investment in in the Maldives. These are all developments which require very close analysis for hidden implications. Defence planning is such, where hypothetical situations must be regarded as possibilities which may have to be constantly checkmated in the future. This is also a concerted move on the part of the Washington—Pretoria axis to build a chain of countries and Islands in the region and they are treating Pakistan, Turkey, Egypt and Kenya as the core centres which may render assistance when required and form the basis of the RDF.

With this rapid escalation of the military threat in the Indian Ocean, audits great economic importance, it is imperative that we gradually transform our Grey Water Navy into a Blue Water one. With ocean politics at a very sensitive stage and having set up a scientific and research camp in Antarctica, it is very necessary that we need to think in terms of nuclear powered naval vessels which could remain at Sea for much longer durations. The scenario obtaining in the Indian Ocean calls for a far greater role for the Indian Navy and a greater emphasis should be laid on the Indian Navy than what it is being done at present. Though on paper the Indian Navy is very large, in fact, it suffers from many disadvantages and inadequacies.

First it faces the spectre of block obsolescence of nearly half its surface fleet, with the other half becoming twenty years old by the end of 80's. Moreover, most of its large vessels, do not mount anti-submarine missiles or sophisticated long range SAMs.

Secondly, with such a long coastline and numerous island chains, it is imperative for us that we have three separate naval groups—one for the Bay of Bengal, the other for the Arabian Sea and the third with the capacity of sailing further afield. With its present fleet strength the effective concentration of India Navy vessels at any given point is very thin.

Thirdly, the Indian Navy lacks the air support that could protect its surface vessels in a hostile environment. It also lacks adequate airborne and anti-submarine warfare capability leaving the surface vessels easy picking for belligerent submarines. Though eight Harriers have recently been purchased from UK, these are hardly adequate. I am told that we have placed a demand for 12 more, but there seems to be some delay on the part of supplier. I hope it is not because these Harriers are jointly produced by the United States and United Kingdom and Washington is again applying some sort of an

obstacle. At the cost of one Jaguar, we could obtain 50 or 60 Exocet Missiles which would tremandously increase our strike capability.

Fourthly, as I said our Navy lacks long duration Sea going vessels, so necessary to protect our growing economic and scientific research interests. Ways have to be found to eliminate those shortcomings. Our Navy can only carry punch if it combines fire-power and modern capability with effective surprise and mobility.

Along with this, of course, there must be constant diplomatic efforts to build friendship with the Ocean states like the two Yemens, Aden, Mauritius, the Seychelles and from Bangladesh to Singapore in the East. Bangladesh specially holds great strategic importance to us both on the land and from the sea. Though, I think logestics rule out the possibility of China even thinking of invading us over in the future, specially with their new phase of economic regeneration that they have embarked upon, yet we must not forget that the distance from Tibet to the northern border of Bangladesh (10) can be measured in scores of miles only. Therefore, Bangladesh is of very great strategic importance. Similarly Mauritius is a much more convenient supply-route to our scientific research camp in Antarctica than all the way through Argentina. So, we must create amongst the littoral and Indian Ocean countries a feeling of opposition, of non-cooperation, with all supper-power military activity in the Ocean.

As far as the Air Force is concerned, I think its modernisation and updating has been adequately seen to with the obtaining of the Jaguars, the Mirage 2000s which are going to come very soon and the identification of a new transport aircraft. But, under the agreement with the United Kingdom, they had agreed to supply us full ECM system (Electronic Counter Measure) but according to their interpretation, that did not necessarily mean the latest ECM system. As a result, we have been supplied with the older version which cannot jam the enemy radar and leaves our jaguars very vulnerable to enemy fire-power. This is not in keeping with the spirit of the agreement and we must demand the latest version of the ECM system.

Before I conclude, I would like to make a few general suggetions which come to mind.

First, the pay-scales and allowances of the armed services must be further improved to attract the best talent and to reduce the temptation to corruption. It is rumoured that the Lt. General's post which is equated with the post of Additional Secretary, is being downgraded to that of a Joint Secretary, and a similar process is taking place at the level of the Brigadier, This is highly demoralising and this must not be done at any cost. In fact, I make a categorical suggetion that a Special Committee should be set up to go into all these aspects, the problems which the Servicemen face and the officers face. This Committee should be a high-level committee comprising of senior serving and retired army officers and not the bureaucrats, who could go into all these aspects in depth, In Delhi, I am told, they do not get admission for their children in the local Air Force and other Sainik Schools. The Committee can go into Matters like provision for education and adequate house rent for major cities. Somebody just mentioned disparities in pension. All these should be gone into by this high-level committee comprising and manned by their own personnel because they will understand their problems much better.

Secondly, the Government must try and refrain from deploying the army to control civil riots and unrest. If the CRP and the BSF are not enough, let there be another special police unit which can tackle these emergency situations. Deploying the army in such situations affects the prestige of the army and there may be

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a growing resentment amongst the population against the army. This also introduces the risk of corruption in the army and gives birth to political ideas and spirations amongst those army personnel who may have to perform quasi-civil administrative functions in such situations. Therefore, this should be avoided as far as possible. If necessary, a new special police unit should be set up.

Thirdly, I come to the NCC. 20 years ago, I was also a petty officer in the junior division of the Naval Wing. Those days, I am sure, NCC was a little different. But the NCC as it is today is serving no purpose. It is a complete waste of time and money. In the majority of cases it does not succeed in achieving its lofty and laudable ideals of inculcating nationalism, a sense of discipline and all those high sounding phrases. I think, you should have a fresh look at it. Either you make it more effective or you scrap it. Instead the youth can be made to undergo compulsory socially productive and useful work at the village level or in the cities to creat a community feeling and a better understanding of their country.

Finall , though ex-Servicemen in the cities are looked after, the interests of those who return to their villages must be safeguarded more diligently. The well known case of Pan Singh, who was a competitor in the Eighth Asian Games, comes to mind. He returned to his village to find his land usurped whilst he had been away helping to defend our nation. He knocked at many doors, but all to no avail and finally, taking the law into his own hands, became a decoit of great notoriety. A man who had many a time risked his life facing bullets in the defence of his motherland, was finally slain by a hail of Indian Police bullets in the ravines of the Chambal. What a sad commentary it makes when one comes to think of the circumstances that led up to this particular event. The district administration must be directed to give priority to the rehabilitation problems of rural ex-Servicemen and they must be treated with the respect they deserve.

Menchen has said "War would never cease until humans are born with bigger cerebrums and smaller adrenal glands". But India has a moral standing in the world, and it is our duty to strive to bring sanity to our planet. However, defence and diplomacy are two sides of the same coin. They are both instruments of national policy. By itself, diplomacy cannot ensure security and tranquility. To be effective, it requires the sanction of power—power in terms of the economy; power in terms of a unified and cohesive nation; and last but certainly not the least power in terms of defence. It is not a contradiction in terms to say that we cannot hope the achives our peaceful foreign policy objectives without adequate military muscle. This is what India's defence effort is all about. I am sure that given the proper administrative and equipment support, our heroic armed forces will sceed in providing us this strength so as to enable our country to help build a world environment where instead of the smell of gun-powder and cordite, the milk of humanity flows to act as the ready sweetner, an environment where what dominates is not the stench of death, but the fragrance of life.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

श्री टी० एस० नेगी (टिहरी गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने रक्षा व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में काफी अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं और सारी कमियां भी बताई हैं। हमारे जवानों की बहादुरी की चर्चा भी हुई है। सब माननीय सदस्य महसूस करते हैं कि दियागो गार्सिया में अमरीकी अड्डे के कारण हमारे कोस्टल रिजन और हमारे द्वीपों को बड़ा

खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है। किन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि क्या हमारी नौसेना इस खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार है, क्या हमारे शिपयार्डों में जहाजों की रिपेयर की ठीक व्यवस्था है। यह देख कर बड़ी निराशा होती है कि हमने एक छोटी सी पेट्रोल मोटरबोट अभी-अभी जापान से खरीदी है, जो कि हम अपने ही देश में आधी कीमत पर बना कर कोस्टल गार्डज को दे सकते थे। लेकिन हमारे हुक्मरान लोगों में कमीशन का कल्चर फैल गया है। कमीशन की वजह से इस तरह के महत्वपूर्ण काम भी रुके रहते हैं।

मैं उत्तरी बार्डर का रहने वाला हूं। 1962 से पहले मिलिटरी की स्ट्रेटेजी थी कि हम पर्वतों में किसी फौज का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते, जब लड़ाई तराई या मैदान में आ जाएगी, तब हम दुश्मनों से अच्छी तरह लड़ सकेंगे। इसी कारण पहले सीमा-क्षेत्र म डेवेलपमेंट के काम नही होते थे। बार्डर सड़कें बनाना बन्द था। जब 1962 में चीन ने हमला किया, तो उसके बाद से वहां पर सड़कें वगैरह का निर्माण शुरू हुआ और कुछ हो रहा है। लेकिन जितनी मिलिटरी प्रिपेयर्ड-नेस होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं है। देश के विभिन्न भागों से रेक्रूट्स को एक्लेमैटाइज करने के लिए पर्वतों में ले जाया जाता है। वहां पर जो अफसर रेक्रूटमेंट के लिए जाते हैं, वे सिर्फ बड़े बड़े शहरों में सड़क के किनारे जाते हैं। मैं राय देना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर इनटीरयर में 600, 700 और 800 मीटर की हाइट के स्थानों पर लोगों का रेक्रूटमेंट किया जाए। यह व्यवस्था काश्मीर से लेकर नीफा तक सारे बार्डर एरियाज में की जाए।

सीमांत क्षेत्रों में हम चाहते हैं कि बेसिक स्कूल से लेकर यूनिवर्सिटी तक मिलिटरी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था हो। इससे एक तो देश को एक अच्छी मजबूत सेना मिलेगी। दूसरे, हमारे एक्स-सोल्जर्ज और भूतपूर्व आर्मी आफिसर्ज का सेटलमेंट हो जाएगा। बेसिक स्कूल में सोल्जर काम कर सकता है और इन्टरमीडिएट कालेज, डिग्री कालेज और यूनिवर्सिटी में जूनियर आफिसर्ज और अन्य आफिसर्ज को नौकरी मुहैया की जा सकती है।

पहाड़ों में राशन की दुकानें कांग्रेसी भाइयों को दी जा रही हैं। सरकार ने देश भर में 50 हजार नई दुकानें खोलने का निर्णय किया है। ये दुकानें उन रिटायर्ड मिलिटरी पर्सोनेल को देनी चाहिए, जो नौकरी न मिलने की वजह से मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं। उन लोगों को गाड़ियों के परमिट क्यों नहीं देते, ताकि उनको रोजी-रोटी मिले? सरकार को इस बारे में ऐलान करना चाहिए। 32, 33 साल की उम्र में फौज का सिपाही रिटायर हो जाता है, वह जिन्दगी भर क्या करेगा? मैंने देखा है कि जिले में जो अफसरान हैं, वे मिलिटरी के लोगों को अच्छी दृष्टि से नहीं देखते हैं, वे उनके साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि मिलिटरी के लोगों को रिहैबिलिटेट करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। नेफा से लेकर कश्मीर तक स्कूलों कालेजों में मिलिटरी साइन्स को कम्पलसरी बनाया जाना चाहिए और सीमान्त क्षेत्र में हर जिले में एक सैनिक स्कूल खोले जाने चाहिए ताकि सैनिक माइंडेड लड़के वहां पर भर्ती किए जा सकें और इस प्रकार से अपने देश के डिफेन्स के लिए हम तैयार हो सकें।

अब मैं सेल्फ रेलायन्स (आत्मनिर्भरता) के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। 15 साल पहले हमारे देश में टैंक बनने शुरू हुए थे लेकिन आज तक अपटूडेट टैंक हम

[श्री टी० एस० नेगी]

नहीं बना पाए हैं—यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है। इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि हमारे पास टैलेन्ट नहीं है और हम बना नहीं सकते हैं, बल्कि उसकी तरफ कम ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। कोई परवाह नहीं करता है, यह मेरा चार्ज है। मेन बैटल टैंक जिसको 1980 में ही बनकर तैयार हो जाना चाहिए था, वह अब तक नहीं तैयार हुआ है। उसके लिए इंजन तैयार करने की जिम्मेदारी जिस आफिसर को दी गई थी, वह असफल रहा, इंजन बनाने में। अब उनको प्रमोशन भी मिल गया, वे डायरेक्टर भी बन गए। वे काम करें या न करें, उनको प्रमोशन तो मिल गया। हो सकता है काफी तिगड़मबाज होंगे, खुशामद कर सकते होंगे। आज जो विजयन्त टैंक है उसके लिए किर्लोस्कर तथा अन्य कम्पनियों के साथ दुगुनी कीमत पर इंजन के लिए साठ-गांठ चल रही है जबकि चीपर ढंग से जल्दी ही इंजन बनाए जा सकते हैं और जितनी हमारी जरूरत है उसको पूरा किया जा सकता है। अगर विदेशी कम्पनियों को आप यह काम देंगे तो कभी भी वे समय पर इन्जन नहीं देंगी और न ही अपकी जरूरत को वह पूरा कर सकती हैं। इसलिए अपने देश में ही इसको डेवलप किया जाना चाहिए ताकि सेल्फ रेलायन्स की तरफ हम बढ़ सकें और हमारे देशवासियों को रोजी-रोटी भी मिल सके।

टैंकों के रिपेयर्स के लिए यहां पर दिल्ली में भी एक कारखाना है जिसकी 400 टैंक पर-डे रिपेयर करने की क्षमता है लेकिन 50-60 टैंकों से ज्यादा पर-डे रिपेयर नहीं किए जाते हैं जबकि जगह-जगह पर खराब हालत में टैंक पड़े हुए हैं। पता नहीं ऐसी स्थिति क्यों हो गई है। इन चीजों की तरफ विशेष तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है। विदेशों से हथियार मंगाए जा रहे हैं। जो हथियार आउट डेटेड हो जाते हैं वह यहां पर आते हैं जिनके पार्ट भी सुलभ नहीं होते। इस तरह से उन हथियारों का यहां पर अच्छा-खासा म्यूजियम बनता जायेगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि बाहर से हथियारों का इम्पोर्ट बन्द होना चाहिए और अपनी जरूरत की चीजें यहीं पर तैयार की जानी चाहिए।

हमारे यहां देहरादून, चकराता, लैंसडाउन इत्यादि में जो कैन्टूनमेंट बोर्ड हैं वहां पर पीने का पानी तक नहीं है। देहरादून में तो नहर का पानी लोग पीते हैं। जब बहुगुणा जी सन् 80 में चुन कर आये थे तब उन्होंने लिखा-पढ़ी की थी और एक ड्रिंकिंग वाटर स्कीम तैयार हुई थी लेकिन पता नहीं दो-तीन साल से उस सम्बन्ध में क्या हो रहा है। कैन्टूनमेंट बोर्ड्स में जो नामिनेशन की व्यवस्था है उसको समाप्त करना चाहिए और एलेक्शन होना चाहिए तथा लोगों को जिम्मेदारी दी जानी चाहिए क्योंकि आपके आफिसर्स के पास इन कामों के लिए समय नहीं होता है। ट्रेनिंग में लगे रहते हैं, लेकिन वहां पर न बिजली है और न पानी है। लोग बहुत परेशान हैं। मैं कोर्ट द्वार के आम पड़ाव जो मिलिटरी की जमीन है, के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। वहां 30-40 साल से दो सौ, तीन सौ परिवार रहते हैं। वहां लोग बसे हुए हैं। म्यूनिसिपैलटी ने जमीन दी है। लोगों के वहां पक्के मकान हैं। मिलिटरी अफसरान उन को निकालने के लिए तैयार हैं। वे बेचारे कहां जायेंगे। इसको रोका जाना चाहिए और इस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

चकरोता कालसी सड़क के बारे में कई बार लिखा जा चुका है और कहा जा चुका है। यह मिलिटरी के अण्डर में हैं। चकरोता

के ऊपर जो सड़क जाती है, तथा कालसी के नीचे जो सड़कें हैं वहां डबल-वे ट्रेफिक है। कालसी से चकरौता की सड़क भी मिलिटरी के पास है यह एक तरफ से ट्रेफिक के लिए खुली है। कोई तव्वज्जह नहीं दी जाती है। जगह-जगह हमको घण्टों रुकना पड़ता है। डबल-वे ट्रेफिक के लिए नहीं खोलते हैं। समझ में नहीं आता कि इसमें क्या दिक्कत है। आफिसर्स से जब इस सम्बन्ध में बात करो, सारी बातें मान जाता है और कहते हैं सब ठीक हो जायेगा और दिल्ली आते-आते सब गड़बड़ हो जाता है। लोगों की यह जायज मांग है, जो पूरी नहीं की जा रही है। इस ओर मन्त्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अवकाशप्राप्त सैनिकों की समस्याओं से आप पूरी तरह परिचित हैं। आपने स्वयं देखा है। 1947 में लैफ्टिनेंट करनल को 1500 रुपए मिलते थे, जो कि आज के मुताबिक चार सौ रुपए के बराबर हैं। आई० ए० एस० आफिसर और मिलिटरी आफिसर को भिन्न नजरिया से देखा जाता है। आई० ए० एस० आफिसर सुपिरियर माना जाता है। जबकि वह बैठा-बैठा क्लैरिकल काम करता है और मिलिटरी आफिसर सारे मुल्क में चारों तरफ घूम कर काम करता है। इतनी मेहनत करता है। जिस ढंग से सरकार का दृष्टिकोण इस तरफ ज्यादा होना चाहिए, वह नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर में एक परमानेंट लायजन आफिसर होना चाहिए, जो सोलजर्स की परेशानियों को देख सके। उनके परेशानियों को संबंधित अधिकारियों द्वारा सुलझाया जा सके। उनके साथ अच्छे ढंग से व्यवहार हो सके।

डी० जी० बी० आर० के मातहत कन्स्ट्रक्शन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इसमें जो सिपाही और जवान काम करते हैं, वे दो कानूनों से गवर्न होते हैं। इस सरकार को हमने पत्र लिख कर दिए हैं कि या तो आप मिलिट्री के अन्तर्गत रखें या सिविल में रखें। इन पर दोनों का राज नहीं होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बार्डर रोड डेवलपमेंट कंस्ट्रक्शन बोर्ड है, उसकी चेअरमेन मेडम प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं। उनको यह पता ही नहीं है कि वे इस बोर्ड की चेअरमेन भी हैं क्योंकि 1980 से आज तक उसकी एक भी मीटिंग नहीं हुई। इस बोर्ड के द्वारा सड़कें बनाने पर अरबों रुपया खर्च किया जाता है। पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० से पर किलोमीटर चार गुना खर्चा यह बोर्ड सड़कें बनाने पर करता है। फिर भी सड़कों की हालत खराब है। भारत के उत्तरी क्षेत्र के बद्रीनाथ, केदारनाथ में तथा अन्य जगहों पर बहुत सारी सड़कें बन रही हैं। उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है। इससे भी बड़ी बात यह है कि इस बोर्ड का हैड क्वार्टर पूना में है। जब श्री बहुगुणा जी यू० पी० के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे तो इसके बारे में बात उठी थी और बहुगुणा जी ने इस बोर्ड को कहा था कि आप को हेड क्वार्टर के लिए जितनी जमीन चाहिए, उतनी जमीन आपको देहरादून में मिल सकती है, आप वहां अपना हेड क्वार्टर बनाइये। लेकिन यह हेड क्वार्टर वहां नहीं ले जाया गया। इसलिए मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि इस पर गौर होना चाहिए।

बबीना में दो ब्रिगेड नये खोले जा रहे हैं। लेकिन वहां उस ब्रिग्रेड के रहने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। अगर जहां मिलिट्री के लोग जाते हैं, रहते हैं, वहां उनके रहने की सुख-सुविधा न हो तो यह उनके साथ बड़ी भारी ज्यादती होगी।

एक दफा गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से यह डिक्लेअर किया गया था कि मिलिट्री के सभी

[श्री टी० एस० नेगी]

रैंक्स को फ्री राशन दिया जाएगा। एक-दो साल पहले 14 अगस्त को प्रधान मन्त्री ने भी यह घोषणा की थी कि कुछ कन्सेशन्स मिलिट्री के लोगों को दिये जायेंगे। जब बहुगुणा जी फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर थे तो वे इन कन्सेशन्स की स्कीम बनवा गये थे। बाद में इस सरकार ने उसकी घोषणा भी की है। लेकिन आज तक फ्री राशन नहीं मिल रहा है। यह सरकार की कथनी और करनी का अन्तर है। मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि सरकार मिलिट्री के बारे में गलत बातें न कहे, इसका बड़ा भारी असर पड़ता है।

सरकार को मिलिट्री की प्रिपेयर्डनेस का पूरा ध्यान रखना चाहिए। यह आज समय का तकाजा है। 1962 में जो सरकार की पालिसी थी वह बिल्कुल गलत थी। उस समय दुनिया के सामने हमारी क्या इज्जत रह गयी थी, श्रीमन् आप उसको मुझसे ज्यादा जानते हैं। हमारे उत्तरी इलाके में जो बार्डर है, उसके बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार करके वहां की स्कीमों को कार्यान्वित करना चाहिए।

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the worsening of the international situation aggravated by the spiralling arms race makes world catestrophe increasingly probable. A war may break out not only by the ill-judged or irresponsible actions of statesmen but also by accident.

The risk of accidental outbreak of war is growing. At a time when the continuing arms race particularly in unclear weapons is reaching alarming proportions threatening the very survival of our life on our planet, what problems can be more vital and more pressing than stopping of the arms race and making progress towards disarmament. The global military expenditure has been constantly rising and it is estimated that it has now exceeded 650 billion U.S. dollars. Since 80 per cent of this global military expenditure is attributable to Six countries only it is these Big Spenders who should initiate the reduction of their military budget

In this connection, I think, it is worth nothing that apart from the Governments of these countries themselves, the active role of the arms manufacturers' lobby and the impact of possible disarmament on their entrenched interests is also to be studied. It is estimated that disarmament will not pose any problems as far as employment is concerned, because the investments made on peaceful avenues from the savings of disarmament would create more jobs than apparently are available in the arms manufacturing industry.

But what about profits? Which industry is more profitable than the armament industry? Who can earn more than the merchant of death and here comes the rupture and here will arise the need for political will on the part of the Governments of these States which obviously cannot be generated except by pressure from the masses of people of these concerned States and thus the essential link between disarmament, on the one hand, and survival and development, on the other, will be recognised and the huge sums of money saved could be utilised for social welfare programmes for developing countries.

This arms race also results in sophistication of weapons which has a direct bearing on the military budget of our country. For instance, the induction of F. 16 aircraft to Pakistan air force compels us to look for something to counter the threat.

We in India want peace. Peace is a virtue, a state of mind, a disposition for confidence, benevolence and justice and these are the qualities which we

want our children to inherit, not fear. For, our children are to face the challenges or tomorrow and they must grow in confidence. They must not be frightened of the future. They must not fear the future and, in that respect, India has always followed the policy of peaceful co-existence and mutual respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries. We have not deviated an inch from this chosen path and our policies and actions are simple proof of this. In view of this chosen path, we should not have been constrained to build up any large-scale military capability. Unfortunately, however, recent history, history of the last three decades are filled with instances of unprovoked hostilities and Postures and pronouncements from various quarters from time to time and also from supporters of our neighbours. Therefore, we do not, in fact, we cannot, ignore our military build-up. It is indeed a difficult task and an unenviable task to strike a proper balance between defence and development. As the development takes place, the means of safeguarding the fruits of this development cannot be ignored and I must express my appreciation to the Government and to the Defence Minister who have been accomplishing this task very well.

India is a big nation and a great nation and what makes her great is her economic, industrial and diplomatic strength. But the important point is that if the military strength is not adequate, every other strength would amount to nought. And, I think, in history no country has ever achieved anything valuable by being unable to defend itself. It is certainly ironic that even in these modern times, it requires weapons to prevent war. I wish it were not so and I believe my colleagues will agree with me.

In view of the present international situation, I think that India must build up adequate and balanced maritime strength to act as a deterrent to any potential aggressor. Some of my colleagues have already expressed such an opinion. This maritime strength could be used in support of coast-guard operations when the time demands because availability of oil plays a crucial role and it has a crucial impact on the economy and on national development, Exploitation of off-shore oil requires numerous oil and drilling rings are sometimes to be situated 100 miles from the mainland and these are open to sabotage and prone to under water attack. Coast-guards could assist in these operations. They could also assist to ensure that illegal encroachment on our national resources does not take place. We must acquire adequate naval strength to be able to defend ourselves against attack by one littoral countries alone or in concert with naval units of other countries. The Navy cannot, as you know, develop rapidly. It takes eight ten years between conception and commissioning of a ship, and this is a very important factors which must be borne in mind Regular and adequate input of funds over a plan period is essential. This is not the time for ill-founded complacency. We must make a realistic assessment of the Navy task and the threat faced and draw up a long-term plan, say, for 15 years and Government should start providing funds for that. At the moment the Navy has only about eleven per cent of the total defence budget. I think, it should be raised to at least 20 to 25 per cent.

Gun-boat diplomacy as you know, is rife in the Indian Ocean, and the Super Powers are deploying their naval task forces in furtherance of their political objectives. India as the largest country in this region and with a great deal at stake must build up an adequate thresbold of deterrent. If a Super Power was so inclined, seizure of most of the Indian-owned islands like the Andaman & Nicobar, the Laccadives and the Minicoy could be easily accomplished. It is not a question of just islands ; it is a question of presence. There is a psychological dimension involved—a deterring of any

[Shrimati Sukhbuns Kaur]

potential aggressor even before he contemplates any action. I would like to know from the hon. Defence Minister whether it is correct that U.S. naval battelships steam within 150 miles of the Indian coast and that their P-3 Orion reconnaissance aircraft keep a regular track of Indian naval movement. In this context India's deterrent is in the form of solitary H-38 maritime reconnaissance aircraft which can only occasionally keep track of foreign ships in the Indian Ocean. I think that missile-equipped frigates off Diego-Garcia, one near the Persian Gulf and another near the Malacca Straits, would, to some extent, establish Indian presence in the Indian Ocean. Naturally you will need a larger Navy, particularly larger numbers of Leanders, Rajput and Godavari class of frigates. We should be able to build two destroyers and two frigates every year.

Another shortfall lies in inadequate air-cover at sea, both carrier and land-based. This is reflected in the constant tug of war between Navy and Air Force. Navy has acquired some Sea Harriers. But they need many more. That is not sufficient. Sea harriers will indeed play a vital role for the Indian Navy in any future conflict fought as it will be in a missile environment, with the reaction time reduced to minutes rather than hours and survival at sea, yes, it will be nothing less than Survival hinged on the capability to be able to destroy the aggressor before he can destroy us.

In the not-too-distant future, we may be facing an adversary who will be equipped with missile potential which could give him surface-to-surface, air-to-surface and indeed sub-surface-to-surface missile capability. It is rather disquieting. But the assumption is not entirely unrealistic. Unless we have an integral component at sea in sufficient numbers, our Navy will be at a great disadvantage. Only air power at the immediate command of the task force at sea or 'integral or organic air, as it is called, can effectively perform the function of neutralisation of missiles. This is the key to maritime dominance. It is only this airpower, untied to any airfield on land but operating from an aircraft carrier at sea with the flexibility or movement for at least 500 miles a day, which would give the task force commander air strike, air defence and air reconnaissance capability and help him to perform the basic function of commanding the sea which the country must hold and deny to the adversary.

There are two more areas which I think should be looked into considering the defence and protection of our numerous islands. These are the amphibious lifts and nuclear powered submarines. We must have these.

Anyone who cares to trace the development of our armed forces and compare it with that of our neighbours cannot but realise that we have always concentrated on defensive systems in sharp contrast to our neighbours who have not only substantially increased their armed forces but also their offensive or strike potential. Can there be any doubt about our responsibility in this context ? I think for too long we heve chosen to wait, watch and react in the fond hope—hope frequently belied—that such restraint on our part would in turn breed a restraint on our neighbours.

Along with the sophistication of arms also comes the complexity of training and acquisition of expertise which takes not months but years before a new system can become fully operational. Can we then continue to wait and take one small step when others have taken a substantial leap ?

We modernise our military to keep a balance of peace and would it not be much better if we brought down our arsenals to a much lower level ? I think General Zia-ul-Haq and the

people of Pakistan must not forget Vietnam and Iran. They should not follow the path shown by the United States. The people of Pakistan need have no fear from India. This has been made amply clear from time to time by our Prime Minister and I think Pakistan and its people should also realise that they will be sitting on a volcano of arms worth 2 billion dollars which can be very, very dangerous.

In spite of the fact that we want peace and friendliness with our neighbours, if any further measure are necessary,—measures which would undoubtedly mean diversion of our meagre resources. I think the country will not grudge this diversion as it would only mean that our armed forces would be fully equipped to protect and defend our motherland and all that we hold dear to us.

I conclude by saying that the modernisation of the armed forces is one aspect and the other and perhaps even more important is the man behind the the machine, his motivation and morale.

I am very thankful to the Government and the Defence Minister for what they have been doing for the Ex-Servicemen and also for those presently serving in the Armed Forces and hope they will continue to look after those who have laid down their lives to keep the lives we have beside us.

श्री दयाराम शाक्य (फर्रुखाबाद) : श्रीमन्, माननीन सदस्यों ने विभिन्न प्रकार के महत्वपूर्ण विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। किसी देश की सुरक्षा और अखंडता के लिए उस देश के सुरक्षा विभाग का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होता है। आज सारे संसार में न्यूक्लीयर वैपन्स की दौड़ बहुत तेज है। हमारे सारे प्रयासों के बाद चाहे वह संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के माध्यम से हो या निरगुट सम्मेलन के प्रस्तावों के माध्यम से, हम उस दौड़ को कम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हम देख रहे हैं कि संसार की बड़ी शक्तियाँ हर प्रकार के अति आधुनिक प्रक्षेपास्त्र एकत्रित कर रही हैं और ऐसा लगता है कि सारा संसार बारूद पर बैठा हुआ है, किसी क्षण भी यदि युद्ध छिड़ जाय तो कहा नहीं जा सकता कि संसार की क्या स्थिति होगी। इतना होने के बाद भी महाशक्तियाँ हर प्रकार के न्यूक्लियर वैपन्स को बराबर इकट्ठा करती चली जा रही हैं। हम उस ओर उतनी तेजी से नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं, और हमें चाहिए भी नहीं। हम किसी दूसरे देश पर आक्रमण नहीं करना चाहते, और न किया है। फिर भी हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारे पड़ौसी देश इस हथियार की दौड़ में आगे आ रहे हैं। वह भी इस हथियार की दौड़ में आगे आ रहे हैं। हम अपने पास पाकिस्तान और चीन को देख रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान छोटा सा देश है। वह अपनी सैनिक तैयारी कर रहा है। चीन हर तरह से अपने आपको तैयार कर रहा है। हमारे पड़ौसी देश आणविक शक्तियों से अपने आप को सुसज्जित कर रहे हैं, यह हमारे लिए चिंता का विषय है। आज इस ओर चीन भी दूसरे देशों के माध्यम से खुले हुए और गर्म समुद्र में आकर अपनी सैनिक तैयारियों को तेज करना चाहते हैं। वह चाहते हैं कि दूसरे देशों पर अपना प्रभुत्व और प्रभाव जमा सकें और उनको आतंकित कर सकें, इस प्रकार की भावना हम देख रहे हैं। यह हमारे लिए बहुत बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है। इन सबके मनसूबे अच्छे दिखाई नहीं देते हैं।

हमारे देश में जो गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों का सम्मेलन हुआ है, उसमें पाकिस्तान ने वह विषय उठाये हैं जो उसको नहीं उठाने चाहिये थे। यही नहीं, हमारी आंखों में धूल झोंककर मुस्लिम कंट्रीज़ का जो गुप्त सम्मेलन उन्होंने किया है, उससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि उनकी निगाह अच्छी नहीं है। हमने यह

[श्री दयाराम शाक्य]

सब सहन किया है लेकिन इन सब के होते हुए भी आज हम स्वयं अपने पैरों पर खड़े नहीं हो रहे हैं।

हमारे देश में योग्य और मेधावी लोगों की कमी नहीं है, फिर भी हम हर प्रकार के हथियार, बम व एयरोप्लेन्स के लिए दूसरे देशों की आधुनिक शक्ति पर निर्भर कर रहे हैं। कुछ समय पहले 1970 में हमने सोचा था कि हम अपने देश में अत्याधुनिक लड़ाकू हैलीकोप्टर तैयार करेंगे, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं कर पाये हैं। आज अपने देश में इस प्रकार के टैक्नीशियन और साइंटिस्ट्स हैं जो हर प्रकार के आयुध बनाकर हमको दे सकते हैं। हमारे देश में ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिन्होंने 6 महीने में आयुध बनाकर हमको दिए, जिनसे संसार चकित रह गया, लेकिन हम उनका उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम ज्यादातर दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर करना सीख रहे हैं। हम उनसे ऐसे आयुधों को लेने का प्रयास करते हैं जो उनके देश में बेकार हो गए हैं। अपने देश की मेधावी शक्ति का उपयोग न करके दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर रहना, हम मुनासिब नहीं समझते हैं।

आज भी हमारी सेना के लड़ाकू व्यक्ति किसी भी देश के व्यक्ति से पीछे नहीं हैं। हमारे देश के लोगों ने विदेशों में भी अपना पराक्रम दिखाया है जिससे सारा संसार चकित रह जाता था। हमने स्वतन्त्रता के समय भी युद्ध लड़े हैं जबकि हमारे पास अत्याधुनिक हथियार नहीं थे, उस समय भी हमने संसार को चकित करके दिखा दिया कि हमारे देश का लड़ाकू योद्धा किसी से पीछे नहीं है, सबसे आगे है। हमें अपने देश की शक्ति पर निर्भर करके अपने देश में सब चीजों को तैयार करना चाहिए और प्रगति करनी चाहिये।

जब सारा संसार तैयारी कर रहा है और हिन्द महासागर में बड़ी शक्तियाँ अपने अड्डे जमा रही हैं तो इस तरह भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। अण्डमान और निकोबार के द्वीपों में ऐसा रास्ता है, जहां से स्वतन्त्र रूप से किसी भी देश के शिप गुजर सकते हैं और वह चोरी-चोरी इन द्वीपों में आकर महीनों रह जाते हैं। पिछली बार जब मैं वहां गया था तो मालूम हुआ कि दूसरे देशों के शिप यहां सपरिवार रहे और जब जानकारी हुई तो इस विषय में कार्यवाही हुई।

हिन्द महासागर में बड़ी शक्तियां अपना आधिपत्य जमा रही हैं और उसके माध्यम से जो प्रगतिशील भारत जैसे आसपास के देश हैं, उनको आतंकित करने का और आधिपत्य जमाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

मैं रक्षा मन्त्री जी से कहूँगा कि अंडमान निकोबार ऐसा स्थान है जहां से सारे देश की शक्तियां और शिप्स गुजरते हैं, वहां हमें अपना शक्तिशाली अड्डा बनाना चाहिए जिससे पड़ौस के देश जिनके मनसूबे गलत हैं, उनको पूरा न होने दें।

मैं सुरक्षा की दूसरी पंक्ति के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। हमें अपने देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनाना चाहिए। हम अपने देश में हर प्रकार के आयुध बना सकते हैं। हमारी फैक्टरीज़ के अधिकारी और कर्मचारी कहते हैं कि ऐसा कोई वैपन नहीं है, जिसे हम तैयार नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन पता नहीं, सरकार के सामने क्या व्यवधान है, जिसके कारण हम यह नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हमारे लोगों ने विभिन्न प्रकार के बम, राइफल्ज़ और मशीनगन्ज़ तैयार करने के टैकनीक सीख लिए हैं, लेकिन उनकी क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं करते।

कलकत्ता की राइफल फैक्टरी में काफी

समय से छोटे-मोटे आयुध तैयार हो रहे हैं। परन्तु हम कर्मचारियों से पूरा काम नहीं ले पा रहे हैं। वहां पर आधुनिक प्रकार के वैपन तैयार किए जाने चाहिए, ताकि उनकी शक्ति का पूरा उपयोग हो। दक्षिण भारत में भी हमारी फैक्टरीज़ हैं, जहां बड़े-बड़े बम तैयार किए जाते हैं। लेकिन कर्मचारियों को पूरा काम नहीं मिल पाता है और हम उन्हें ज्यादा पैसा नहीं दे पाते हैं। इस कारण कर्मचारियों में बड़ा असंतोष होता है। मुझे यह सुनकर आश्चर्य हुआ कि जो कर्मचारी बम बनाते हैं और बहुत खतरे की परिस्थितियों में काम करते हैं, उन्हें केवल दस रुपये मासिक डेंजर एलाउंस दिया जाता है।

दूसरी सुरक्षा पंक्ति के ये लोग बड़े बहादुर और परिश्रमी हैं और वे हथेली पर प्राण रखकर काम करते हैं। अगर उनमें असंतोष रहे, तो यह देश के लिए अहितकर होगा। विभिन्न फैक्टरियां और डिपों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को प्रांतीय कर्मचारियों से भी कम वेतन मिलता है। उन्हें दूसरे विभागों के केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के समान वेतन नहीं मिलता है। उनको रहने का स्थान नहीं दिया जाता है। मेरी मांग है कि हमें अपनी द्वितीय सुरक्षा पंक्ति को और मजबूत करना चाहिए और उन्हें इतना वेतन देना चाहिए कि उनमें असंतोष न हो।

उन लोगों में हर कैटेगरी में स्टैगनेशन है। एक व्यक्ति जीवन भर एक ही पोस्ट पर रह कर रिटायर हो जाता है। आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि इससे उनमें कितना असंतोष होगा। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कम से कम तीन प्रमोशन तो मिलने चाहिए, जिससे उनका वेतन बढ़े और उन्हें प्रोत्साहन मिले। मुझे दुख है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों के कर्मचारियों के लिए बोनस की घोषणा की गई, लेकिन एम० ई० एस० और मिलिटरी फार्म्ज़ के कर्मचारियों को बोनस नहीं दिया गया है। कर्मचारियों में इस तरह विभेद करना ठीक नहीं है। यदि आपने इसको नहीं देखा तो देश के लिए हितकर नहीं होगा। मैंने एक बार मन्त्री जी से बात की थी कि कलकत्ता में एक अलीपुर डिपो है जहां पर दो साल से कर्मचारी कुछ भी काम नहीं करते हैं। वे केवल वहां पर जाते हैं, नाश्ता करते हैं और ताश खेलते हैं फिर चले जाते हैं। मैंने मन्त्री जी से उस डिपो का सदुपयोग करने के लिए कहा था तो मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि जिस शक्ल में डिपो है उसमें उसकी कोई उपयोगिता नहीं है। लेकिन आप वहां पर कोई नयी फैक्टरी लगाकर उनका सदुपयोग कर सकते हैं। दो साल में लाखों रुपया आपने वेतन के रूप में दे दिया है। कलकत्ता में सुरक्षित स्थान पर करोड़ों रुपये की जमीन मौजूद है लेकिन कोई सदुपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है। कर्मचारी परेशान हैं, उनके पास कोई काम नहीं है। यदि ऐसा करना सम्भव न हो तो अन्य फैक्टरीज़ के लिए उसका हस्तांतरण डी० जी० ओ० एफ० को कर दें ताकि वहां पर उत्पादन कार्य किया जा सके, दूसरे देशों से तकनीक सीखकर वहां पर बड़े-बड़े आयुध निर्मित किए जा सकें। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कुछ अवश्य किया जाना चाहिए।

कैन्टूनमेंट बोर्ड ऐक्ट बहुत पहले बनाया गया था ताकि मिलिटरी के लोग अलग रह सकें। अपनी नीतियों के आधार पर अंग्रेजों ने ऐसा किया था। लेकिन आज हम देख रहे हैं कि सिविलियन इलाकों का प्रबंध भी उसके अन्तर्गत लिया जा रहा है जिससे कि सिविलियन पापुलेशन बहुत परेशान है। कैन्टूनमेंट बोर्ड में सिविलियन की संख्या कम रहती है और उनका कोई भी निर्णय वहां के नागरिकों

[श्री दयाराम शाक्य]

के पक्ष में नहीं होता है। इसलिए उनको वहां की स्थानीय निकायों के साथ, नगरपालिका के साथ शामिल कर देना चाहिए।

अन्त में एक बात और कहकर समाप्त करूंगा। मिलिटरी के जो रिटायर्ड कर्मचारी हैं उनके पुनर्वास की आप व्यवस्था करते हैं लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि सच्चे रूप में उनका पुनर्वास नहीं हो पाता है। विभिन्न नौकरियों में उनको लिया जाता है। वहां प्रमोशन के लिए उनकी सर्विस को काउन्ट किया जाना चाहिए लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता है। सेना में नौकरी करते हुए ये लोग अपने परिवारों से दूर रहते हैं। जब वहां से निकलकर दूसरी सर्विसेज़ में जाते हैं तो वहां भी उनके रहने के लिए मकान की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि उनकी सेना की सर्विस को काउन्ट करते हुए प्रापर्टी के आधार पर उनके लिए आवास की व्यवस्था का नियम बनाया जाना चाहिए।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी मेरे इन सुझावों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे। यदि वास्तव में उनकी इच्छा इस देश में मौजूद टैलेन्ट का उपयोग करते हुए आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने की है तो इन बातों को करना अनिवार्य होगा।

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA (Bolangir) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Members from both the sides have analysed threadbare different aspects of the problems connected with defence and have not only highlighted the deficiencies and shortcomings of the Ministry, but have also offered positive and constructive suggestion for improvement. It is indeed heartening to observe that some Members of the opposition and stalwarts like Dr. Subramaniam Swamy have supported the Demands of the Ministry of Defence. It is most welcome to us if the opposition adopts such a positive attitude and strikes a positive note.

Ours is a vast country with a huge population; it has a strategic geo-political position in the Continent; it has long and extensive international borders and most difficult and unaccessible terrain; it has a long coastline stretching far and wide, its islands are dispersed hundreds of miles away from the peninsula; it has thousands of years of history with massive invasions and very great battles have been fought on this soil. All these factors contribute and give special significance and special dimensions to the problems of our country.

All of us feel that the security environment of our country is far from satisfactory. We also have a feeling that there is certain tension in this part of the Continent and it is mounting. Our friendly and normal relations with our neighbour, Pakistan, have been strained to a certain extent. This is because of the fact that there is a large scale induction of modern and sophisticated weapons into Pakistan which is far above its legitimate defence requirements. Naturally, therefore, we have been very much exercised over it for some time past and this has been a source of deep concern for us all. In the past, we have had experience that whenever there has been an inflow of massive dose of military equipment to Pakistan, it is tempted to entertain aggressive military adventureous designs against our territory. Our borders have been violated and confrontations have been forced upon us.

In these circumstances and in the present background, there is every justification for us to be very seriously concerned. We do not have any choice, any alternative left to us, or any opinion, but to go in for acquisition of sophisticated weapons of the same standards, same quality and efficiency, and this alone will give us a sense of security. This alone will dispel the tension that has been mounting in the region for a

long time, and we shall have to ensure that this military balance and equilibrium which has been disturbed gets restored and for that purpose we shall have to work. We, as a nation, are for peace and we are committed to it, and would work for the cause of peace. But at the same time, we shall have to build up our milltary strength so that no nation, howsoever powerful, it may be, may venture to commit aggression on our territory.

Big military powers have concentrated their intensive efforts on devising, evolving and manufacturing sophisticated weapons. This has created a new situation because weapons with greater striking power, with greater mobility, speed and manoeuvrability, with greater destructive potential, have been manufactured and the weapons of yesterday have become obsolete and outdated, This has created a problem for us also. As a result there is an urgent need to upgrade our arms, to replace our old arms and to go in for sophisticated weapons in a big way. We know that these weapons are very expensive. And if we want to acquire clossal quantity of sophisticated weapons that we need for or defence, then we shall have to place sufficient amount of our financial resources for the purpose and this will mean a sacrifice for our nation. But no sacrifice is too great when it involves the security of the nation, when it involves the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and when it involves the freedom, which we have won after so much of sacrifice.

There is an impression in certain quarters that if we have a large volume of second-hand arms, then they will be able to match the sophisticated weapons that other countries may have. But the destructive capacity of these sophisticated and modern weapons so great and wide-ranging that it will be a very grave risk, if we put much reliance on these weapons which are out-dated or which are second-hand. Therefore, we shall have to think of the acquisition of the best and modern weapons and there is no escape from it.

Some people also argue that if we have large defence force by virtue of numerical superiority, we shall be able to meet the challange of the sophisticated weapons. This thinking is also basically and fundamentally wrong and this misconception should be removed from our mind. Of course, we have got a large defence force, but we should not be complacent, we should not have the self-satisfaction that our numerical superiority will enable us to meet the challenge from the sophisticated weapons. And people who entertain such ideas, they have to abandon that feeling because it has not been borne out by facts of the recent happennings.

We have got in our defence forces personnel who are well-trained, disciplined, intelligent and courageous and who have proved their performance in the past and they can favourable be compared with their counterparts in any advanced or developing countries, but because they have very rich and varied experience of this warfare, and because they are well trained, capable and talented, we should not think that they can manage with second-rate weapons. Because we have got the best talent in our Defence personnel, it is most appropriate that we give them the best weapons in the world, so that they can take charge of the security of the nation, and meet any challenge that may come from any quarter in the world.

Some friends have discussed about the morale of Defence forces. When they advocate that they should be given more benefits, higher emoluments and better service conditions, I fully agree with them. But, at the same time, I feel that the best way to increase their morale is to give them the best weapon in the world, because when they have got a feeling, consciousness and confidence that they are operating the best military equipment in the world, they likely to give their best; and this is the best way to boost their morale which should not be lost sight of, by us.

We are conscious of the necessity of getting sophisticated weapons. We

[Shri Nityananda Misra]

have already realized that. We are also working in that line. Either we shall have to get them from big military Powers who are producing them, for which we shall have to pay a very high price because they are very expensive, or we shall have to indigenously produce them in our Defence production units; and public sector establishments also. Our Defence requirement is so heavy, so voluminous and the resources at our disposal so limited, that it will not be possible for us to meet them by purchasing them from foreign countries. So, there is no alternative to producing them in our own country; and for this purpose, we have got a strong industrial base, infra-structure, Defence production establishments and R&D organizations. With the help of all these things, and also with high technology which is very important, we hope we shall be able to build up our Defence industries, streamline their activities and ensure efficient functioning in R&D organizations and Defence production units, so that they will be able to produce best weapons, and provide our Defence forces with those equipments; and it will substantially add to our Defence capabilities.

We have been thinking of self-sufficiency in Defence production. It is absolutely necessary that we attain it. It can be attained only when we go in for indigenous production, without depending upon foreign countries for getting sophisticated arms, because the sale of arms has become a weapon with foreign Powers who produce them, have them and manufacture them. Unless we surrender a part of our freedom, it is very difficult to obtain them. These are the circumstances that we are facing. So, it is absolutly necessary and essential in the present circumstances when we find that weapons have become outdated and been made obsolete by the manufacture of sophisticated weapons, that we manufacture them in our own country.

With these words, I congratulate the Defence Minister for giving maximum emphasis and priority to Defence production. I agree with you, Sir, when you praised the excellent performance of our Defence production units in superlative terms, and expressed that hope that in the near future, they will be producing the best weapons in the world which we shall be proud of. We are confident that in future they will give a very good account of themselves under the able guidance and leadership of our present Defence Minister. I think, in this way, we shall be able to become self-sufficient. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, earlier today I had mentioned in this House about the Press report which has appeared regarding the prospect of the corridors of the Defence Ministry being haunted by the ghost of the Kuo oil deal. At that time the hon. Speaker said that since there is discussion today on the Defence Ministry's grants, there will be an ample opportunity to speak on that during the debate. In the meanwhile I heard—I am sorry, I was not present in the House; at that time, some other members probably made a reference to this again—I was told that the hon. Minister had given some reply or explanation or something like that. Unfortunately, I was deprived of the benefit of knowing exactly what he said. However, I do not want to go into detail at the moment, because I must admit the only information I have at my disposal is what has appeared in the Press; I have no independent information at the moment. I am sure the House will return to this matter again in the future some time. But I am told that the Minister has said that if any order has been placed with this firm for defence equipment it is an order which was quoting the lowest tender. That may be so; I do not know. But that is not the only question which has arisen in our minds after reading the Press report. So, he would probably take care when he replies to the debate to clear up a few other points.

The first thing is, of course, the Press report has hinted that this particular firm of Hindustan Monark, which is owned by three brothers of whom one brother is alleged to have been a close friend or a class fellow of the late Mr Sanjay Gandhi. (*Interruptions*) It has appeared in the Press. What can I do ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Why do you mention the name ? I don't think it is proper. I don't think you have permitted the name to be mentioned in the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am referring to the report which has appeared in the Press.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI : Will you permit everything to be mentioned in this House that has appeared in the Press ? Can it be mentioned in the House ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why not ? Why can't his name be mentioned in the House ? You are mentioning the name of Mahatma Gandhi hunderd times here. Why can't you mention the name of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : It is the monopoly of Prof. Tewary.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : We are proud to mention the name of Mahatma Gandhi on the Floor of the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is wrong in mentioning the name of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Not in this context.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I have not made any derogatory remarks or anything about Mr. Sanjay Gandhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will go through the proceedings.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I only said that paper had alleged that one of these three brothers is a close fellow or a close friend of his. That is all I said.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I noted it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The point is that this firm has no antecedent or record of having been in this particular line of business. Of course; during the KUO oil deal also, we were told that they never had much experience in handling such a large quantity of petroleum products ; it is a different matter. But here I would like to know whether it is a fact that this company is acting as an agent for a Danish Firm which is called 'Wejra' that must be an abbreviation, I suppose for something—Wejra, according to this Press report, RAW or the Research and Analysis Wing of the Government of India has confirmed that this Danish Firm has got confirmed Israeli connections. This has pleased my friend Dr. Subramaniam Swamy very much. This morning; he also jumped up and said, "Why don't you openly buy equipments from Israel instead of doing it in a surreptitious manner ?" I do not know whether the equipment which will be supplied by WEJRA through this Hindustan Monark will have its origin in Israel, or not. That I do not know. It is for the Minister to tell us whether they are taking any precautions against this, or whether they have no objection even to inducting Israeli weapons into our Defence forces. Anyway, I would like to know about this company.

It is also alleged in this report—I cannot quote in details now; there is no time—that one contract which has already been awarded to this Hindustan Monark is for the supply of about 40,000 shell forgings for the 105 m.m. gun; and this contract is worth about Rs. 2 crores. What I want to know is whether or not, inside our own country there is any production capacity, forging capacity for these shells. *Is it absolutely essential that we must buy this equipment from outside ?* Can't any of our factories in this country' either Defence factories.....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I do not want you to go on, on wrong premises; otherwise I will not interrupt you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Oh, Yes; I want information.

SHRI NKATARAMAN : This is being produced in this country. This company is importing machinery from abroad and producing within the country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : So unless this company imports machinery from abroad, there is no indigenous production capacity here. It can only be started by this company importing machinery from abroad. Am I to understand it that way ? You must be sure about your ground, because I have got a list of companies, some of them in the private sector and some not, which have got already existing production capacity, forging capacity for these shells. If it is not so, if it is not adequate, it is for you to explain, of course. But certainly, if indigenous capacity is available, then this House should be told why it should be necessary to import machinery from a firm of this type through Hindustan Monark in order to produce these forgings. After all, the country is being asked to cough up Rs. 6,000 crores. It is not a joke. I am appealing to you not only as the Defence Minister, but as a very concientious former Finance Minister who used to be so careful about husbanding the scanty resources of this country, who was very highly cost-conscious and who was always telling us that we should cut our coat according to our cloth. These are all very sound maxims for a developing country like ours. That is why I am appealing to you. Because you have changed your portfolio, you should not forget the yardsticks and the vision with which you used to be dictated at that time.

I would like to have some information when you reply, clarifying the position regarding this. I am not going into further details But what I am saying is that at least the Defence sector which is the most strategic and sensitive sector that is there, should not be allowed to be contaminated in any way by any breath of scandal or any kind of under-hand dealings in a field, where we know that very big money operates through the agents of these armament manufacture's and all that.

Having said that, I would like to say a word about this Chapter I of the Ministry's Report which we have every year, which is entitled "The National Security Environment". I suppose this Chapter is drafted by the Defence Ministry officials; and the general tenor of it is to repeat, I regret to say to repeat, the same old concept and perception which used to be done by the External affairs Ministry also. But I am glad to say that a few days ago, it was explicity denied or contradicted by the Minister of External Affairs himself here, *viz.* by saying that it is not true to say that we are sort of equi-distant from everybody else; and that this so-called rivalry between the two Supper Powers is causing a lot of problems for us. He said that it is not true; we are not equi-distant. We do not consider the two Supper Powers to be on an equal par, and all that. But here, in this Chapter I, we have returned to this old mutton again. Here, it is in the context of our security; and I will say that this Chapter, instead of trying to heighten public vigilance and public consciousness about our Defence security needs, seeks rather to lull and to blunt our vigilance. It refuses to call a spade a spade. It refuses to say clearly from which quarters we can anticipate a real danger to our security. I am sure, you know that a few days ago, in some papers and some magazines also, a map has been reproduced—a map which has appeared in a booklet prepare and published by the United States Congressional Budget Office. And that map has been taken from the US Department of Defence Annual

Report for the fiscal year 1982. The heading of that map is 'Rapid Development Force-policy and budgetary implications.' That map, first of all shows, as usual, that Jammu & Kashmir is not a part of India. The whole of it, according to that map, is out of India. The same thing has appeared, I believe, in some other map published in Bangladesh also. That is reported in today's press. That is bad enough. And I suppose, some protest or something of that kind will be lodged by our Government. I do not know what they are doing about it. But more important than that is, according to map, there is an operational area of this so-called newly established Central Command. And it has been depicted very graphically by a thick line showing the border of the operational area of this Rapid Deployment Force, which is at the disposal of the new Central Command. This area includes Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Egypt, Sudan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Jordan, Oman, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya. Those Rapid Deployment Force operations are supposed to extend to 19 countries of this region and it is supposed to have at its disposal 233,000 US military personnel. It is obviously the United State response to the demand of these countries of this region that the Indian Ocean should be converted into a zone of peace. That is how they are responding to it. There is absolutely not the slighest indication or hint about this whether our Defence Ministry considers this to be a new menace or danger or not. There is no mention about it. This Chapter is innocuous, milk and water, namby-pamby thing, which does not point to anything specific.

We should understand that even if Pakistan is equipped with a lot of modern armament by the United States or China, by itself Pakistan is not going to be such a big danger to us. But the trouble is that it is not 'by itself'. And some of the Pakistani press—I have been in the papers—has been questioning President Zia and saying; what are you going to do with all this built-up force ? For your defence, you say, but defence against whom ? Is it defence against Afghanistan ? There is no logic for them to say that because, according to them, the Afghan army has already been finished off by the so-called Mujahids and so, there is no Afghan army left now. So, there cannot be any need for defence against these poor fellows. Is it defence against the Soviet Army ? In that case, of course, Pakistan would not last very long if it comes to that. Is it against India ? But if it is against India, why have they offered us this no war pact and are discussing with us the treaty of friendship and peace and all that ? Then what it is all this for ? The point is that it is not something which Pakistan by itself or independently is pursuing. The real danger is that Pakistan has been assigned a key role in the United States strategy in this Central Command operational designs and any of the future conflicts, which may erupt, for which we have to be prepared, over Jammu & Kashmir, may lead to this Central Command's intervention in some form or the other. Why do you not say something about this ? I do not understand it. Are we too complacent about it and have forgotten all about it? Of course, we remember that in 1971 after all, when we were engaged in hostilities in the east, the United States did despatch its Seventh Fleet into the Indian Ocean waters. Did they not ? We know that the Chinese have not built this Karakoram Road just for the fun of it and now they are everyday disputing our right over Arunachal Pradesh. So we may have to face a conflict. We may have to, I hope, we do not have to but that conflict if it comes, the point I am driving at is that it will be at a much higher and a much more dangerous level than ever before. It is no use the Minister continually referring to how things went very well and smoothly in 1971 when we were fighting in Bangladesh. If such a conflict develops future, it will have no resemblance to the Bangladesh war, I can assure him. It will call for handling of a completely

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new type of sophisticated arms and much higher level of technology, different kinds of battle tactics and so on. That is why some of us feel, of course I think the Minister gets quite irritated about it, I have referred to it on previous occassions also, that he should dispassionately examine this question of the need of an integrated command instead of just the question of coordinating different branches of the Services. He says, that has worked very well in the past; so why should we change it and all that. My point is that just as tanks or other weapons or planes become obsolete with changing conditions and the advancement of technology, so the command structure can also become obsolete. The command structure is not something which can remain the same for ever and ever. According to the Minister, they are trying all the time to coordinate. May be, he has been successful uptilinow, I do not deny it, but in future what may happen ? And what are the different agencies which are operating at the moment according to Government ? So far as I understand, there is a preliferation of different bodies. There is the Political Affairs Committee, of course at the top, under the Prime Minister directly in which the Defence Minister, the Foreign Minister, the Home Minister, the Finance Minister all are there. Then there is a weekly meeting of the Defence Minister with the Chiefs of staff, with the DRDO, with the Secrteary of Defence, Secretary of Defence Production and so on. That is another committee which meets weekly. Then, thirdly, there is a Chiefs of Staff Committee. Fourthly, there is a joint Inteligence Committee. Then, fifthly, there is a Defence Committee on Planning and, sixthly, there is, what is called, the Perspective Planning Cell. All this sounds very impressive. But how and by what means do they seek to coordinate all these things in the face of the kind of situation in which we may find ourselves landed in any future aggression ? It does not give us enough confidence to feel that this type of thing will work. Bangladesh was a different affair. On the very first day, whatever little air force they had, had been wiped off the face of the earth. They had no air support, They had nothing. We had everything on our side. But will it be like that every time ? That is why I am not being dogmatic about it but he should also not be dogmatic from the other side. You study the experience of modern warfare of other countries. I am not saying that we must blindly imitate the other countries but the need of an integrated commands not to have an absolutely independent army, independent Navy, independent Air Force and then try to coordinate the three, but to have an itegrated command I think is more in conformity with modern conceptions than the one we are following. Of course. it can be avoided if there is any question of difficulties of adjustment with each other or any question of some allergies and all that. I do not know about all that, I do not want to go into that but our condition should be that the supreme priority should be given to the requirements of the country. Therefore, I am very much disappointed with this whole question off the way the national security environment has been described in this chapter.

Then, I come to one or two other points. One is, as I said earlier that this is the biggest single item of our budget expenditure and the country has never grudged money for defence purposes. But, after all, we are entitled to be assured that there is optimum use being made of these resources without wastage, without unnecessary expenditure and without any kind of hint of corrupt practices that the country will not tolerate. People are already shouldering a huge burden and they are quite willing to shoulder this burden for the sake of security. But they must feel assured that the money is being properly spent, every pie of it.

Sir, I feel that in the name of diversification—this has some political colour to it of course—of the sources of supply of arms and equipment we have been indulging in the luxury of acquiring too many different types of the same equipment just to show that we are not dependent on one or two sources. We are as non-aligned in buying equipment as we are non-aligned in our foreign policy, in order to show this, I think we are indulging in some luxury which is costing us quite a lot. At least I would like him to look into this aspect. Take for example, varieties of what are called deep penetration strike aircrafts. We have bought Jaguar, we have bought Migs, we have ordered for Mirage—2000. I do not know—you see, all these things have consequent implications and complications, of spare parts and maintenance and overhaul and all that—whether it is advisable to go in for this kind of all sorts of equipment just in order to show that we do not depend on any particular source. And what is the financial implication of it ? And the basic question is : Are we in a position to afford outright purchase of sophisticated aircraft without back-up facilities for indigenous production ? We can buy aircraft provided, along with that purchase there is an agreement that production facilities will be established within our country for that aircraft. Without that; I think we are sticking our neck out and we are liable to get into very great difficulties during periods of crisis. I am saying this because you must have also seen the Public Accounts Committee's Report which was presented in the Lok Sabha on the 25th of February concerning the redundancy in materials procured for the manufacture of an aircraft. If this is the kind of thing which is going on, then this may have just lifted one edge of the certain. There may be other cases like this. This is a disturbing account of what the Public Accounts Committee calls ad hocism in decision-making'. It is all here in black and white. If I start quoting, it will take a long time. It is stated here : "Wrong assessments made of the long-term requirements of the Air Force." Completely wrong assessments are made—it is put here in black and white—and the result of this particular project being mismanaged in this way according to them, was redundancy of materials amounting to Rs. 16.73 crores. It is just wasted. The whole way the project was planned proved to be absolutely wrong. It is an *ad hoc* decision taken by whom, I do not know. I do not know what action is being taken in the matter against those who are responsible, but large sums of money are wasted in this way. So, I would like to know now, today; where does this Jaguar project stand ? Part of it was going to be outright purchase, part of it, I believe, was going to be in the form of production facilities here. Where exactly does this project stand now because conflicting reports have appeared ? Are we going to have any production facilities for Mirage—2000. I do not know. The Defence Minister is smiling because now we are on better terms with the French Government.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I can't replay to many things you are asking. That is all I am smiling for.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You can't reply. You won't reply even. And we have totally failed to design and produce—I know it is not an easy job, but we have failed to design and produce our own deep penetration strike aircraft. We have been trying for so many years, we have tried so many things, but it just does not come off.

Finally, I would like to say about tanks, of which you are an expert, Sir, in tanks and tank warfare and we all know you have a great record in this matter.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : (Bombay North East) : He does not know there is T.72.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Swamy is always saying here like that. I do not know if the Minister will reply to that or not.....

Mr. CHAIRMAN : He is better still.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :...that some tanks which we have acquired from the Soviet Union are made of card board and they have been rejected long ago by everybody else. If that is true, it is a serious charge. We are wasting our money on card board tanks. So; you should please tell us and you should put Mr. Swamy's mind at rest also.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I would like to put him at rest.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You can put me in T.72 Tank.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We have finished debating in previous years about Centurions. They have gone out. They have been scrapped. Some have been sold out. Some found their way to Israel and have been retrofitted by them and used by them. The Centurion Chapter seems to be over so far as the Indian Army is concerned.

Vijayanta was supposed to be having life upto 1984 : the production was supposed to have been suspended after 1984. But now it looks as though the Vijayanta's life will be prolonged. It is a good tank. But all efforts to upgrade the horse power of its engine have field upto now. We are again looking for foreign supplies. There are names which are well known in the world of armaments—Rolls Royce, General Motors, Detroit Diesel, British Leyland and so on. How can we upgrade this engine ?

I must say a word of congratulation to our Defence Research Organisation which I believe has developed other aspects of this tank quite successfully—the fire power, the instrumentation and lately he has announced development of new armour plate which according to Mr. Venkataraman is the best in the world and has resistance to any kind of armour piercing missile and so on. That is very heartening news. I should congratulate the matallurgy Laboratory for this job. But it is one thing to design some armour plate, it is another thing to bring it into production and to put it on the production line. In that I think is quite a big gap. We have not been told about that—how this armour plate can be produced in our country ? It can be produced in a laboratory. How it can be put on production and what are the facilities for that ? At least I would like to know whether it is possible to put this armour plate or can it be added on to the existing Vijayanta, at least in those parts of Vijayana which are crucial, which are vulnerable ? I do not know. I tried to study something on this. But I am a lay man just as the Minister is. But he should be able to get some expert advice on this. If it cannot be added on; nor can it be put on production line in the near future; then, of course, this armour plate, however good it may be, will not serve us much in the near future. So, we are filling the gap by purchases again of T.72 and ralying on our existing T.55 and so on. Here too, I do not know what is happening to our own scheme for the Main Battle Tank of the 80s which is one of our very favourite projects ? We should be told what has happened to it ? It is a fact that Avadi factory is now producing only 1/3rd of its installed capacity ? I am also told that the army base workshops, which I think are quite efficient establishments, with a great deal of skill and technical manpower, are not being utilised to the optimum for the work of repair and overhaul of tanks. It is a very important work that they are doing. Of course, their performance can be improved. I am sure of that.

I would just say two or three points about personnel. There are many things which I would like to say, but there is no time. I just pose two

or three questions. Is it a fact or not, as is alleged and as has been widely written about, that the quality of the people who are joining our forces now, particularly these in the officers cadre and those who are required for technical jobs, the standard and quality are declining ? That means the best boys are not coming into the armed forces any more as they used to some years ago. The best graduates from the colleges and technical boys who come out of the technical institutes or training centres, they first prefer to try for jobs in business firms, in the private sector and all that. The career in the services is only their third or fourth preference. It is a fact or not ? I know that such thing is not happening only in our Army. I read an article in the *Time* magazine where the Americans are very much bothered about the similar things which are happening in their Armed Forces. But any-way, I am not bothered about the Americans.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : They are bothered about the Socialist countries.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : So, I would like to know if this is so and if this is so; it is a matter of concern. We should try to think what incentives can be offered, what temrs and conditions of service. and what improved terms and conditions of service can be offered to make the services more attractive to youngmen, because, ultimately the Armed Forces depended on the quality of the officers declines, it is a matter of serious concern. I do not know what the Government is thinking on this question.

The other point I want to say is about the ex-servicemen about whom we all express our concern and some of us shed a lot of crocodile tears. The ex-servicemen who have been absorbed into civilian jobs have been denied all the benefits of their former service in the Army. I think this is grossly unfair. After spending 14 years or 15 years in the Armed Forces and being retired, they come into some civilian jobs and the whole of the past record of their services is not counted for the purpose of any benefit. Even in the question of housing, it is done so. There is a general roll of people of Government employees who are waiting for housing. I know housing accommodation is in short supply. But the ex-servicemen have not been included even in that roll. They are not in the priority list at all. The other benefits are also denied to them. Of course, it will require some financial outlay. There is no doubt about it. But when we are budgeting for Rs. 6,000 crores, I think there will not be any difficulty in providing Rs. 15 crores or Rs. 20 crores or something extra to see that these ex-servicemen are given a proper sense of security. This is something which should be considered sympathetically.

Another point is that thousands indluding retired officers—top officers and other lower down—have been affected by non-implementation of the Supreme Court's order—which you know. Sir, granting liberalised pension facilities to all those who have retired including those who have retired before 1979. That is the meaning of the Supreme Court's order and it arouses great hopes in the minds of those who have retired before 1979 that they would also be eligible for the liberalised pension. But the Government has filed a writ petition against it and the writ petition is still to be heard in the court. It is pending in the court, I think. The Government should have the magnanimity to withdraw this writ petition and allow those retired personnel, on whichever year they might have retired to enjoy the liberalised pension facilities.

Lastly, I refer to the base workshops. I would say he should look into the problem of more incentives being given to the skilled personnel and the technical personnel of these base workshops to see that they are given enough incentives to work better and work

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harder at this very critical job of overhauling and repairing the tanks of our Army.

These are some of the aspects which I wanted to bring to light. There is no time now. Of course, we have never opposed the Defence budget. But we must be satisfied that the money that the House is voting is properly spent and that the security perceptions of the Government are correct and properly geared to the future conditions.

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) : जनाब चेयरमेन साहब, मैं आपका मशकूर हूं कि आपने मुझे डिफेंस के मुतल्लिक चन्द बातें हाउस के सामने रखने का टाइम दिया। मैंने अपने से पेशतर श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी की स्पीच को सुना। उन्होंने कुछ बातों की तरफ मन्त्री जी का ध्यान दिलवाया। जिस तरीके से उन्होंने अपनी बातों को पेश किया उनसे किसी को इख्तिलाफ नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि कि उनकी तरफ तवोज्जह दी जाए और मन्त्री जी उनको देखें। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मन्त्री जी उनके बारे में इस हाउस में जवाब देंगे। इन सब बातों पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। इन बातों से किसी का विरोध नहीं होना चाहिये। इन बातों पर गहराई से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। इनका हल निकाला जाए। बुनियादी बातों का हल सरकार न करे यह बात नहीं हो सकती।

हमें कुछ बातों से अपने लोगों को और पड़ोसी देशों के लोगों को अवगत कराना जरूरी है। हम किसी से झगड़ा या जबरदस्ती करना नहीं चाहते हैं। हम किसी से लड़ाई नहीं करना चाहते इस बात का यकीन पड़ोसी अवाम को दिलाना आवश्यक है। और अपने लोगों को इस बात का यकीन दिलाना आवश्यक है कि हमारे पास जितनी सुविधाएं हैं वे किसी भी आक्रमण का सामना करने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं। पड़ोसी देश के लोगों तक अपनी बात पहुंचाने का जरिया रेडियो और टेलीविजन हैं। इनके जरिये ही हम अपनी बात पड़ोसी अवाम तक पहुचा सकते हैं। हम उनको यह भी बता सकते हैं कि न्यूक्लियर वैपन्स का उपयोग जो देश करता है उसके लिए भी नुकसानदायक होता है और जिस देश के खिलाफ किया जाता है उसको भी नुकसान होता है। इसी प्रकार हम यह भी उनको बता सकते हैं कि अगर इनका उपयोग न भी किया जाए तब भी ये नुकसान पहुंचा सकते हैं। बारूद का उपयोग न भी किया जाए तब भी एक ही जगह पर बारूद का इकट्टा करना ही अपने आप में एक खतरा है। उनसे कभी भी नुकसान हो सकता है।

हम लड़ाई नहीं चाहते हैं यह तो पड़ोसी देशों को बताना है और अपने लोगों को यह बताना है कि हम डिफेंस के लिए तैयार हैं। मेरे ख्याल से इसके लिए पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है बावजूद इसके कि दुनियां में सबसे कम डिफेंस पर हम खर्च करते हैं। मेरे ख्याल से जितना हमारा बार्डर एरिया है और जितने मुमालिक हमारे खिलाफ हैं इन सब परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए यह खर्च पूरी दुनिया में सबसे कम है।

हमारी अमन की पालिसी है। हमारी सभ्यता भी यही रही है। तकसीम के बाद हमने हमने अमन को मैटर आफ पालिसी बनाया। हम अमन चाहते हैं। लेकिन हमें यह पालिसी 1962 में महंगी पड़ी। हिमालय को एक जमाने में सिपाही और पासवां कहा जाता था। आज यह हालत है कि उसके ऊपर ही वे लोग बैठे हुए हैं और किसी भी वक्त

हमारे अमन के लिए खतरा पैदा हो सकता है।

इस वक्त इस पालिसी को अख्तियार न करें नहीं तो हम मार खा सकते हैं। हमारा समुद्र जो, पीसफुल था उसमें इम्पीरियलिस्ट अड्डे बन गए हैं, उसको हर आंखों से ओझल नहीं कर सकते। आपको पता है कि पड़ोसी देश में किस-किस किस्म के हथियार और कितनी किस्म के हवाई-जहाज आ रहे हैं। इसका काफी खतरा है जिसका हमें मुकाबला करना है। डिफेन्स प्रिपरेशन को स्टडी करने का मुझे स्टडी टीम का मैम्बर होने की वजह से मौका मिला।

जहाँ तक हमारी रिचर्स का ताल्लुक है, मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि हमारे साइन्टिस्ट बहुत ही अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। यह ठीक है कि हम उसको पब्लिसिटी नहीं दे सकते और न ही ज्यादा देनी चाहिए। मुझे यकीन है कि जिस तरह से वे कह रहे हैं चाहे मिसाइल, राडार, या टैक्नीकल फील्ड हो, उसमें हम पूरी कामयाबी के साथ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और दुनिया के जो तरक्की याफता मुमालिक, हैं उनसे हम आगे हैं। यह भी देखना जरूरी है कि हमारे जो साइन्टिस्ट रिचर्स में लगे हुए हैं उनको पूरी फैसिलिटीज मिली हुई हैं या नहीं।

एक ऑनरेबल मैम्बर क्वालिटी के मुताल्लिक कह रहे थे लेकिन मैं क्वान्टिटी के मुताल्लिक कहना चाहता हूँ। डिफेन्स रिसर्च, डिफेन्स प्रोडक्शन या डिफेन्स पर्सनल सब जगह आदमी बढ़ने चाहिए। रिसर्च में जो हमारी क्वान्टिटी है, वह बहुत कम है। जितना मिनिमम नम्बर होना चाहिए उतना हमने रखा है। यह ठीक है कि हमारी और भी जरूरीयात है। हमारे पास फाइनेंसेज कम हैं, इसकी तरफ भी तवज्जह देनी चाहिए क्योंकि इसकी वजह से उस रिसर्च टीम का काम रुकना नहीं चाहिए। टैक्नीकल और साइन्टिफिक रिसर्च का आपस में को-आर्डिनेशन होना जरूरी है। इसका फायदा इन्डस्ट्रीयल डवलपमेन्ट पर भी होगा और तभी सैल्फ-रिलायन्स हो सकता है। जब हम कोई चीज बाहर से परचेज करते हैं तो जो हमारे रिसर्च हैं उनको साथ रखा जाना चाहिए। रिसर्च वालों को और जो इंडस्ट्रीयल फील्ड में हैं उनको नेगलेक्ट किया जाता है। साइन्स और टैक्नोलाजी डिपार्टमैन्ट की ओर तो बिलकुल ही ध्यान नही दिया जाता। उनको भी पता लगना चाहिए कि जो रिसर्च हमने की है वह कहीं डाउन ग्रेडेड तो नहीं है या जो मुल्क हमें हथियार दे रहे हैं, वह अपने से कितना पीछे रह रहे हैं। अगर ऐसा को-आर्डिनेशन होगा तो जो हमारे रिसर्च करने वाले हैं वे आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश कर सकते हैं। इसलिए, मैं डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त करता हूँ कि इस तरफ हमें तवज्जह देनी होगी। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे साइन्टिस्ट सिर्फ तनख्वाह ही नहीं मांगते बल्कि उनके बच्चों को एजुकेशन की फैसिलिटी भी मिलनी चाहिए।

15.42 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*]

उनको इतनी सहूलियतें मिल सकें ताकि अपने बच्चों को ऐजूकेशन तथा अन्य जरूरी चीजें मुहैया करा सकें। हमारे जो सैन्ट्रल स्कूल हैं उनकी तादाद बढ़ायी जाए ताकि डिफेन्स से सम्बन्धित हर आर्गेनाइजेशन के लोगों के बच्चों को आसानी से दाखिला मिल सके।

आप जो जहाज ले रहे हैं वह क्या हम मैनुफैक्चर कर सकेंगे यह फेसिलिटीज हैं कि नहीं, इसका जवाब तो मिनिस्टर साहब देंगे, मगर मुझे मालूम है कि जहाज खरीदने में

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा]

कोताही हो जाती है, इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में कोताहियां हो जाती हैं जिनको रोकना जरूरी है। मगर यह जरूर किया जा रहा है कि जो-जो चीजें ले रहे हैं उसकी नो हाऊ, बनाने की कैपेसिटी और इन्तजाम साथ ही साथ किए जा रहे हैं और उसमें बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हैं, कोई अपने वैपन्स या इक्विपमेंट जो हमारे पास हैं वह उसी के अन्दर ऐडजस्ट किए जा रहे हैं कि नहीं इसका भी हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिए। वह प्लेन सारे के सारे ज्यों के त्यों तो नहीं लिए जा रहे हैं ? इस पौइन्ट पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा तवज्जह देनी चाहिए ताकि हम सैल्फ-रिलायेंट हो सकें। अभी देखने में यह आ रहा है कि जब भी कोई चीज हमारे साइंटिस्ट तैयार करते हैं तो एक इम्पीरियलिस्ट लौजो है जो बहुत ज्यादा इनफ्लूऐंस करने की कोशिश करती है, अफिसर्स और पोलीटीशियन्स के पास पहुंचने की कोशिश करते हैं और इस तरह से बढ़ती हुई हमारी गाड़ी को रोकने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस बात को खत्म करना चाहिए। होता क्या है कि अपनी इम्पोर्टेड टैक्नालाजी को एक बेस बनाया जाता है और इसके बहाने से कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो देखते हैं कि बदलते हुए हालात में अपने आपको महसूस न करें, क्योंकि हमारे इस प्रोडक्शन को लिंक नहीं किया जा रहा है अवाम की भलाई के साथ, इसलिए इम्पोर्ट आफ टैक्नालाजी का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं और अपना रुपया बाहर भेज रहे हैं। इसको रोकना चाहिए।

जहां तक पेंशन्स का ताल्लुक है, मेरा कहना है कि पेंशन्स में जो फर्क है, डिसक्रिमिनेशन है इसको जितनी जल्दी खत्म किया जाए उतना अच्छा है। जिन लोगों ने 5, 5 लड़ाइयां लड़ी हैं उनके जूनियर अफसर रिटायर हो कर उनसे कई गुना ज्यादा पेंशन ले रहे हैं, और पुराने वैसे ही रह गए हैं। इस तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए और इस डिस्पैरिटी को दूर करना चाहिए।

जम्मू-कश्मीर मिलीशिया के कुछ लोग हैं, यह उस वक्त भर्ती हुए थे जब हमारी फौजें वहां नहीं पहुंचती थीं और इन्होंने मुल्क को बचाने के लिए अपनी जानें दीं, कुछ जख्मी हुए और कुछ बचे। जिस वक्त हमारी सेन्ट्रल फोर्सेस में इनको भर्ती करने की बात आयी तो कुछ लोग तो भर्ती हो गए और कुछ लोग रह गए। जो लोग आये उनकी सर्विस थोड़ी थी। 516 केसेज ऐसे हैं जिनको पेंशन देने के मामले में कोताही से काम लिया जा रहा है। मैं भी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर रहा हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस तरीके से इन लोगों के मामले में कार्यवाही हो रही है वह प्रैट्रियाटिज्म की इन्सल्ट है। पता नहीं कौन लोग मना करते है। मेरी समझ में जो आदमी इस किस्म की बात करता है वह हमारे जवानों और आने वाली पीढ़ी के जोश..... उसको वह धक्का देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह केस, बावजूद इस बात के कि डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री ने इसकी कोशिश की है, क्यों नहीं थ्रू होता, कौन इसे रोकता है ? हमारी ब्यूरोक्रेसी में यह नहीं है कि सब लोग फारेन इन्फ्लुएन्सड हैं और उसको वह खराब न करें, इसकी तरफ हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए और इसको ठीक करना चाहिए।

इसी तरह से एमर्जेन्सी में 1962 में जब कुछ आफिसर्स हमारे मारे गए तो कुछ लोगों ने आकर आफर किया। उनके पैट्रीयोटिज्म की यह इन्सल्ट है कि हजार-हजार रुपया उनको दे दिया और सर्विस में मौका दिया और अब कहते हैं कि पैसे वापिस करो तब तुमको मकान देंगे, पेंशन के लिए साल काउन्ट करेंगे। यह सब क्या है ? यह इस तरह से

है जैसे आर्मी में भेड़ ली जाती हैं तो उनको तोलकर लिया जाता है, लोग उनको नम दिखलाकर पानी पिलाते हैं ताकि उसके बोझ से उसे देखा जाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि रूल इंसान के लिए बने हैं या इन्सान रूल के लिए बना है ? यह क्या है ? किस तरह से देखा जाता है, समझ नहीं पाता ? यह छोटी सी बात है, जो आदमी अपने आपको आफर करता है कि आगे जाऊंगा, शहीद हो जाऊंगा उसके साथ ऐसा बर्ताव किया जाता है ? मैं नहीं समझता कि इस तरह की बात किस तरीके से की जाती है ? हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब पता नहीं क्या करते हैं कि बेबस होकर बैठे रहते हैं ? नीचे से नोट आया और वह बेबस होकर बैठे रहे।

आज जिन लोगों ने हमको भेजा है, ये उन्हीं के बच्चे हैं जो आगे आए हैं। यही व्यक्ति काम में आते हैं जब मैदान मे निकलते हैं। उनको चन्द आदमी यहां बैठे रौंदते हैं। यह वही एलीमेंट है जिन्होंने अंग्रेजों का साथ दिया था, उस समय उनके बाल बच्चे नौकर थे। आज वे चाहते नहीं हैं कि गरीब आदमी, देहाती आदमी यहां आ जाए, वह उसे रोकते जाते हैं। आम आदमी ने चुनकर हमको यहां भेजा है हम में चाहे कोई इधर बैठा हो या उधर बैठा हो। आज आम आदमी कांशस हो गया वह बेदार हो गया है, उसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। यह ब्यूरोक्रेसी हमें बरबाद करवा देगी, इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आपने फ्री राशन दिया, यह बहुत अच्छा किया। आपने यह कर्नल तक दिया। ऊपर के कितने आदमी रह गए ? आखिर वह भी तो बेचारे वही हैं, ब्रिगेडियर क्या कर्नल से कम खाएगा ? इसी तरह जनरल तक की बात है। थोड़े से आदमियों के लिए आपने डिस्क्रिमिनेशन कर दिया, क्यों किया ? सब को फ्री राशन दे दीजिए। अच्छी बात है, इन्सैंटिव दीजिए ताकि उसमें अच्छाई नजर आये।

जब से हमारे डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर ने चार्ज संभाला है, इन्होंने कोशिश की है विभाग को को-आर्डिनेट करने की, ठीक रास्ते पर लाने की, हैंडिल करने की और इकट्ठा करने की। अगर यह सब चीजों को दुरुस्त नहीं कर पायेंगे तो कोई नहीं कर पाएगा। ये परसुएड भी कर सकते हैं और एस्सर्ट भी कर सकते हैं। इस तरफ इनको ध्यान देना चाहिए और जो लोग राशन के बगैर रह गए हैं उनकी जरूर मदद करनी चाहिए।

बार्डर एरियाज की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। मेरा एक्सपीरियन्स है, सन् 47 की लड़ाई भी मैंने देखी है, सन् 65 और 71 की लड़ाई भी देखी है जहां-जहां लोगों का लगाव है हमारी फौजों के साथ। हमारी फौजें बहुत अच्छी हैं। इनका सब अवाम के साथ बेहतरीन लिंक है। वहां लोग भर्ती भी बार्डर से हैं तो ऐसा करते हैं। बार्डर फोर्सेस और पैरा मिलैट्री फोर्सेस में भर्ती करना चाहिए और और हर जगह करना चाहिए।

जहां तक कैन्टूनमेंट एक्ट में एमेंडमेंट का ताल्लुक है, उसको जितनी जल्दी हो सके, पास कराया जाए। उससे कई मौजूदा कमियां दूर हो जाएंगी।

डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री को दो तीन मिनिस्ट्रीज से सिस्टमेटिक कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए। एक तो इनफर्मेशन और ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री के साथ उसका कोआर्डिनेशन हो। हमारी पालिसी है कि हम सुलह की पूरी कोशिश करेंगे, लेकिन अगर उसके बावजूद लड़ाई हो, तो हम उसके लिए पूरी तरह तैयार रहेंगे। इस बारे में अपने लोगों को एजूकेट करने के अलावा पड़ोसी मुल्क के लोगों को भी बताना

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा]

जरूरी है, क्योंकि कल तक वे हमारे साथी रहे हैं, वे हमारे खून के खून और हड्डी की हड्डी हैं। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि हमारा रेडियो और टेलिविजन इफैक्टिव हो। जम्मू रेडियो पूंछ, राजौरी और डोडा तक नहीं जा सकता। उसकी बूस्ट करने का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए। एशियाड के वक्त ने हमने जम्मू में एक किलोवाट का बूस्टर लगाया, जिसे पाकिस्तान में भी सुना गया। इससे वे लोग घबरा गए। वे लोग हमारे प्रोग्राम से डरते हैं। उन्होंने सियालकोट में 100 किलोवाट का बूस्टर लगाया और हमारे प्रोग्राम को जैम कर दिया। इसलिए हमें अपने रेडियो और टेलिविजन को ज्यादा पावरफुल बनाना चाहिए। इसी तरह रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री और रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट के साथ भी डिफेंस का कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए।

जब से हिन्दुस्तान बना है, यहां पर गरीबी रही है। हम गरीबी को बर्दाश्त कर सकते हैं बशर्ते कि उसको दूर करने की कोशिश भी जारी रखी जाए। डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से मैं दरखास्त करना चाहता हूं कि वह अपने तजुर्बे और टेक्टफुलनैस की मदद से डिफेंस की इन सब प्राबलम्ज को हल करें। उनके अलावा कोई दूसरा शख्स इसके काबिल नहीं होगा। वक्त की कमी है, वर्ना मुझे और भी कई बातें कहनी थीं। एक मुगालता चल रही है कि हमारी फौज में डिसकान्टेन्टमेंट है, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। हमारी फौज में बहुत पेट्रियाटिज्म है। श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने डिफेंस के तीन विंग्ज में कोआर्डिनेशन की बात कही है। उन्हें पोलीटिक्ल लेवल पर इनटेग्रेट करना चाहिए। इसमें जल्दी नहीं करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि इसमें खराबी भी हो सकती है। तीन में से एक तो बड़ा बना देना कोई आसान बात नहीं है।

मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मुल्क के अवाम उनके साथ हैं। हमारे इर्द-गिर्द जो बारूद इकट्ठा हो रहा है, हमें उसके बारे में खबरदार रहना होगा। पाकिस्तान ने जो अस्लहा इकट्ठा किया है, वह हमेशा हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल किया है। वह रूस के साथ सुलह कर रहा है। अफगानिस्तान से उसको कोई खतरा नहीं है। इसलिए डिफेंस में हमारी पूरी तैयारी होनी चाहिए।

*SHRI S. T. K. JAKKAYAN (Periakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to say a few words on the Demands for grants of the Ministry of Defence for 1983-84.

Sir, I welcome the augmentation of defence outlay in the Central Budget of 1983-84. Inspite of that, we are spending only 4% of the Gross National Product on the defence of the country. The independence of the nation means the free life of 65 crores of our people. Hence it is very necessary to ensure that at least 10% of the Gross National Product is spent on Defence.

I am sure that our hon. Defence Minister is aware of the fact that there are 9 public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Department of Defence Production. In 1982-83 their paid-up share capital was Rs. 243.58 crores. The Government of India has given a loan of Rs. 388.11 crores to these undertakings. The value of production was Rs. 1028.23 crores and the total turnover was Rs. 920.00 croses. 6 companies had made a profit of Rs. 101.19 crores and three undertakings incurred a loss of Rs. 39.45 crores. The net profit was just Rs. 61.74 crores. How can we expect these units to pay bonus to workers, to pay dividend to the shareholders, to spare for depreciation and also to meet the interest commitment out of this sum of Rs. 61.74 crores? They will never be able

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

to return the loan to the Government of India. I suggest that the Government of India should convert these loans into equity capital so that the units will get rid of the burden of loans and can concentrate on augmenting production. You charge them with delivering goods after handing over the full responsibility to them.

Here, I would quote the instance of Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. In 1982-83 the unit has produced defence need to the tune of Rs. 38.43 crores and the civil needs to the tune of Rs. 279.32 crores. This only shows that the unit has not been giving importance to produce more of defence needs than civilian needs. The Defence Production units should be directed to concentrate on the production of defence needs.

I need not emphasise that India has the longest coast-line and adequate attention has to be paid to our Navy. Unfortunately, so far the Navy has been getting only step-motherly treatment.. Even in 1983-84, only 9% of the total defence budget has been allocated for Navy. You can well imagine what constructive assets can be created by the Navy with this small sum. In the absence of proper naval protection, in the small islands of Andman and Nicobar Islands about thousand foreign families were living for more than a year. When this news appeared in the national press, the Navy evicted all of them from our territory. Similarly. the Sri Lankan naval ships had intruded into our territory and confiscated the fish-catch of our fihermen but also took away some of our fishermen. This highlights the need for strengthening of Coast-Guard Fleet smmediately. I would also like to point out that the Indian Ocean has become a war-zone and it is necessary for us to increase our outlay on Navy. I take this opportunity to suggest that at least 25% of the total defence budget should be allocated for Indian Navy.

With these few words I conclude my speech, thanking you for the opportunity given to me.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for kindly giving me an opportunity. I would like to take this opportunity also of thanking the hon. speakers who have participated in this debate and for the excellent homework and the indepth study they have done in this subject which is of vital importance to us.

Sir, although lot of figures have been quoted, it is 17.4 per cent of our expenditure that we are spending on defence and, therefore, it is in the fitness of things that hon. Members should take an intelligent and cogent interest in this subject.

Various hon. Members who have taken part have analysed the Report of the Ministry as well as the Budget according to the idelogical spectacles they have been wearing and therefore some of them have thought it fit to point out that we are following an imperialist line; the same imperialist country is again being described by some other speakers as a very progressive country and we are following that line. I would like to reiterate that we are neither doctrainnaire nor rigid in our posture or our policy.

Our Defence policy is very clear. We have based it on an integrated policy based on our economic policy, on our foreign policy and the policy enunciated by our leaders, that is, on the basis of Panchsheel.

Although the Members in their analysis have thought it fit to mention that the Navy should be strengthened—some one said 25%, some one said much more than what we have allocated this year, —Government will have to take an overall view of the geo-strategic position as well as the geo-political developments.

Therefore, a balanced appreciation of all the three, that is, Army, Navy

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

and Air Force, has been taken into consideration.

Many of the Members have very rightly pointed out the importance of the Indian Ocean, our island territories, and have also pointed out that the sophisticated technology, and sophisticated equipments, which have been inducted into the sub-continent as well as in the littoral States, the region where we belong; and therefore, it is imperatives on us to take into consideration all these new acquisitions, all these introductions of new generation of technology, whether it is electronics, whether it is armaments, whether it is in the field of artillery, armour, etc. or whether it is in the field of navalcrafts and submarines. All these have been taken into consideration.

Also, taken into consideration is the escalation cost. The fact is, whenever one has to charge into a new generation of technology it is very costly. Sometimes it is of a prohibitive cost. Therefore we have been trying to concentrate on getting equipment which is adaptable by us in our country by our armed forces and which can be easily manufactured in our country under licence so that we do have a transfer so technology and knowhow and the adaptability can be easily utilised by our armed forces.

On the question of Defence spending, many of the hon. Members tried to compare India's defence spending as related to some of the other developed, doveloping and highly industrialised nations who have been in this defence field. If you will kindly bear with me, I may point out that our Defence spending per capita comes to 8 dollars as compared to Pakistan's 21.2 dollars, Malaysia's 140 dollars, Singapore's 295 dollors, Indonesia's 17 dollars, Iran's 113 dollars, Philippines' 13.1 dollars. Even in our neighbouring States the only ones who are lesser than us are Sri Lanka, Bangla Desh and Nepal. We have a huge coastline; we have thousands of kilometres of border areas which need vigil with our various neighbours. In the field of foreign affairs as also in the field of relationships between the various countries, we always have to be vigilant because it has been seen that there are no permanent friends, no permanent foes but only permanent national interest and therefore the enlightened national interest dictates to us that we should be vigilant and we should be prepared for all eventualities at all times.

Some of the speakers while taking part in the discussion, while they were speaking on the question of morale of the Armed Forces and paying handsome compliments to the courage, patriotism and the bravery of our Armed Forces also struck a discordant note and they did cast certain aspersions on our officers and men. Sir, I would like to take this opportunity here to say that soldering is a very noble and honourable profession. It is not dictated only on economic considerations but it is inspired by a sense of national pride and patriotism and it is unfair for an Hon'ble Member here, in this august House, to make such a sweeping and general remark casting aspersions on the integrity of the Armed Forces.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): But you have to feed and house them and clothe them properly. Treat them also as human beings.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : That is very true, Sir. Some of these factors which is effect morale are the faith and courage and devotion to the nation which makes him live and die for the nation. A good physical and mental health, confidence in oneself, one's leader and one's equipment belief in the righteousness and the cause for which he is fighting and self-respect and the importance which is given to him for the work he is doing for the country and the *esprit de corps* which he is with his group, to the organisation which he belongs and the pride in that group, all these factors are very necessary to keep his morale very high. By our saying

something here on the floor of this House, Let us not effect that morale which is the single largest factor as far as the winning of the war is concerned. You may give the best equipment, you may give as much money as you can, but if the morale is not high, a soldier, a sailor or an airman will not fight for it, will not die for it and ultimately the country will lose. Therefore, whatever the hon. Members who have spoken regarding the induction of these modern equipments, modern technologies into this sub-continent has already been taken note of by the Government. The Government is very much conscious, very much aware, but at the same time, Government attaches the highest importance to the man behind the equipment and therefore to keep a man behind the equipment, morale very high, Government have taken certain positive steps to increase the allocation regarding accommodation, regarding the education of his children, regarding the health of these people and their families. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, Sir, Government have taken deliberate steps to keep this morale high by increased allocation from Rs. 51 crore to Rs. 91 crore this year. As far as the accommodation is concerned, the percentage of satisfaction will be about 60% at the end of this financial year whereas hundred per cent accommodation is authorised for the other ranks and JCOs and officers. This was not so a few years back and it is due to the increased allocations, the increased emphasis on the welfare measures taken in the last three years that it is bearing fruits.

Same is the question with the education of children of the servicemen, whether he is in the other ranks, or J.C.O. or equivalent ranks of officers. It was one of the factors which was always a burden on the people posted at different places, and their children's education used to suffer. 25 more defence Kendriya Vidyalayas are being opened in this year alone as compared to 15 in the Civil Sector.

As far as health is concerned, there is increased allocation in the medical services too. There is specialist treatment even for the members of the families of the servicemen and other civilian defence employees also. As some of the Members have already referred to, and it has been brought out in the Annual Report too, the new concessions which have been given to the Armed Forces, which the Raksha Mantri had to fight, for more than a year with his colleagues, for it to see the light of the day, have gone to all the ranks, J.C.Os and equivalent ranks and to officers upto the rank of Colonel, including full Colonel. One is the free ration and the other is the separation allowance. And there are a number of concessions given on page 144 onwards. In most of them, there has been an increase by 50% or more. Some of these are free from taxes; thus the carry-home pay of the officers upto the rank of full Colonel and below, and for ranks other than officers, will be far more.

As far as Brigadiers are concerned, there was a mention by Shri G. L. Dogra. Brigadiers who are without their families in the stations where they are posted will also be given certain concessions. The Government policy has always been to help the weaker sections of society. The same applies to the armed forces also; the people who needed help have been helped by these new concessions. Therefore, it has not been thought fit to include the Chief of the Army Staff, the Navy Staff and the Air Force Staff, and the officers of the General's rank in the same type of concessions which have been extended to the junior level officers. This is another contributing factor to morale, because the Indian Army, the Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force are officer led forces, and therefore, it has been done by personal act and by personal example It is this group which has been helped in the new concessions, so that there is no discontent and that the service personnel who are doing their sacred duty, who are doing their honourable duty are looked after by the country and the Government.

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

Apart from accommodation, health and the activities which, I said, contribute towards morale, is the question of welfare activities as well as recreational activities. The Armed Forces have been in the vanguard of the physical educational programme in this country. In other countries, whether they are socialist, capitalist or Marxist, the medium of sport and physical education has always been utilised as a vehicle for the transformation of the Society there, for improving the health, for bringing in discipline, for inculcating *esprit de crops*, the priden in the nation, as well as unity of purpose. And, therefore, for the first time, this year the Defence Ministry is allocating Rs. 25 lakhs as a taken amount for development of sports in both the military sector as well as the civilian defence, that is the ordnance factories sector. This is only a token amount. This is the beginning and it will increase with your help. It will be interesting to note that in the recently held Asian Games, although only 17% of the particination was by the Services, 30% of the over all medals and 50% of the Gold Medals were won by the Services sportsmen. Therefore, to encourage these sportsmen, in their diet, in their training, in their equipment, this small investment is being made. And this again goes towards increasing or adding to the morale of the Armed Forces. There are some questions of other welfare measures which have already been brought out in the Annual Report. Therefore, I would not like to take more of your time in this, but I would like to mention about one aspect. There was a remark on the clothing allowances of the Air Force. In fact, there was a certain item in the Air Force, which was a paid item. After the new policy on clothing, which was introduced after detailed study of the anomalies of the earlier one and as a measure of rationalisation in the best interests of the Services as well as the individuals along with the Army, it now provides for free issue of items which had to be purchased earlier. The replacement of items is also free of cost on the expiry of service life without having to return the old ones as was required in the past. In fact in many of the items, the specifications now made are of improved quality, better and easier maintenance and greater smartness of outfit. So, the point which has been raised was not with much basis and the new policy has been an improvement on the previous one.

There was a mention on the second-line of defence as well as the huge expenditure due to a large standing army. It was year before last in 1981 on the 14th of September, when the Prime Minister, the then Defence Minister had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of our colleague, Maj. Gen. Sparrow, to look into the aspect of how the Territorial Army, which was brought into existence as a result of an Act of Parliament of 1949, could be made more effective, and more attractive, as also how the second line of Defence can also in that context be improved and a more coordinated approach and ethos developed. Athough three months' time was given, yet this Committee has done Yeoman work and it has gone into great depth. It was on 11th December, 1982 that Gen. Sparrow gave his volumenous and very analytical report to the Government; and it is under examination at the moment. Therefore, once it is fully examined in its various ramifications, the question of developing the second-line of defence, to augment the Armed Forces as well as to relieve the Armed Forces of certain of its more onerous duties can be looked into. On this aspect also, I would like to mention that the National Cadet Corps was also by an Act of Parliament and during the years it has had quite a lot of evolution as well as a little bit of metamosphosis. When the National Cadet Corps was established, it was with a view to imparting certain military training to the youth of the country, to inculcate discipline, *esprit de corps* and to build character. Over the years, it was found that it had become unwidely ; and after the 1962 chinese aggression when it had become voluntary, there was little deterioration,

Therefore, a Committee under the chairmanships of Prof. Mahajani, one of the Vice-Chancellors of Pune University was set up, and certain experts from the military and educational fields were associated with it. After that, it was decided that the National Cadet Corps would be the largest youth movement, with a bias on adventure and character-building. So, the National Cadet Corps to-day stands at 11 lakhs—4 lakhs in the senior division, and 7 lakhs in the junior division—and the emphasis is on adventure and character-building. So, I would like to take this opportunity of refuting the charge that it was a waste of time and energy. It is not. In fact, this is one of the most attractive activities ; but it has limitations of number and of funds. As you are aware, 50% of the funds are borne by State Governments, and 50% by the Centre. So, because of limitation of funds, it has not been possible to have more cadets. In the last meeting of the Central Advisory Committee of National Cadet Corps, it has been decided to open 25 new units throughout the country; and it has been decided that it will be mostly in the backward areas where it will give a chance to the students of those backward areas, to take part in these activities.

There was some mention about the Sainik Schools, and about their improvement. The Raksha Mantri, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Sainik Schools Board in its meeting last year. very magnanimously agreed to increase the tuition expenses from Rs. 3500 to Rs. 5500 ; and to meet a percentage of the cost escalation, because otherwise it is extremely difficult to give or impart that type of education in backward areas—where Sainik Schools have been established, mostly meant for people coming from the weaker sections of the society and people who cannot afford a public school education or any better type of schools. In the Sainik Schools, they get training as well as education, so that later on, they may take service in the Armed Forces as their career. But unfortunately, the response from some state Governments, has not yet come ; and, therefore, some of the improvements which hon. Members here urged upon the Government to undertake—and they urged Government for better facilities to be given in Sainik Schools, have not delayed.

The same is the case with the question of ex-Servicemen which has been agitating and engaging the minds of each and every Member of this House, because these are the people who have given the best part of their lives in the service of the nation. Because of the young profile which the Armed Forces have to keep, these disciplined, dedicated, highly trained and highly motivated people are released from the Armed Forces. And their rehabilitation and re-settlement are a national problem. But unfortunately neither the state—I should say some of the state Governments nor the other institutions both private and public sector industries, have risen to the occasion. It is a national problem because by the time a Serviceman is released, he has learnt a particular trade. In fact, he has learnt many trades which are of benefit to the civilian sectors. To-day the prosperity of Haryana, Punjab and Jammu and & Kashmir is the result of this factor : practically every family there has at least one person in the Armed Forces, who has gone back ; he has improved the technique of the vocation which has existing in the villages and that is how the prosperity has come up. But, unfortunately, out of 50,000—55,000 people who were released, only about 16,000 to 17,000 people are resettled. There are times also when the ex-servicemen had been away from their families also, from their homes for 15—18 years ; they are not also particularly keen to be away from their homes for all time to come. Therefore, the government has taken certain positive measures to see that self-employment facilities are provided and one of them is like Trysem system which you have in the rural development wing, which is known as *Pexsem* : and this is

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on a pilot basis for about two years in 3—4 States ; and once it is found that it is stabilized, we shall extend it to other States too. We are starting it first in Haryana and then we will extend it to other States.

Regarding ex-servicemen, again in the last meeting of the Kendriya Sainik Board for revitalising and revamping of the Sainik Board both in the Rajya Sainik Board level as well as Zila Sainik Board level, the Raksha Mantri made an offer of giving Rs. 75 lakhs from the Central Government's share to be matched by the State Governments by another Rs. 75 lakhs so that the point of contact with the ex-servicemen at the district level which is the Zila Sainik Board as well as States which is the Rajya Sainik Board could be revitalised, could have better type of people, could have more staff so that the problems of the ex-servicemen which come to these officers could be dealt with. But, unfortunately, this is also another offer which has not been taken advantage of and, therefore, the tempo of activities which we would have desired to have this year has had to have a little setback. I will request and urge upon the hon. member—if they could help us in getting their respective State Governments to rise to the occasion—to come up with 50 per cent of the share of the State Governments which is their share so that all of us can look after ex--servicemen whose problem is not only of the Central Government but more so they have to do with the State Governments ; and it is a national problem.

Before a serviceman becomes an ex-serviceman, in house training and vocational training is one of the things on which emphasis had been laid by government. At first, the response was not very great. But since last year, we had a remarkable response and the vacancies which had been asked for in the various IITs and other institutions are gradually being filled up ; and the ex-servicemen before they retire get trained and go back and get themselves also rehabilited by the self-employment schemes.

There was mention regarding equalisation of pension and decrease of disparity in pension. All the hon. members are aware that pension is fixed at the time of retirement at the last pay drawn. Therefore, since it is a matter which will have wide ranging administrative as well as financial remifications, government has, from time to time, from 1953 onwards, then again during 1973 during the Third Pay Commission, then again in 1979 when a portion of the DA was merged with the pay, fixed the pension accordingly. Then again in 1982, various concessions like DA, additional allowances, *ad hoc* allowances have been given to bring down the disparity in pension. Now that it is in the court, it will be difficult because of administrative, financial and legal position to take any different stand at the moment. But it will be the Government's constant endeavour to give relief to the low paid pensioners so that their problems can be mitigated to a certain extent, as has been done since 1953. There was no provision for the war widows prior to 1.1.1964. A start has been made by giving Rs. 50/- as an *ad hoc* grant. We are also examining how best this can be improved.

We have also taken certain steps for improving as well as removing the stagnation in the services of the civilian defence employees as well as officers in the ordnance factories. There is a cadre review going on and it is in the final stages of completion. The discussions are being held with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. The cadre review of the ordnance Factories Board will be completed soon. So is the question with some of the stagnation in the Defence Land and Contonment Services. That is also in a final stage of discussion. We are hopeful that it will be completed soon.

There was a mention also about the Coast Guard. Along with the Indian Navy, the Coast Guard has been doing yeoman service in both guarding the exclusive economic zone and in apprehending trawlers, peacherc and also helping the Navy against undesirable elements. We have a Coast Guard Development Plan, which is Coterminous with the Defence Plan of 1982 to 1985. The second dimension of the Coast Guard *i.e.* the air wing, has been equipped with three Allouette helicopters. It has got some outward patrol vessels and some boats which have been bought from the Navy. Gradually the strength of the crafts of the Coast Guard is being augmented and improved. At the same time, manpower, which was coming from ex-Naval personnel, is being augmented by going in for direct recruitment. In the past one year, the Coast Guard has done an excellent work. And because of that, poaching has come down considerably. They have apprehended a lot of trawlers. They are also in possession of some very interesting things, which are very important for our national security as well as for the exclusive economic zone and ocean wealth which abounds in our continental shelf.

I would like to take this opportunity to mention that the Armed Forces, during the time of peace, are not only doing their hard training well but also have been aiding the civil authorities in various contingencies like natural calamities, floods, cyclones, in meeting various situations which are not natural but man-made calamities, in the realm of sports as well as in helping the Government in organising events like the Non-Aligned Meet as well as the Ninth Asian Games. Today, there is a universal applause and admiration for the role played by the Armed Forces in organising these two significant events of the twentieth century as far as our country is concerned. There was a reference by Shri Indrajit Gupta regarding the shortfall in technical personnel as far as recruitment is concerned. I would like to take this opportunity to say that in fact our National Defence Academy and the Indian Military Academy are oversubscribed. Because of the high standards laid for medical, physical, psychological tests and because the armed forces are rather choosy about recruiting people because they want motivated, dedicated and disciplined people to join the armed forces, there are no shortages but not in our recruiting centres. As far as the question of premature retirement is concerned, certain category of people who either have lost interest or are looking for fresh postures eleswhere, far whom economic considerations are far more important and the service to the nation is secondary, they are the people who are leaving and going on premature retirement.

There have been many points raised by hon. Members but, more or less, they come into the bread patterns of the morals and welfare of Servicemen and Ex-servicemen, the geo-political and geo-strategic position and how we have responded or reacted to some of the welfare measures apart from the cantonments. I would seek the indulgence of the House that the Cantonment (Amendment) Bill has been introduced and we can take it up when the things come.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, मैं मन्त्री जी से एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं । आज हमारे देश के लिए जिस तरह का खतरा स्थल और समुद्र के रास्ते से है, साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियों के द्वारा, और खासकर जिस तरह से साम्प्रदायिक विघटनकारी शक्तियां अपना सिर उठा रही हैं उसको देखते हुए हमारे फौज के अफसरान और जवानों को इस दिशा में प्रशिक्षित करने का क्या प्रयास किया जा रहा है ?

एक महत्वपूर्ण चीज और भी रह गई है । जो सीधे फौज में अफसर भर्ती होते हैं

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

उनके मुकाबले से जो अधिक दिनों तक फौज में रहकर प्रोन्नत होकर आगे बढ़ते हैं उनके लिए अधिक अनुपात में अफसरों की जगहें बढ़ाने का सरकार का इरादा है या नहीं।

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : About the first question, I will say that these are voluntary armed forces. We do not force anyone for political classes or political education. This is a free country with freedom of speech and expression. During their stay in the armed forces, every opportunity is given to them to read decent magazines, decent literature, they are given certain lectures, speaking points are given, unit Sainik Sammelans are held where the Commanding Officers and other senior officers do talk to them on contemporary subjects. In the recreation room, there is TV as well as radio and various books are brought by the unit library and they being intelligent people, educated people, I am sure, they know what is good and what is bad for them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope Mr. Jha is satisfied.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : On the second question, I am not very clear.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I wanted to know whether the number of promotees in the Armed Forces is to be raised as compared to those directly recruited among the officers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is about the promotees and the direct recruits.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : At present provision exists for non-commissioned officers and junior commissioned officers to become officers through the Army Cadet College. Even they can sit for Indian Military Academy Examination and there have been cases galore where in the Indian Army and Air Force people have started from the lowest rung and have gone up to the ranks of Lieutenant General and all that.

(*Interruption*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rajesh Pilot.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first, I congratulate the Defence Minister and the Minister of State for Defence for this is the first time that the House has taken their statement very happily as they have spoken everywhere that we are fully prepared as far as defence is concerned. And that is how the State is normal today because people feel that we are fully prepared for defence. Anyway, Sir, much has been said, and I think every one is of the opinion that we must pay special attention to Defence and every Member has spoken from that angle. So, I would not repeat the same.

I have a few questions for the hon. Defence Ministers and also some suggestions.

My first question is this. Last time the hon. Minister gave us an assurance that Vijayanta tanks' mechanical power and firing potentialities are being looked after and we are making progress on that. That was an assurance. So, I would like to ask him this time as to how far we have reached in this regard and he should tell the position to us.

Then about the production of Indian 105 mm guns for the field artillery units, how far we have reached ?

About communications, last time we had discussed that communication is one of the important parts of our Defence Services. How much progress have we made in our area-wise communications system and where do we stand as on today ?

I had also pointed out last time that we are lagging behind in regard

to the transport system in respect of all the three Services. As on today we do not have sufficient transport as per the scale in each unit. Have we made any progress and what is the position as on today ?

Regarding Air Force, last time we discussed in detail and the hon. Defence Minister in his own words has said that 'replacements of the aircraft have been identified and induction of new aircraft Progressivelly will take place'. These are his exact words. I would like to know what is the progress about that because I still feel that at least in the fivld of transport we have not made much progress and I shall not be feeling bad in telling the House aud the hon. Minister that as far as transport is concerned, I do not think we are capable of shifting a corps or for that matter a division at short notice without the help of the Indian Airlines. So, I would like to know how much progress we have made in that respect.

Regarding the Navy, I have gone through the Report. It is a very satisfactory progress, but I hope we will maintain the tempo with which we have started.

About recruitment, a lot of modification has taken place and there is improvement in the system, but there is a lot to be done to improve the recruitment system in all the three Services. If the recruitment is bad and the recruitment system is faulty, induction into this Service will become bad. So, I hope the Defence Minister will take extra interest in that regard and improvement will be effected.

I have something to say on the service conditions. Just now our hon. Minister of State for Defence has said that we should not discuss anything which will affect their morale. I fully agree with him.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : He did not say that.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : May be I am wrong, I take my remark back.

Sir, life in the Services despite the rigours and hardships, is a clean life. I personally feel that the qualities of comradeship, honour and adventure are not found in any other walk of life. A point was raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta that the quality and standard are showing a decline. Yes, it is a fact. We should find out the cause. There is a decline in the induction of the young talented people in Services. You may not agree to that. We may keep on saying that everyone is keen to join Services but if you see in practical way, there is decline. We must seriously think about the cause.

I do agree that change in environment—social and economic—has effected the induction into the services. What is the main point ? The main point is the position. Ten years back the Service personnel had a special position. There was a time when a man in uniform had a special respect if he happened to walk into any State Government Office or in D.M's office. There used to be some response or action on a letter from the Army Unit or by the Officer Commanding. This thing is lacking now. There was a time if an Army man had got down from the train at any railway station, the Station Master used to show some courtesy in getting the laggage taken care of about reservation etc. There was some sort of sympathetic and respectful feeling. It is lacking now. It is for the Government to know the reason. I do not simply blame the Government. There may be something lacking in the Service Personnel. Government has to make an extra effort to keep the special position of the Service Personnel, to keep their position high.

So far as uniform cloth is concerned, it is manufactured in the mill. I wear that as a civilian. They wear it as a uniform. But they have a pride in

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that. That is what keeps the young man's head and make him work at 104°. He will never come down. To maintain that we have to put in some extra effort.

A lot has been done to solve their economic problems. Nobody denies that. Free ration has been given. Scales of pay have been revised. Increments in pay have been given. But I have only one point to make. In 1947 a Lt. Col. used to get Rs. 1560. That was his take home pay, after all deductions. To-day he gets Rs. 2,700/- There is no doubt that he gets Rs. 1,200/- more. I am not saying that there is decrease in pay. But look at the value. 1947 pay, if you compare with to-day's pay, his take home pay comes to Rs. 480/-. The hon. Defence Minister is ex-Finance Minister. He can understand it better.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : If you say that, then he will become miser.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : That he will be.

I suggested a few points last time. Government will not lose much if those are implemented. Take for instance petrol subsidy. You authorise services people—officers and men—to draw a particular quota at a subsidised rate. On that you reduce Central Excise Duty. They will get petrol cheaper by Rs. 2 or 2.50 than the normal citizen. This will give them relief. It is better to help them in this way rather than other things. I suggested this last time and I received a reply, that the matter is being looked into". The matter of deep-penetration aircraft has been decided but this aspect of the question is still being looked into. May I know what is being done in this regard ?

It is the third time that we are discussing Defence Budget. I wish that some decision on my suggestions could have been given. We have suggested the housing accommodation. They have given free ration. They have given financial relief. Then, they could have considered the accommodation problem also. Today if an officer or a man is posted to a peace area, he gets the reimbursement allowance. They have given Rs. 1,000 to an officer. But there is a specification that he should have two bed rooms, one drawing-cum-dining room, one kitchen etc. But that kind of house is not available for less than Rs. 2,500/-. What happens is that the person has to run about here and there either to request that those specifications are written off or not followed. You make it directly Rs. 400 or Rs. 500. He says the housing accommodation will be looked after and the Government will pay more attention to it. It is up the Government to assess how much suffering is being experienced by these people. After all, the Defence budget is a big budget and I think, providing Rs. 2 crores or Rs 3 crores for this purpose will not matter much.

I have also requested the Minister for flying bounty. He was also the Finance Minister. When we met him, he agreed to it and he doubled the flying bounty. I was very happy as a soldier that it was increased to Rs. 375 from Rs. 75/-. But according to the instructions of the Finance Ministry, he has to pay tax on it. Whatever the amount is increased, it is reduced by paying income-tax etc. and therefore there is no increase in the carry-home pay of a person. He is obliged to pay tax on the flying bounty. After paying tax, he does not get anything from the increased flying bounty.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is the action of right hand and left hand.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I would request him to use both the hands and see that the flying bounty is income-tax free. Then only, he will get some relief. By paying tax, compulsory insurance etc., he does not get

anything. On paper, you can make a person happy but practically he does get nothing.

As on today, you are given free-warrants for alternate year and once a year. And then, you give D-form to a soldier wherein Government pays 50 or 60% and the soldier pays 40% or so. It is a very minor thing for the Central Government to pay full amount You are already paying every year 45 to 50% for his going to and coming back to the duty station. If you can make it free, it will be simple for him, simple for the Government and simple for the auditor. Every year, this concession can be extended. (*Interruptions.*) I think, last time, I have requested for this.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : You have got more than half of what you have given in the list.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT ; Sir, I have also requested him that he should be practical in some of the issues. Today, a service officer is granted Rs. 20,000 for car loan. Wherever you move in the country, Mr. Chairman, can you get a car for Rs. 20,000 ? Can you suggest any State where you can go and buy a car for Rs. 20,000. If you buy a new car, you have to put Rs.60,000 from your pocket. If you buy some second-hand car, you will get only 1952 model car. It means, every year you have to incur some expenditure for its repair. You should do the practical things. We should change our rules as per the requirements and as per the conditions. That is very important. If you give a car loan, please make it sufficient so that an officer or man can buy a car.

An advance or Rs. 75,000 is granted for house building. Can you ever get a house anywhere in the cities or important place for Rs. 75,000. You should be practical in your approach. We are talking about the morale. It is all right. The moral will be high if we are pushing it up. It will not remain high pushing it down. These are the very things which affect directly the people in the Armed Forces. I hope this time, the hon. Minister will take note of this.

I have some suggetions for his kind consideration. Regarding the ex-servicemen, the hon. Minister of State for Defence may remember that the statement remains the same as on date, as it was when we discussed this item last time. Rs. 75 lakhs have been granted for the Kendriya Sainik Board and the state Governments will have to pay 50% of it.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : The statement could not have been the same because it was done in July.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Any way, this year we have expected that something solid must come out. As I have requested last time also, whatever we do—take 20% or 15% of the cases—that must be implemented. Last time, we have had the retired officers in the District-level Soilders' Board as President or Secretary of the Board. Those people who have retired are made President of the Board. Once they retire, their interest goes down. They look after their own personal interests. Whenever the case goes to them, they say, "Recommendent and forwarded for action". I suggest to look after the morale of the ex-servicemen, if a serving officer is posted there, he would do the job well and his efforts can be monitored as to how far he is looking after the ex-servicemen and an entry should also be made into the folder and the dossiers. Then he will naturally work hard. Instead of discussing every time here that ex-servicemen are not being looked after, the Government should do something positive in this regard. Instead of putting retired officers there, serving officers should be put there.

Then, there are disparities in pension. It is an old subject. Every time, we discuss it. Everyone agrees

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for it. The people have started going to courts. When the whole House agrees, when the Government agrees, why can't they start in the stages ? If the Government does not have money, let them start clearing stage-wise, from 47 to 50, from 50 to 53 and so on. If every year, for 3 or 4 years it is done, by this time, they would have cleared this point which is a very sad point for the services. So, I would request the hon. Minister to please take serious note of it this time and put in an extra effort on this side.

I had also pointed out last time that they have reserved 14.5 to 20.5 per cent reservation for Class III and Class IV groups in the public sector undertakings. I would like to know whether they have monitored as to how much has been implemented, how much has been done. We have got only 2 per cent reservation in the last year. Only 2 per cent of the people have got the job reservation in the public sector units as against 14.5 and 20.5 per cent. They do not carry it forward also. It lapses. These are very minor points but they are not being looked into. It is not being implemented. If the Directorate of Ressettlement and the Ministry monitor as to how much they have reserved and how much has been implemented, how many people have got the benefit of job reservation, then only they will know what is the actual position and do the needful. Only then the people will feel the benefit of it.

The same is in the case of Groups A and B. The Government, the Home Ministry, has issued orders that five years concession is given when a person goes into Group A and Group B. When he retires ot 40, what is the use of giving him 5 years concession ? 25 years ago is the requirement to go into Group A and Group B. With five years concession, it becomes 30. For a person who retires at 35, this concession of five years is of no use. If one retires early, then only he will get the benefit. If he retires at 30 and gets 5 years concession, then only it is of some benefit. If he retires at 35, he does not get the required concession. So, I suggest that this policy be reviewed. I would request the hon. Minister to look into it again and make it practicable.

As regards the recognition of military service in civilian jobs, it was considered in 1980 that they will recognise the military service which an individual has put in when he joins the public sector undertakings service. But some of the public sector units like the Reserve Bank of India, the Bank of India and the Punjab & Sind Bank are not following it. It is a Government Policy. They are not following it. I would request the hon. Minister to look into it as to why they are not following it.

I have also already suggested one thing more for the ex-servicemen. The State Governments are forming peace corps forces. I have requested the Central Government and the Defence Ministry that the maximum number of ex-servicemen should be absorbed in these peace corps forces. They are the best trained people; they are best tested people. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many State have formed such peace corps forces and how many ex-servicemen have been absorbed in these peace corps forces.

As I have already requested earlier also, till you do not monitor the efforts, till you do not monitor the follow-up action of different sectors, of different State Governments, under any cell which may be looked after by the hon. Minister and the Ministry, there will not be any progress made. Till you monitor and tell them, "you are supposed to do this much and you have not done this much" as per the orders of the Government, the Ministry, this problem of resettlement of ex-servicemen will continue. It will be only on paper that they are doing this much

for the ex-servicemen. If they do not monitor all this, it will not bear any fruit. So, I suggest, please open a monitoring cell in the Ministry and let the House know six monthly or quarterly, whatever you feel convenient, that these have been the efforts made and results achieved by the monitoring cell.

Lastly, a word of praise from all of us to all the three Services for their dedication to the national cause even during the peace time, whenever and wherever they were called upon to render service. Even in peace time, their services have been dedicated to the national cause for which the Government called upon them to helps.

17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Battle—tanks and deep penetration aircraft are being discussed every day. It is being reported in the newspapers everyday that so and so countries acquired them. But we, should remember that ultimately it is the man behind the machine that counts and who wins the war. We must bear this point in our mind. You may buy any sophisticated equipment or aircraft. But, till the man behind the machine is not confident and his morale is not high, that machine will not produce anything, any result and we will not succeed in anything that we undertake.

I thank you very much. I have given many suggestions and I hope that this time they will be monitored and reacted to.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is for the Hon. Minister to say how your suggetions are.

Prof. Narain Chand Parashar.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Sir, the annual report of the Ministry of Defence is a document which reflects many of the achievements and we are very happy that during the year under review the Defence Minister has very kindly given his partial acceptance of some of the suggestions made by the Committee of the Chiefs of Staff.

The defence expenditure has increased in volume though in percentage it has remained almost the same—17% of our total expenditure.

This is the amount that the nation now has for defence The nation's strength is of paramount importance and we are happy that more than 7,000 KM of our country's physical boundary is being guarded by our Army, the Air Force and the Navy in an excellent manner.

It is a matter of pride for us that, with this much of expenditure, which is not more than about 2.8% of our GNP, we are able to provide the security umbrella to the entire nation and the nation carries on in the path of planned development, although there are hidden threats from both sides and the sub-continent is being armed to the teeth by the powers from this side or that. It is also a matter of pride that our armed forces have come to the help of the civilian government in times of crises, may be in times and situations like the one in Assam or in situations caused by floods and all that. It is also a tribute to the armed forces that they lend their helping hand for the restoration of normalcy in our troubled life.

We have to ensure that not only our armed forces are of a proper size, but also their readiness has to be ensured. This readiness means a number of things. One of the things is, what we call 'immediate deployability.' In moments of crisis, we should be able to have immediate deployability. One of the U.S. scientists has analysed this in the context of the air force :

"If the hypothetical aircraft is produced at a cost of 10 million U.S. dollars, it can be made and main-

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tained, at low readiness for one million dollars per year and, at very high readiness for 2 million dollars per year and, its life span is 10 years."

This can be the amount for one aircraft being ready. But what about the entire airforce being ready? Ours is a country of very vast size and the complicated nature of our boundry also requires a lot of infrastructure on the ground and a number of quick land routes and railway Lines.

With this in view, we have to think of the jawans who are working in sub zero temperatures in heights in Ladakh, somewhere along the borders of Lahaul and Spiti and China and the nation is full of gratitude to them.

But one point that must be taken note of is, as Mr. Pilot has said, there is a general feeling that a career in the armed forces is not so lucrative today as it used to be, not for the reasons of pay home or carry home packet only, but in terms of prestige and honour. As Mr. Pilot has said there were times when a man in the army was shown respect by people all around. Those times seem to be passing out slowly and slowly and they are being regarded as just ordinary men who are there, not for the fun of it, but for earning money or for having a livelihood. This attitude must change, and I must say that the treatment that our bureaucracy gives to our jawans when they come out of their units on leave or on various other problems is at the root of all this. The civilian officer thinks that he is entrenched in his office more firmly than the jawan who is fighting on the frontier and, therefore, he regards his office as a fort, and all the rules and regulations are applied with vigour and rigour to such an extent that the very purpose for which the jawan has come or the officer has come from the Armed Forces is defeated. This attitude must change. At the civilian level, at the level of State Government, at the level of district administration and at all levels down below, there must be a change in attitude, and unless we are able to bring about a change in attitude, our armed forces will continue to have a grouse because they are supposed to fight on the front and when they come back home for a short time, may be while in service, or when they come after retirement, they expect that the words of praise that are showered in Parliament or by the leaders in public meetings are also reflected in actions. Those words of praise must be reflected in actions and those people must be given a generous treatment. Some Courtesy and grace should be shown to our armed forces people when they come down to their homes or on various other problems which are facing them. Similarly, their families must be treated well.

There are various things that can be done in this regard. The Sainik Boards, whether at the district level or at the State level, are being revitalised, as has been suggested in the Report itself, and some of the State Governments have also agreed to pay 50 per cent of the cost. But is it not the duty of the Central Government to ensure that all the States agree? Because this is a national problem. The Prime Minister, in her remarks in this House regarding the welfare of ex-servicemen, has said that this is our national problem, our approach to the problems of ex-servicemen and of those who are serving in the armed forces should spring from a national angle and we should not allow regional attitudes to come in the way. Some State Governments agree to it and some State Governments do not agree even for three years, some others agree after five years, and so on and so forth. It should be ensured that they agree without delay and the drive should be launched simultaneously. All the Sainik Boards, whether at the district level or at the State level, must be revitalised at a particular point of time and, if need be, Parliament can also be taken into confidence. It would have been better if the Annual Report had mentioned the names of States which have

agreed and the names of States which have not, so that we would have been able to get an idea as to which are the States which are taking a lead in this and which are the States which are not, and the Members of Parliament of those States which have not taken the lead or not fallen in line could go back home and tell their State Governments, 'Your lethargy in the matter is bringing a bad name to us; therefore, for the sake of the nation and for the sake of a gesture to our armed forces, this must be done'.

There are two or three problems that are exercising the minds of men in the armed forces as well as those who have come back after retirement. One problem has been caused by the reduction in the recruitment quota to the armed forces some years ago. We have been pressing this point again and again, and Government has been giving the answer that in certain Regiments the percentage of recruitment will be linked to the recruitable male population of 1971 census. This point is not appreciated by the people who have served the armed forces for generations because they come from certain border States and as a result of this, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Kerala and the north-eastern States have lost. The Ex-Servicemen League has been pressing home this point that the reduction in the recruitment quota must be removed and the old position must be restored and that those States which have always provided a very good constitution line in this 'young profile' should be reassured that they are welcome in armed forces in the same way in which they used to be in the days gone-by. This is one feeling. The other feeling is regarding the welfare of Ex-Servicemen. I want to dilate on this point. I want to pay a tribute to our Estimates Committee which has done excellent work in this regad and I want to refer to the 15th report of the Estimates Committee of this Lok -Sabha on the Ministry of Defence regarding resettlement of Ex-Servicemen and Action Taken Report. The disparity question which Mr. Pilot raised is one of prime importance. Let us understand it from what the Committee says. I read from the recommendation 1.27 :

> "The Committee had taken into account all the arguments which have now been advanced by the Ministry against restoration of commuted value of pension and removal of disparity in pensions. There is nothing new which the Ministry has said now. The Committee are, therefore, not at all satisfied with the replies furnished by the Ministry. The Committee strongly reiterate that disparity in pensions of ex-Servicemen which is causing great heart burning among them should be ended without delay. They also reiterate that commuted value of pensions after a certain period should be restored at the earliest as has already been done by certain State Governments in respect of their employees."

I have been raising this matter again and again one of the arguments advanced by the Government is that other government servants will also make use of this argument. There should be a distinction between other Government employees and those coming out of the Armed Forces because the conditions of service are different, the age of retirement is different and their scale of operation is different. So the Government and the Supreme Court also have conceded this. The Supreme Court is convinced. The miniature Parliament, *viz.*, the Estimates Committee representing all sections of the House is convinced. But then the Government have gone for a review and have filed a petition in the Supreme Court. Kindly withdraw it because it is within the Government's power. Our ex-servicemen, when we go to our constituency, are asking as to what has been done regarding this and when we say that our Government have gone in appeal against the order of the Supreme Court because the Supreme Court's order is in their favour, then we are told that it is we who have failed in our duty. So we would humbly urge that this plea of

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the Estimates Committee which is one of the very important Committee of this House should be accepted and the logic advanced by this committee should be given due weight and the appeal withdrawn. Whatever you want to give should be given gracefully.

As Mr. Pilot has suggested if it is not possible to end the disparity immediately and instantaneously, all in the very first step, then the end of this disparity can be brought about in stages and in a phased manner. You can divide the whole number into periods—10 years of this category, 10 years later and then ultimately all the ex-servicemen will be covered in that manner and they will have a feeling that they are being looked after and that in view of the financial stringency, the government is doing it in a phased manner and that their turn will come, if not to-day, at least tomorrow or the day after. That feeling will come. If the ex-servicemen are dis-satisfied, the armed forces cannot remain satisfied. The feeling of dissatisfaction is bound to percolate to the highest levels in the armed forces wherever they are stationed and in whichever part of the country they are stationed.

Secondly, this problem of welfare of ex-servicemen is again a very serious problem because as the Estimates Committee would say, there is no correct figure and correct census. So some sort of a census is going on. I will read from the Committee's report again. This is para 1.21 of the Fifteenth Report :

> "Defence Secretary has informed the Committee that the method adopted to arrive at the figure of 23-24 lakhs as the total number of ex-servicemen in the country was not satisfactory, it was a kind of patchwork to have some basis for planning. This, in the Committee's view, is the first lacuna in the system. Unless the magnitude of a problem is known, fairly accurate solutions cannot be properly planned. The decision now to carry out a census of ex-servicemen in the country through the State agencies is a welcome decision. The census is stated to be under way. The Committee would expect the Defence Ministry to ensure speedy completion of the census work and use the census figures for a more methodical planning of rehabilitation work."

So, first this census should be expedited. The number of Ex-Servicemen in each State in the whole country should be identified in each District and every Deputy Commissioner should have with him the correct data regarding this and secondly, the affairs, the working and the functioning of the Directorate of Resettlement and Rehabilitation must be streamlined, because the committee has come to this conclusion that there is something lacking in the authority, in the experience and in the functioning of this Board that has resulted in a waive of dis-satisfaction among ex-servicemen. Therefore, they must be re-assured.

Sir, I would substantiate my point by referring to page 80 para 6.22 :

> "After examing the role and functioning of Directorate General settlement the Committee also feel that their efficiency, their organisation, their system of working, their coordinating role, their monitoring, leave much to be desired The Committee would like that an organisation and method study of the Directorate should be made by an expert group with a view to re structuring it modern lines and streamlining its working to enable it to cope with the onerous burdens of resettlement of ex-servicemen efficiently and systematically."

In another recommendation they have said that you should have some officers from IAS cadre and financial institutions so that the entire gamut of the activity can be streamlined. I suggest that recruitment to para military forces like BSF, CRP, CISF and ITBP should be made primarily from Ex-Servicemen.

Sir, what is the role of an ex-servicemen? He looks forward to the nation. After having spent the prime of his youth in Services he wants to be respected and rehabilitated. In this regard I wrote a letter and also met the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 16th February and suggested that a parliamentary Committee should be appointed to ensure welfare of the ex-servicemen on the pattern of the working of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes because the Parliament owes it to the nation that the people who are fighting for the defence of our country, our system and our institutions are also looked after. Sir, it is an important step that should be taken and the proposal should be accepted because the State Governments then in their turn will set-up committees at the State level. The only answer given by the States is that they have set-up corporations. Sir, only two States have set-up corporations.

Sir, this Report mentions one interesting area of activity. Some transport companies were set-up with the consultation of the Ministry of Defence and also the Ministry of Coal and Energy for carrying coal, etc. especially in Bihar. What is the condition in Bihar ? I had some officers with me and they came to me with representations and I can tell you that their condition is deteriorating and all those transport companies manned exclusively by ex-servicemen are facing closure because the rates for transport have not been revised. The revision is obligatory under the contract signed by them. Sir, whenever such a company is floated the other sharks in this business immediately run up to try to see that they flourish at their cost and ex-servicemen being men of integrity and honesty are unable to take to the ways which other sharks take to.

So, Sir, I would like to suggest that this parliamentary committee should be immediately formed and similar committees at the State level established so that the nation can be able to have a view of the problem and day-to-day scrutiny can be made. Afterall you have suggested monitoring and here in this Report you have suggested one that officer from each Ministry has been brought into one mechanism, that is, some committee has been sut-up but that is not sufficient. This committee does not have power. They have to execute. If the judge and those who execute are the same then what kind of evaluation can be there. Therefore, in view of the very important role that the ex-servicemen have played in the prime of their lives we should feel grateful to them and as a token of gratitude this Parliament and the Ministry of Defence should come forward with this step and ensure that the people who have sacrified their blooming youth and their fomilies in old days and the days of difficulty are not put to inconvenience. They have to run from pillar to post and the result is that even sometimes a clerk in the office of the Deputy Commissioner is able to humiliate an officer of the armed force who is drawing more pension that this fellow is drawing as his salary. So, this kind of rank consciousness among them and sense of patriotism gets a very sharp low in the face of various such treatments in life by which they are suffering.

One more suggestion that I wish to make is this. We always think of war widows as those ladies whose husbands died in action. It is not always the case; there are number of ladies whose husbands die in peace time. They also feel very much disgusted because the lady whose husband dies in peace while on duty in any other field of activity is unable to get admission for her child in the quota which is reserved for the quota of ex-servicemen, sometimes they feel, well, it would have been better if the husband had died in war. But that is not of one's choice. How can one say that one's husband will die in war or in peace ? So I request that this lacuna should be removed. Widows whose husbands die in peace when doing some duty should also be made eligible to

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get all those benefits which are available to war widows. Of course, there is a noble gesture which this Government has done. I would also bring to the notice of the House that I had made a suggestion in the Fifth Lok Sabha on one point. We have our Star Heroes, those who have been given medals of the highest order. We give the Ashok Chakra for bravery in peace time. We give Param Vir Chakra for bravery in war. We give Maha Vir Chakra and Vir Chakra. But unfortunately we are not able to give them the same respect which should be given to them; we know the kind of treatment that was given to them during the British days. Look at the Victoria Cross Winner. There are a few of these survivors even now. Victoria Cross is equivalent to our Param Vir Chakra. Even the British Government now gives them one free trip to Britain. Once a year, one companian is allowed to go to that place. They are given the highest honour and respecy.

Similarly we should also manage some sort of noble gesture to be shown to them in the sense that they are the cream of the nation's bravery; they represent symbolically and in practice also, the strength of the nation. So I had suggested that the villages in which they live should be declared as Model Villages and they should be given highest respect, equivalent to that of others in the order of precedence. When we invite people to functions they should also be invited. They should be given seats in the front row so that the nation can feel that these are the men who have got the highest award while they were in service, I can assure you that even now they have the highest regard for our Government. The Army, the Air Force and the Navy are the symbols of the nation's unity and determination to fight against any onslaught. All these people, right from the ordinary person up to the highest General, have got the highest regard for our leadership. This has been clear from the devotion which they have shown even in the smallest item of duty which was assigned to them during the Asiad and during the Non aligned conference. It was carried to perfections to such an extent that Col. Gadaffi would have us believe that he is coming in three planes of an identical size and he would not be able to tell us even one hour before entering the air space which is the aircraft in which he is travelling. The aircraft in which he lands on the ground would be the aircraft in which he is travelling. Under such strenuous circumstances, our Armed Forces have managed this biggest activity of the affairs of the State in this country to perfection which has earned praise for us. I would offer them a word of appreciation for all that they did during the year.

Our hon. Minister of Defence has been Minister of Finance a so; he was a Minister in his own State; I have the highest regard for him. I request him to be liberal and generous and give the Armed Forces what is their due. Parliament is at his back; and the nation is also with him in this noble task.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, सन् 1962 में जब चीन ने चढ़ाई की, उसके पश्चात् हम देखते हैं कि रक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्दर निरन्तर सुधार आता जा रहा है। जब पाकिस्तान ने चढ़ाई की तो हमारे नौजवानों ने उसके छक्के छुड़ाये। अभी 26 जनवरी को हमने देखा कि रक्षा मंत्रालय ने कितनी प्रगति की है। उस दिन पेरेड का जो कार्यक्रम रखा गया था वह इस बात का द्योतक था और 1962 के पश्चात् से रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा की गयी प्रगति अब हमारी आंखों से ओझल नहीं हो सकती है।

स्वयं माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी इस मामले में गहरी रुचि ले रही हैं और हमारी तीनों सेनाओं के अंगों के नौजवानों और अधिकारियों के जो कुछ कष्ट या कठिनाइयां हैं उनको वे दूर करने का प्रयास कर रही हैं और उन्होंने उनको दूर भी किया है।

जहां तक लोगों ने आवास, स्कूल, पढ़ाई और अन्य दिक्कतों के सम्बन्ध में जो बातें कही हैं, उनके बारे में भी हम देख रहे हैं कि इन्हें भी निरन्तर दूर करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। जो बजट इस साल बढ़ाया गया है, उसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। परन्तु पाकिस्तान ने, एक छोटा-सा राष्ट्र होते हुए भी, जिस तरह से अपना बजट बढ़ाया है और बढ़ा रहा है, वह एक बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या हमारे राष्ट्र के सामने है।

यह एक हकीकत है कि वहां एक सैनिक तानाशाह शासन करता है। वहां का शासन जनता के हाथ में नहीं है। हमारे यहां लोकशाही है और हमारे यहां सरकार में हर कौम और हर मजहब के लोग चुनकर आते हैं और सरकार चलाते हैं। सैनिक तानाशाह किसी भी मुल्क में अधिक दिन तक नहीं रहे। इसका विश्व इतिहास साक्षी है। आज यह भी हकीकत है कि पाकिस्तान में वहां की जनता ने सैनिक तानाशाह के खिलाफ बगावत खड़ी की हुई है। मुझे लगता है कि वे अपने जुल्मों से जनता को परेशान देखकर और जनता के विद्रोह से घबरा कर यह चाहते हैं कि वहां की जनता और सेना को हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ किया जाए। इसीलिए कुछ दिनों से उन्होंने पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ जहर उगलना शुरू किया हुआ है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस वर्ष वे हिन्दुस्तान के साथ कोई छेड़खानी करने वाले हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत गम्भीरता से हमको सोचना होगा। मुझे यह भी संकेत मिले हैं कि कराची के साथ उन्होंने मोहम्मद बिन कासिम बन्दरगाह बनाया है। उस बन्दरगाह का उपयोग वे लड़ाई की दृष्टि से कर सकते हैं।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां हिन्द महासागर की बात कही। बड़ी साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों की बात कहीं और चिंता व्यक्त की। परन्तु मैं इस सदन के द्वारा भारत सरकार का अरब सागर की तरफ ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। पाकिस्तान में जो आज स्थिति है और अमेरिका के इशारे पर जो वह गतिविधियां कर रहा है उससे मुझे लगता है कि वह कासिम बिन बन्दरगाह और कराची के बन्दरगाह से अरब सागर में कच्छ के हमारे समुद्री किनारे पर हमला कर सकता है। इसलिए उस क्षेत्र को हमें नजर में रखना होगा। कच्छ के कुछ भाई कल ही मेरे पास आये थे। पाकिस्तानी लोगों की गतिविधियां कच्छ के गांधीग्राम और भुज में बहुत बढ़ रही हैं। वहां रेगिस्तान भी है और समुद्री किनारा भी है। हिन्द महासागर में मालदीव की तरफ यहां इशारा किया गया था। लेकिन मैं भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि इस बार्डर पर भी वह ध्यान रखे और वहां भी सुरक्षा की अच्छी व्यवस्था रखे।

छावनी एक्ट आने वाला है। उस पर अलग से चर्चा होगी। हमारे देश में 6- के लगभग छावनियां हैं। उन छावनियों में बड़ी दिक्कतें हैं। छावनी एक्ट 1924 में बना था। मैं बधाई देता हूं कि हमारी सरकार ने उस एक्ट पर ध्यान दिया है और उसमें कई सुधार किये जाने वाले हैं। छावनियों में जो नगरपालिका क्षेत्र में लोग रहते हैं, छावनियों की जो प्रशासन व्यवस्था चल रही है, उनके बारे में बहुत अच्छे सुधार किये जाने वाले हैं।

इसके साथ-साथ 1937 में जो भूमि व्यवस्था कानून बनाया गया था उसमें भी भारत सरकार सुधार करने जा रही है, इसके लिए भी मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूं। 1937 में छावनी कर्मचारी राशि निगम बनाया गया था, उसकी तरफ भी भारत

[आचार्य भगवान देव]

सरकार का ध्यान गया है। ये सारी बातें सैनिकों से संबंधित हैं। इससे उनकी दिक्कतें दूर होंगी और उनका हौसला और ज्यादा बढ़ेगा। हमारे सिपाहियों का हौसला बढ़ा हुआ है। इतिहास साक्षी है कि सीमा से यह देश कभी गुलाम नहीं बना है। मोहम्मद बिन कासिम से लेकर अंग्रेजों तक और चीन और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई तक हमने देखा है कि हमारे सैनिकों ने दुश्मनों के छक्के छुड़ा दिए हैं। हमारी सेनाओं के तीनों अंगों ने बहादुरी का प्रदर्शन किया है।

मुझे एक बात का डर है जिसका मैं पहले भी उल्लेख कर चुका हूं। सीमा पर सैनिक सजग है परन्तु देश के अन्दर जो गद्दार हैं उनसे सजग रहने की आवश्यकता है। यह काम गृह मंत्रालय का है। गृह मंत्रालय और रक्षा मंत्रालय को मिलकर ऐसे लोगों पर निगाह रखनी है जो इस देश के नागरिक होते हुए विदेशों से प्रभावित होकर उनको महत्व-पूर्ण सूचनाएं देते हैं। यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। न सिर्फ साधारण नागरिक बल्कि कई विरोधी पक्ष के लोग भी इस सदन में ऐसी-ऐसी बातें करके नौजवानों को गुमराह करते हैं। नौजवानों का हौसला गिराने वाली बातें करते हैं। इसका प्रभाव हमारे सैनिकों पर पड़ता है। कई अपनी लेखनी के माध्यम से यह कार्य करते हैं। कई लोग रिटायर होने के बाद कंपनियों में रख लिए जाते हैं। उनसे जो काम लिया जाता है उस पर भी निगाह रखने की आवश्यकता है। इस बारे में रक्षा मंत्रालय को बड़ी गम्भीरता से सोचना होगा।

रिटायर्ड सैनिकों की बात यहां पर की गई। मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र के टाटागढ़ क्षेत्र में मैं भूतपूर्व रक्षा राज्य मन्त्री श्री शिवराज पाटिल जी को ले गया था। वहां पर रिटायर्ड सैनिकों का सम्मेलन था। वह एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जहां पर प्रत्येक परिवार के 4-5 व्यक्ति सेना में हैं। उनकी कई दिक्कतें हैं। माननीय राज्यमन्त्री जी ने बताया है कि सैनिकों के लिए जिला सैनिक बोर्ड, राज्य सैनिक बोर्ड बनाए गए हैं। जनरल स्पैरो साहब की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी भी बनाई गई थी सितम्बर में जिसने तीन महीने के अन्दर दिसम्बर में ही अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी। इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं। उन्होंने कई सुझाव दिए हैं। पहला केन्द्र हरियाणा में खोला जा रहा है। हरियाणा हरा-भरा क्षेत्र है। वहाँ पर रिटायर्ड सैनिकों ने जमीनों को हरा-भरा किया है और अनाज पैदा किया है। टाटागढ़ क्षेत्र के एक-एक परिवार के चार-चार, पाँच-पाँच बच्चे सेना में हैं। वहां पर रिटायर्ड सैनिक हैं। शहीदों की विधवाएं हैं और सैनिकों के बच्चे हैं। इन सबके कल्याण के लिए वहां पर कोई केन्द्र खोलना चाहिए। मैंने उस वक्त माननीय राज्यमन्त्री जी से प्रार्थना की थी। उस समय उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था। वहां पर कोई सैनिक स्कूल खोला जाए। रिटायर्ड सैनिकों को वहां पर काम देने की कोई योजना बनाई जाए। नहीं तो वे शराब पीने लगते हैं और काम न मिलने की वजह से कई बार लड़ाई-झगड़े भी करने लगते हैं। रिटायर्ड सैनिकों को काम दिलाने के लिए टाटागढ़ क्षेत्र में कोई केन्द्र खोलना आवश्यक है। शहीदों और वर्तमान में सेवारत सैनिकों के बच्चों को भी काम मिलना चाहिए।

वहां और कोई कारोबार नहीं है। वह बहुत ही रमणीय पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है और जहाँ पर कर्नल टॉड जैसा व्यक्ति विदेशी होते हुए भी वहां रहा और इसीलिए उस गांव का नाम टॉडगढ़ पड़ा जहां शिवराज पाटिल गए

थे। वहां पर कोई न कोई केन्द्र आप खोलिए जिससे आपको बहुत बड़ा यश मिलेगा।

मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र अजमेर में एक नसीराबाद छावनी है। उसके विकास की तरफ कुछ ध्यान बाकी है। बिजली, सड़क, मकान आदि की सुविधाएं दी गई हैं लेकिन अभी कुछ और बाकी है। उस छावनी में बिजावत नाम का एक गद्दार बैठा है जिसके बारे में लिखकर रिपोर्ट दे दी गई है लेकिन उसको अभी तक वहां नहीं हटाया गया है। इस तरह के व्यक्ति देश में असामाजिक तत्वों के हाथों में खेल रहे हैं जिसके कारण उस क्षेत्र में बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। वहां के गृह राज्य मन्त्री ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में लिखकर दिया है। आपके सैनिक भवन के बाहर कुछ कर्मचारियों की यूनियनें हैं। वहां पर भी बहुत बड़ा जहर उगला जाता है। उनको आपको प्रोत्साहन देना पड़ेगा, भेड़-चाल से काम नही चलने वाला है। मैं पूरी ब्यूरोक्रेसी को दोष नहीं देता परन्तु चन्द लोग ऐसे हैं जो सरकारी नीतियां है, पालिसीज है और जो सुविधाएं सरकार देना चाहती है, वह उनको नहीं देते। इससे सैनिक और रिटायड सैनिक दोनो को परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस बारे में अभी पराशर जी ने भी बताया, कि साधारण क्लर्क भी सैनिक को परेशान कर देता है। इस तरह के व्यक्ति जिस डिपार्टमेंट या आफिस मैं बैठे हैं उनको हटाना पड़ेगा। हमारी तीनों कमान्ड की तरफ जितना ध्यान अब दिया जा रहा है, उतना पहले कभी नहीं दिया गया। हमारी नेता श्रीमती गांधी को सैनिकों, विधवाओं और उनके बच्चों तथा रिटायर्ड सैनिकों के प्रति बहुत ही प्यार हैं। रक्षा राज्य मन्त्री तो सेना में से ही आए हैं, वे अगर ध्यान नहीं देगे तो और कौन ध्यान देगा ? मैं प्रधान मन्त्री, रक्षा मन्त्री और रक्षा राज्य मन्त्री का आभार मानता हूं क्योंकि वे सैनिकों की जो कठिनाईया हैं, उस पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं। न केवल हिन्द महासागर बल्कि अरब सागर की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाए। यह न हो कि अरब सागर को भूल जाए। मेरी दृष्टि कासम बन्दर (समुद्री किनारा) की तरफ है वहां से भी वॉर हो सकती है। राजस्थान और कच्छ बार्डर की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। वहां किसी भी प्रकार की कमी हो तो उसे दूर करना चाहिए। पाकिस्तान के बजट को देखते हुए हमारा बजट बहुत कम है लेकिन फिर भी हमारे जवानों के हौसले बुलन्द है। वे देश की रक्षा के लिए हर प्रकार की परिस्थिति में काम करने के लिए तैयार हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ रक्षा मन्त्रालय का जो बजट बढ़ाया गया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं और तीनों कमान्ड के कमान्डरों को इसके लिए बधाई देता हूं।

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir; I think that after the major reply given by the Minister of State for Defence, there is hardly anything left for me.

We read every day so many statements and news items from our neighbours about their military preparedness and the modernization of their forces. This will certainly confuse us and create doubts about the preparedness of the Defence forces in our own country.

I was one of the few people who had the opportunity to visit some of the establishments of the Defence forces during the last 1-1/2 years; and it is for that reason that I stand here to congratulate all these people who are in the Armed Forces, who are working in DRDO organization, in the Defence public undertakings and all those who are associated with Defence activities. I congratulate all of them, and also support the Demands that have been put forward by the hon. Minister.

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

There are certain things which I would like to point out here. About recruitment, it is said that the recruitment officers are expected to visit remote areas, give publicity to the activities of the Defence forces, and recruit people—generally in tribal and backward areas. Recently, I have come across a circular which has been issued to the recruitment officers in Maharashtra and Gujarat telling them that they need not proceed on tour for recruitment. That is why the tour to the tribal area in my constituency had to be cancelled. I would request the hon. Minister to see that if such a circular had been issued, it is cancelled immediately, and these recruiting officers made to go to the remotest areas and recruit people from those areas, as per the policy of the Government.

You are aware that 80% of recruitment is done in areas other than the headquarters themselves. Hardly 20% of people are recruited at the headquarters. So, I would suggest that this particular circular be cancelled.

I was happy when the hon. Minister of State said that 20 or 25 more NCC units were being added to our NCC. I would like to draw his attention to the Air Wing of NCC. Last year, the total powered flying was 2,302 hours. It takes approximately 20 hours' flying for one pilot to do the solo flight. I would request the Minister to see that more funds are allotted for this particular purpose. There are many flying Clubs in this country which are unable to function. They do not have enough students. Even if the Air Wing cadets are there, they cannot do the necessary or requisite flying. This is why most of the Flying Clubs are being closed. Last year, the Nagpur Flying Club was about to be closed. Somehow, the Maharashtra Government intervened, and took it over. Like that, the Raipur Flying Club is defunct, for want of any fliers. The Pushpak aircraft which was lying there is likely to be given to some other Flying Club. I request that this particular activity of flying be given more attention.

Now about clothing factories. They are mostly employment-oriented. I would request the Minister to see that these clothing factories are opened in remote and tribal areas, especially the tribal areas, where these factories can give more employment to be tribals and local people. It does not require much training. It needs hardly six months' training; and it can give more employment to the people. So, I would request the Minister to consider this and do something for opening of clothing factories in tribal and hilly areas.

About the parity in pension of the ex-servicemen, much has been said. I would suggest that they should be brought on part with other people.

I once again support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. I congratulate all the defence personnel and all other people who are associated with it. We have full confidence in them. This is all I want to assure you on this occasion.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our country has been following a policy of peace and is dedicated to peace. But in today's conditions when there are forces of war interested in the sale of armament and creating troubles arond our borders too, in such a situation I am compelled to be remined of and to remined this House about what was said about Parsuram.

अग्रतः चतुरोवेदाः पृष्ठतः सशरोधनुः
इदं शस्त्रं इदं शास्त्रं शापादपि शरादपि।

Parsuram was prepared to convince anyone with Shahstras and Vedas; He had an arrow and a *parasu*. Whenever anyone did not pay any heed, he used to prepare for force also. So, in today's conditions, peace has and ought to be defended and for that purpose, we have to struggle so that we can shape

our destiny as we choose. Here the importance of army, defence production and the defence policies, all these things are involved. Here, I will not go into everything. Several hon. members have emphasised on our western frontiers. There is no responsible government. That is the affair of that country, the people of that country. But we know that the people of that country has no voice there. In such a situation, a reckless dictator can plunge his people and thereby us too in any catastrophic condition. In such a situation, everything else has to be prepared and I don't hope that the Minister can go into details. But the country has to be assured that our armed forces are prepered with adequate and appropriate order and missile weapons so that not a single F 16 is allowed to penetrate into our sky and territory. Just as they go up, they are brought down; at least, they are not allowed to enter into our territory. The country would like to be assured about it.

I am disappointed when my hon. friend the Minister of Staie said, since our officers and men are intelligent, there is no need of extra care or training or education of the forces and the frontiers and beyond them. We know there was the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi which was a glorious achievement. The free Press of our country, the Press which is free from government, as it should be,—it should be free from the people also—and mostly owned by the monopolists in tune with the BBC and the Voice of America, they raised it with one voice that India is isolated, India is isolated, India is isolated; and we have seen what the result has come to. So, if our men hear only BBC, only the Voice of America and read only their respective papers that India is isolated—of course, they are intelligent and we have to depend upon their intelligence—is it not the responsibility of this government to educate them about our intriguing problems ? In today's conditions in the world and in India as well, what is the danger which we apprehend and from which sector ? Particularly, there is one government, a very mighty power, the Government of the United States which determinedly and obstinately refuses to accept the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. The United States is determinately and obstinately arming countries on our frontiers not for the defence of those countries but for offence against us. In such a situation, the danger from the imperialist powers and neo-colonial powers should be brought to the notice of the officers and Jawans of the three Armed Forces. True, our officers and Jawans are intelligent, but that alone will not be suffice.

About promotion, during the British days, the colonial character of the Army was that the officers were recruited from among the princes and landlords in general. They did so because it was in their colonial interest. That is why, they gave preference to the direct recruits among the officers and not those promoted from amongst the Jawans. The Jawans come from the peasants, poor people and other toiling masses with strong sinews. They should be given more chances to enable them to become officers through promotion. The proportion of promotees among the officers should be more than half. That must be ensured. Not that direct recruits should not be there. But their proportion should be less than that of the promotees. That is very important in order to slowly change the character of the composition of officers.

In our country, there is a capitalist system. But politically, Mr. JRD Tata has one vote and his employee has also one vote. In such a situation, in order to have cordial and fraternal relations with the jawans, the officers should take their meals in the same mess. They perform their duties according to the capacity and the post. But maintenance of a separate mess, sports, etc. creates some sort of avoidable discrimination and some sort of inferiority and super-

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

iority complex. So. there should be a common mess both for officers as well as for jawans.

About our ex-servicemen, several suggestions have been made. The Minister has correctly narrated that some initial steps for self-employment opportunities are being taken. I do admit that it is a beginning but this beginning is very slow. According to me, in the conditions of our country, not only in the interest of ex-service-men but also in the larger interest of the country, they should be given opportunities for self-employment in productive endeavours. This will not only help increasing our production but the jawans and officers, after retirement, will be helpful in ensuring the speediest possible development of the production force in the country, particularly the industrial sector. In such a situation, I expect the Defence Minister and the Ministry and to come forward with bold suggestions so that the jawans and officers, who, after retirement, want to undertake any productive endeavour, particularly in the small scale, mini or even cottage sector, will be given adequate funds, subsidy and other impetus. They will do it not only for themselves but also add to the wealth of the country. Their organised habit and disciplined behaviour will be of great help to our country. But here the Defence Ministry has to come foward, because the Finance Ministry is very lethargic and very hesitant.

Opportunities for services are limited. That is why, there is a demand from all sections for reservations. The land is also limited. Some ex-servicemen have been allotted lands at some places. But there have been some troubles. But in this sphere of productive industrial units, there will not be much trouble. So, I feel you should think about it and throughout the country this should be initiated for all willing Ex-servicemen for self-employment and productive endeavour.

I will like to emphasise one point. When there was Chinese aggression, a very big Defence airport was created at Darbhanga. More than a score of villagers were uprooted and removed. It is a very big airport for the Defence. Who knows again which frontier will become alive ? It may be asleep nowadays but which frontier will become alive who knows ? From Darbhanga there are four lines linking with our northern borders. Though a very peaceful border we have to be vigilant, we have to be cautions. So, I think, the Darbhanga Airport which is lying almost useless and worthless at present, has to be utilised fully. I am not going into details but I would like to submit suggestions to the Ministers individually so that it has to be utilised and it has to be connected with the broad-gauge so that if some trouble arises there, we are not defenceless and the people who are defending our borders are not put to trouble.

In the end, I would like to conclude by saying that our armed forces, with the backing of our entire people, should be assured of the fact that the whole country is behind them. They are performing a patriotic task. They are not only an army of a Government but defenders to the whole country, of the whole people and in that background, it was in a very bad taste that the friend who has just preceded me spoke against it. Here, on this point, the country must be unanimous, the country is unanimous and in that context the question of opposition or ruling party should not come. When you want to see black-sheep you will find here, not that some' black-sheep may not be here, but on this point, we must be unanimous. So, with these words and with thanks to you, I conclude.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I will just give one clarification. The hon. Member said that this Pexsem scheme is too slow. I would like to give the information that we are starting it in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil

Nadu, all simultaneously for experimental purposes. I hope that is not too small.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Wherever they are willing, they are willing ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : You cannot take everything at the same time...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

17.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 5, 1983/Chaitra 15, 1905 (Saka)

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